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PRACTICAL ORTHOËPY
AND CRITIQUE



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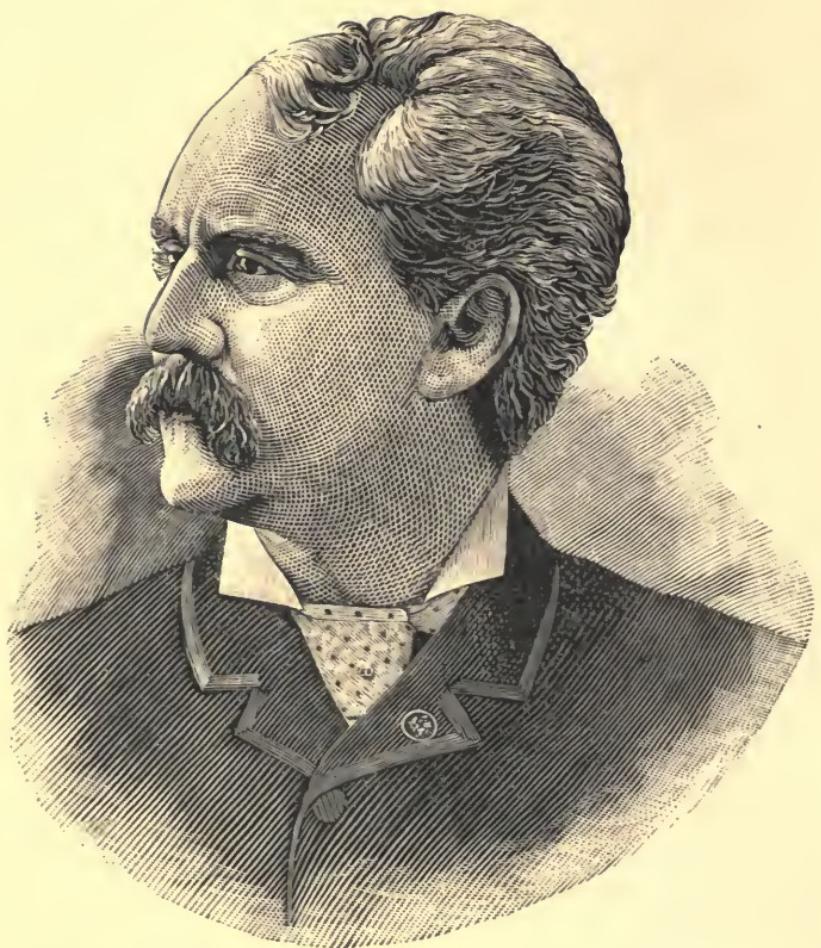
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WARMAN'S
PRACTICAL ORTHOËPY
AND
CRITIQUE.

"Deeply rooted and hitherto indisputed opinions are not easily eradicated. We must first prepare the mind to be reasoned with!"

done 2/25/01
—BY—

E. B. WARMAN, A.M.,

AUTHOR OF "PRINCIPLES OF PRONUNCIATION" IN WORCESTER'S
DICTIONARY. SCHOOL-ROOM FRIEND. PRACTICAL
GYMNASTICS, ETC.

CHICAGO, ILL.

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1889.

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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

It gives us great pleasure to present to the public a volume from the pen of one so widely and so favorably known as the author. Mr. Warman has achieved an enviable reputation as an orthoëpist, and a master of phonetization.

His "Principles of Pronunciation" having been adopted by the publishers of Worcester's dictionaries, and issued by them in the School edition—Warman Series—prove him to be acknowledged authority. His "Critical Survey," published herein, is the fruit of nine years' earnest labor. It is a bold, vigorous attack, and is well worthy the perusal and study of every student and scholar throughout the land. We most heartily commend this valuable work for its originality and utility.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, Ill.

P R E F A C E.

Words possess three special characteristics:
They have their { Eye-life — Orthography.
 Ear-life — Orthoëpy.
 Soul-life — Significance.

It is our purpose, in these pages, to deal exclusively with the ear-life, or orthoëpy. This little volume is neither speculative nor theoretical, but purely practical. It is a companion alike for the teacher and student.

The author may, here and there, express his opinion considering the pronunciation of certain words, but in no case does he assert his authority. There are many changes which he would hail with delight, but he believes that the standard of pronunciation can never be established unless we abide by the acknowledged authorities — Worcester and Webster. 'Tis true, our dictionaries need revising; but until that is done, or a new one established, we should accept them as they are. We cannot, therefore, agree with the compiler of Worcester's dictionary, that "the standard of pronunciation is not the authority of any dictionary, or of any orthoëpist, but it is the present usage of literary and well-bred men."

Were we to follow very many of our "literary

and well-bred men," we would be obliged to change the orthography as well as the orthoëpy of many words. There would be no standard for the people. Each of "the literary and well-bred men" would have his own. While we have not interfered with the standard, we have been bold enough to attack the standard-bearer. Every assertion, however, that we make in our "Critical Survey," and in our tables and notes, will be found self-evident and self-supporting.

The matter of pronunciation may often be considered a question of taste. Not so with that portion of the work which has been left to our revision; it is wholly a matter of right and wrong. Our mission has been to *right* the wrong. We especially invite careful perusal of our "Critical Survey."

Sincerely, etc.,

E. B. WARMAN.

CHICAGO, Ill.,

March 15, 1888

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OUR DICTIONARIES.

A CRITICAL SURVEY THEREOF.

AN EARNEST APPEAL FOR THE REMOVAL OF ERRONEOUS AND SUPERFLUOUS MATERIAL FOR THAT OF A MORE PRACTICAL NATURE.

We have two acknowledged authorities, Worcester and Webster. Worcester has a firm hold in the East, and is *the* authority in Canada. Webster has the field in the West, especially among the masses; yet on the table of nearly every *scholar*, and in our most progressive schools, will be found a Worcester.

Each party advocates his cause with arguments that are strong and in a measure justifiable. It is not our intention in this critique to state our preference, but to point out errors that exist in both. By referring to either unabridged dictionary, you will find nine pages of solid matter, beginning with the vowel table and extending through consonants, diphthongs, triphthongs, digraphs, etc., which are intended as a key of information for the student, or for even the casual observer, that he may get a deeper insight to that valuable and indispensable work. It is upon this portion of

the Unabridged that we make our main point of attack.

While the remarks in reference to the one authority will be more or less applicable to the other, as both quote largely from the same authors and orthoëpists, we prefer the reader to go with us through the tables and notes of Worcester's. Improvements have been made from time to time by the addition of words of more modern usage, and the changes of pronunciation to conform to said usage, yet very little change has been made in the tables that are intended to be "*A key to pronunciation.*"

Ever since the first American dictionaries were published, we find, with very little exception, the same old stereotyped tables staring us in the face, with the same arbitrary and meaningless diacritical marks. We do not deem it *necessary* to change those marks, though we do think it *advisable*. It is our purpose to show how improvements can be made in this as well as in other directions, and *why* they should be made.

We have devoted nine years of the most arduous study and toil in the accomplishment of this object, and have completed a comprehensive and practical set of tables and rules, the whole of which would occupy but five pages in place of the nine now in use. The *body* of the dictionary, in order to apply this system, needs to undergo no change. We merely wish to furnish it with a

new dress; a plain, simple, neat, every-day dress, suitable alike for the home, the office, the shop, the street, and last but not least, the school-room. It is an old but trite saying that "whatever does not *add* to the effect will *detract* therefrom." This is especially *apropos* to the many pages of the Unabridged to which we refer. The dictionary, especially Worcester's, honors the opinions of the various orthoëpists where the definitions are given ; hence we do not deem it either necessary or advisable to use valuable space for rules that rule not, and explanations that explain not. It is for this reason that we would suggest the removal of all superfluous notes found in both dictionaries, and place in their stead such matter as will aid in defining and pronouncing, thus preserving in its full sense a purely "pronouncing dictionary."

Our years of labor have been in this direction, and the results are such that we would occupy no space but that devoted to practical purposes, and of such a nature as would be of inestimable value to those desiring correctness and fluency of expression. Now for the attack.

Open your favorite dictionary at the vowel table. What meets the eye? That which has met it for many a year, viz.: a table of many little marks called, "A Key to Pronunciation," but which falls far short of the purpose designed by the author. It is more of a combination lock, without the *key* to the combination. The table is

imperfect and incomplete, as we will readily prove to the satisfaction of any student who will have the patience to go with us as we retrace our steps after these many years of labor.

In the Worcester vowel table, the vowels are represented in no less than thirty-two forms, each with its mark of notation. In the Webster vowel table we find but thirty-one of these forms. This difference in number may be accounted for by referring to our table of comparison between Worcester and Webster notation.

The entire phonetic system rests upon a wrong basis. We should not expect a solid structure on a weak foundation. Phonetic means *sound*; yet we find acknowledged authorities dealing almost wholly with the *name* of the letter instead of its *sound*. Herein lies the main difficulty. In order to learn the system as it now presents itself, we must, in the one case, become familiar with thirty-two representations, and in the other, thirty-one. This might be well enough if, *by* this number, *all* the vowels could be marked according to their respective sounds. But, alas! with the entire list of the two dictionaries combined, we are unable to find representatives for vowels occurring in some of the simplest words in our language. What is the result? The words must be respelled in order to receive their proper mark of notation. When this is done for a pupil in school, as it needs must be, it not only places

before him, but *forces* upon him, the incorrect spelling. Take, for example, the following words: *said*, *been*, *bury*, *busy*, *business*, *again*, *quay*, and a host of others. There is no mark in either dictionary to designate these sounds as they appear in the word. What is wrong? Must we have more marks, and thus increase the trouble? No. There are already too many, and *they* need simplifying. But can we do with a less number and still represent every vowel sound? Yes. The system which we advocate will mark any vowel sound in any word with less than one-half the number of characters now employed; and with four additional characters will mark all the diphthongs and triphthongs—so-called.

In the system that *we* present * *there is not a vowel sound in the English language*—including diphthongs and so-called triphthongs—that cannot be correctly marked as to its phonetic value, without necessitating the respelling of the word. *And this with only EIGHTEEN CHARACTERS.* This statement is sufficient of itself to substantiate our assertion in the beginning, that the marks now used by both authorities are, in a measure, meaningless, arbitrary and many of them superfluous.

*This system is based upon Prof. Alex. Melville Bell's "Visible Speech for Deaf-Mutes," and taught to us by Alex. Graham Bell. The foundation is the same but the structure differs materially. For this difference we have received the warmest praise of the inventor, and of his son, as a proof of which a set of charts were ordered by Alex. Graham Bell for his deaf-mute school in Washington, D. C.

On the bottom of every page of the unabridged dictionaries where the definitions are given, you will find a guide (??) to pronunciation, to save time by not obliging one to refer to the table or key in the front of the book.

Let us look at that guide. A child looks in the dictionary for the word *merino*. In Webster's he finds two dots over the *i*. In Worcester's he finds an inverted v (the caret).

We will suppose that his teacher has informed him that when either of these characters appears over *i* it has the sound of long *e*. The child naturally concludes that the two dots or inverted v gives to the letter over which it is used, the sound of long *e*. Oh, no! It depends. Depends on what? On the *letter* it is over. Hence the conclusion to be drawn is, that the character, of itself, signifies nothing, but depends wholly upon the company it is in. Let us leave the pupil a moment to see wherein this new system of notation differs from the one in present use.

We have already demonstrated that no one character can be advantageously used to represent more than one sound.

By this new system the pupil is taught that the character we use over *i* designates the sound to be that of long *e*. But it matters not over *what* letter it is placed, it is never anything *else* than long *e* in sound; consequently the pupil learns that each character has its individual sound. In-

stead of being obliged to learn the significance of over thirty characters, he learns but eighteen, and he also learns that these eighteen are purely significant, and not one of them is duplicated, and none of them are meaningless, but each arranged and classified according to the position of the tongue when forming each vowel. We spoke of the guide at the bottom of the page. Let us examine it. The discouraged child not being positive of the sound of *i* in *merino*, and not being able to retain nor apply the teacher's instruction in reference thereto, refers, as a last resort, to the aforesaid guide. If he is using Worcester's, he is greatly encouraged on learning that *i* in *merino* is the same as *i* in *mien*. If he is referring to Webster's, his encouragement is almost as great, though he does not become enthusiastic over the fact, when informed that *i* in *merino* is the same as *i* in *pique*. How much enlightenment is this for the searcher after knowledge? What a blind guide to the child! One can scarcely find two more difficult words to serve as a key to pronunciation. It is true, the pupil could refer back to the table and find the needed information, but the object of the space used is to avoid this trouble, and these key-words are intended for ready reference.

The number of marks used, and the impracticability of those marks, will convince any student that there is something wrong. "Simplicity is

the basis of all excellence." Let us have as few marks and as few rules as possible, but have them practical. They will be the longer remembered and the sooner applied.

We will venture the assertion that not more than one person in ten thousand in daily use of the dictionary, ever struggled through the rules, exceptions, diphthongs, triphthongs, digraphs, trigraphs, terminations, etc., that occur therein; and even that one—unless making a specialty of his work—had only his labor for his pains, and ceased his searching more bewildered than ever.

The fact is, that with the rules, or notes, as with the marks, there are too many, for practical purposes. Boil them down and let us have what may be applied to every-day use, and in such a form that we can have them at our tongue's end.

Knowledge amounts to but little if stored away in a book or even in our brain, if we can make no application of it, as its value depends upon its destination and utility. The vowel table, as it now presents itself, is imperfect and impracticable. In order not to dispense with the system now in use, however much we may think it advisable, our system of notation will be found to serve as a key to simplify the present complicated form, and thus put it in a practical shape, that the child of six may readily perceive and comprehend it.

Before leaving the vowel table, however, we desire to pause long enough to point out a serious

error occurring in Worcester's, viz.: it teaches that the diphthong *ow* or *ou* has the same initial sound as the diphthong *oy* or *oi*. It is simply impossible to retain the position of the organs in the initial part of one diphthong and correctly give the other. The initial sound of *ow*, as in *now*, is Italian *a*. The initial sound of *oy*, as in *boy*, is broad *a*.

It is hard to understand how such an egregious error has been allowed, so many years, to pass uncorrected.

Let us now examine the consonant table. A mere glance will be sufficient to prove its inaccuracy and its inefficiency. Under the *vowel* table we find *all* the vowels in the language. Should we not find all the *consonants* under *their* head, instead of being obliged to look in the notes for them? Neither dictionary gives them, but both make the mistake of giving only those consonants that require a mark, while in Worcester's we find some thirteen *terminations* that have strayed in under this heading. These terminations are composed as largely of vowels as consonants, yet they receive no mark to distinguish them. Suppose you send two pupils to the dictionary with a request that one of them copy all the vowels given in the vowel table, the other copy all the consonants given in the consonant table. The former will have a *correct* list, the latter a very *incorrect* one. The latest edition of Webster's presents a

more perfect consonant table than Worcester, though both are very faulty indeed. We have said that neither authority gives us all the consonants under their respective heads. In Worcester there is an omission of the following: P, T, K, B, D, J, V, F, R, L, M, N, Ng, W, Y, Z. These sixteen consonants would look much more at home under the consonant table than the thirteen terminations. Out of the whole list given, the only consonants appearing are: C, Ch, G, X, S, Th, Wh, and Q. There should be one table giving a complete list of consonants, and another giving those having more than one sound and requiring a mark to distinguish them. What information do we find concerning the consonants? We are informed that “*c* is soft like *s* in *acid* and that *s* is soft like *z* in *muse*.” How can a letter be soft like two distinct sounds? We would suggest the omission of the terms “hard” and “soft” as also the terms “aspirate” and “sub-vocal.” The use of hard and soft, in connection with sound, is arbitrary, and tends only to confuse; for what to the French ear may be soft, to the German ear may be hard. The definition given for “aspirate” is “rough breathing.” This is not very definite. *P*, *t* and *k* are generally taught as aspirates, the term being generally understood to mean merely breath or whisper. The dictionary teaches us that “*t* aspirated is *sh*.” The term seems to signify most anything. As for sub-vocal, we understand it to mean under-voice,

though no such word appears in either Unabridged. We would suggest that all consonants be termed vocal and non-vocal, *i.e.* simply voice or no voice. We wish to say a word more in reference to the terminations used by Worcester. Inasmuch as they do not receive any diacritical mark, why place them under the "key to the sounds of the marked letters?" If marked there would be no need of the respelling that we find in parenthesis following all such words as *partial*, *social*, etc. If terminations such as *geous* in *gorgeous*, *tial* in *partial*, and *tion* in *portion*, are consonants, then terminations such as *teous* in *righteous*, *dial* in *cordial*, *dious* in *tedious*, are consonants. It is plainly visible that they are composed as much of vowels as consonants, and should appear under no head unless that of terminations; and if these are to be given, where will be the limit? These endings are so numerous and so complicated that we do not object to the respelling, but can perceive no benefit being derived by placing them under consonants, and thus crowding out genuine consonants. We also learn that "*qu* (unmarked) is *kw*;" if unmarked, why place them under the "key to the sounds of the *marked* letters?" The same may be said of *wh*, and *ph*. None of these are marked. If "*wh* (unmarked) has the sound of *hw*," why respell the word *whistle*, and similar ones? If "*wh* (unmarked) has the sound of *hw*," why not *mark* it when it has only the sound of *h*, as in the word

who, and many similar words? If these were *marked*, no respelling would be necessary; if *unmarked*, they should not appear in the table of *marked* consonants. We are told that "*ph* (*unmarked*) is *f*," yet we find that *ph*, in the word *diphthong*, by Worcester, is not *f* but *p*; and by Webster, it is *either f or p*. In the word *nephew*, we are informed by both authorities that it is either *f* or *v*, but in the word *Stephen* it is only *v*. As these elements *qu* and *pʌ* now appear under the "key to the sounds of the marked letters," they furnish no key whatever. Of course we understand that the word "unmarked," as it is used in the consonant table after *ph*, *wh*, etc., is intended to convey to us the idea that, throughout the *Unabridged*, the words containing these elements are not marked. But this is not the general understanding of the term; hence many are misled.

It is surprising how many people do not know how to pronounce a word even when consulting the dictionary. Not long since we knew quite an eminent gentleman, a scholar, who tried to convince us that, according to the dictionary, it is as correct to say *diptheria* as it is to say *diftheria*, as the word is neither marked nor respelled. Our answer was *ph* (*unmarked*) is *f*; if it is anything *else* it is respelled;—for example, take the word *diphthong*. We take exceptions to the statement that "*qu* is *kw*, and *wh* is *hw*," but we will explain more fully under these special head-

ings in the notes. Every consonant in the language has its duplicate, while to three of the consonants we find triplicates. This is a fact never before stated in print outside of the "Visible Speech" system as taught to deaf-mutes. By this statement we mean that every *breath* consonant has its correspondence in *voice*, and to *three* of these breath consonants (having their representative *voice* elements) there is added a *nasal* element. This is fully illustrated in our table of consonants. We have, then, twenty-five consonants, there being none other but that are combinations formed from some of these. Hence we draw the following inference: If from three positions nine consonants may be formed, and from eight positions sixteen consonants may be formed, the whole number of twenty-five consonants may be given from eleven positions. All the consonants are formed at four distinct points, viz.: lips, point of tongue, center of tongue, and back of tongue.

The question may be asked as to what improvement would we suggest in regard to the present vowel and consonant table.

We have endeavored to show that the present vowel table deals with entirely too many dia-critical marks, besides being otherwise very faulty; and the present consonant table is not purely a consonant table. In our system of notation we have given under the vowel table the eighteen vowel sounds and their eighteen characters to

represent them. In connection with this table we give explicit instruction how to *make* each vowel, *i. e.* its location, the position of the organs, its exact phonetic value, and a monosyllabic key word as a standard representative sound. All this, the table and the instruction, need occupy but one page of the Unabridged. Under the consonant table we place our twenty-five consonants and follow this with all the instruction necessary in teaching the same. This would also occupy but one page of the Unabridged. Under the consonant table proper we would give *all* the consonants, but would give no mark of notation. We give a separate table which we designate *marked* consonants and their *respective sounds*; *i. e.* a table showing consonants of *one form* but *two or more sounds*, that require *marks* necessary to *distinguish* those sounds. On another page we would give what we term a *comparative* table, presenting the present system of notation with its *thirty odd* characters, and directly opposite, on the same page, give our *eighteen* characters, showing, thereby, wherein the marks now in use are erroneous or superfluous. This would enable us to retain, if necessary, the present system of notation in the dictionary, readers and spellers, but furnishes through the medium of these eighteen characters a stepping-stone, as it were, to a more thorough knowledge and practical application of the present notation.

There is not a child of ordinary intelligence who cannot learn this new vowel and consonant table, marked consonants, and all the diacritical marks, during his first term in school. Can this be said of the present system, or of any system yet introduced? Time and again we have proven that in many of the leading schools of our leading cities, from first to eighth grades inclusive, there is not a child who can give the exact phonetic value of every vowel sound, *when presented in its isolated form*. We have practically tested our system by teaching every vowel sound and its accompanying diacritical mark *on time*, and have never failed to do so inside of *thirty-five minutes*, thus accomplishing what the teachers had failed to do in eight years. We challenge the world to produce a system so simple, so labor-saving and so efficacious.*

This system is not alone for beginners, but is made with especial view of being used in every grade, even for high-schools and colleges. We have stepped aside a moment from our critical survey for the purpose of comparing the systems and showing the suggested improvements.

* We have arranged a set of school charts giving this system, and the entire plan is so simple in its structure that the child's first day in school can be made pleasant, entertaining, practical and profitable, and will have a tendency to create a spirit of rivalry among the little ones that will prove highly beneficial to both mental and bodily vigor, especially increasing the activity and usefulness of the organs of observation and causality. To the teacher this work needs be a task no longer, but a pleasure.

Having carefully examined and commented upon the present vowel and consonant table, we will now take a hasty glance at the one hundred and four notes as found in Worcester's—the same errors pretty generally occurring in Webster's, though not wholly so in the same form. We have carefully, critically and without prejudice conned every note occupying pages eleven to nineteen inclusive, and find very few indeed that it is necessary or advisable to retain. In our dissection of this entire number we find but few that do not possess some objectionable feature. To answer all practical purposes we will dwell chiefly upon those deserving special criticism. Beginning with "Remarks on the Key," we pause a moment at note *one* to say that the words in the Key do not "exhibit accurately the respective sounds of the different letters." The *e* in the words *brier*, *fuel*, *college*, and *celery* are given as exhibiting the same sound of *e* in each, *i. e.* "slight or obscured."

"When pronounced by correct speakers" there will be heard three distinct sounds of *e* in the examples given. 'Tis true, they are all obscure, but only so in a degree, as they are different elements obscured. The same criticism applies to the "obscure" *y* as given in the examples *truly*, *envy* and *martyr*.

In note *two* we learn that "when the marks of pronunciation are affixed to words in their proper

orthography, without respelling them, the vowels which are not marked are silent." We then are given such exceptions as *ocean*, *nation*, etc. Is not *e* in *ocean* and *i* in *nation* just as silent as *i* in *heifer* or *o* in *famous*?

In note *three* we take exceptions to the statement that "the present system is better than one where numbers are used." Possibly better than the system where numbers *were* used, as said system was imperfect. *Numbers* representing but *one* sound are more easily *remembered* than *meaningless marks* intended to represent *many* sounds. In the same note we read of "space being saved by not respelling words when properly marked." Then why not *save* the space and omit the respelling of many hundred words that occur throughout the dictionary, such as *disease*, *disoblige*, *flaccid*, etc., etc.? If they are "properly marked" the respelling is unnecessary, or if they are respelled the note is superfluous.

In note *four*, in reference to the "unaccented vowels only having a dot placed beneath them," we think instead of its being an "advantage" it is often the cause of much slovenly pronunciation. The word given as an example in the note is *indivisibility*. To pronounce this according to the general understanding of the dot placed beneath the unaccented syllables, would at once jar upon any sensitive ear. We would give as a rule for the pronunciation of *every* word, that *every*

vowel should have its distinct mark, but place the stress or accent only upon the syllable or syllables bearing the mark of accentuation. If in the following, and all similar words, *indivisibility*, *atonement*, *peril*, *darkness*, *vowel*, etc., we would give to every element its due quantity and quality, we would secure a clear, clean, neat and distinct pronunciation, in marked contrast with the one generally heard. Note *seven* informs us, in substance, that "the long vowel sound is generally indicated in such and such words, except quite a number that have other sounds." This is not definite. In the same note we read that "the vowels have regularly the long sound if final in an accented syllable." This is given us as a positive rule, yet the dictionary informs us that "the word legend has either the long or the short sound of *e*." Of what use the rule? Many of the notes, like this note *seven*, are entirely useless. When pupils are old enough to use the dictionary, they are credited with being possessed of some degree of common sense; hence are old enough to know how to pronounce such words as *mete*, *mate*, *met*, *mat*, etc.; and even did they not, the so-called rules as found in notes *seven* and *eight* would be no guide to them. Rules and their exceptions are intended as guides, yet are not needed in the face of self-evident facts. We have carefully selected and placed elsewhere the rules of special value.

Note *nine* is very long, but gives us no practical

information concerning the short vowels. Very much has been said in this note and elsewhere concerning the effect of *r* upon the vowels. We suggest the following simple rule, which will serve every practical purpose:

The *r* immediately following and in the same syllable with the vowel (as in the word *carving*) becomes a *glide r*, *i. e.* merely glides toward the position of, but does not complete, the *r*. The effect produced upon the preceding vowel is to prolong it. The distinction spoken of in the note is simply that *prolongation* of the vowel, but in no case does it affect its *location*, *i. e.* changing it to another vowel. Every letter immediately following a short vowel will, in a greater or less degree, modify the vowel sound.

Note *ten* is as useless as it is long. We have already dwelt at sufficient length with regard to the dot underneath the unaccented syllables, but will stop long enough with this note to prove our assertion of the utter impossibility of making a practical application of the rule. What light is to be gained from such instruction as this: "The dot underneath the vowels in *some* cases calls for a *slight stress of the voice*, in the majority of cases an *indistinct short sound*, while in many cases it is a *slight or unaccented short sound*." Thus this apparently insignificant dot has as many as three sounds, but the note merely acquaints us with the fact, but gives no rule as a guide.

We also read in the same note that "the vowel *u* in some words marked with a dot underneath is pronounced like *yu*, slightly articulated." When and how are we to make the distinction?

When the *u* is marked merely obscure, by what means are we to ascertain whether it is long *u* obscured, or the *u* as heard in *rule*? Take, for instance, the word *sinew*. We are shown in the vowel table that *ew*, when marked, is equivalent to the long *u*, and at the same time furnishes us a mark for both, "to save space in respelling words that are properly marked." This quotation is from note *three*, which same they again fail to apply. Where is the advantage to be gained by not marking the unaccented syllable, as stated in note *four*? The word *sinew*, was really in better shape unmarked than in its *present* form, whereas, if the dash were placed over the *w*, as the vowel table indicates, no one would be at a loss to pronounce it. The respelling of the word, as it is in the dictionary, *sinnu*, and placing the dot under the *u*, leads to confusion, for there is now nothing definite as to whether it is *long u* obscured, or the *u* as in *rule*. It is for this reason we hear the two pronunciations *sinyu*, and *sinnoo*; the marking is so indefinite as to sanction either. The same remarks are apropos to the word *deputy*. Usage gives us two pronunciations, *dep-ū-ty* and *dep-û-ty*, one of which is heard as much as the other. The dictionary leaves us entirely in the

dark as to which is correct, for again there is nothing to designate which sound of *u* is obscured.

In the same note much is said of *a*, unaccented, and added to this a long note from the eminent orthoëpists, Walker and Smart; yet even from them nothing positive is to be gleaned.

It has always been our custom in teaching, to apply the simple rule previously stated in reference to every vowel having its due quantity and quality, and each its distinct mark, but not to be given with such stress as to detract from the *accented* vowel. This rule applies not only to *a*, but to *all* vowels. The words *element* and *American* furnish good illustrations. By applying this method we meet with no exceptions in pronunciation, secure neatness without pedantry, and such a clearness that puts beauty in the utterance of any and every word in the language. We have watched its practical application with most gratifying results wherever it has been our pleasure to teach it.

In note eleven, “*a before r*,” there has been much endeavor to throw light upon this misunderstood vowel. *Why* misunderstood? Because, as we said at the very outset, these rules are dealing with the *name* of the letter instead of its *sound*. Go to any teachers’ institute in this country where are gathered those who should be positive of all the vowel sounds, and we venture the assertion that those whose minds are fully at rest on this

one, are not so numerous but they may be fully represented by the fingers of one hand. The note informs us that "it is the long sound of *a* qualified." Here is the stumbling-block. With as much or more truth and consistency, might we say that *i* in *police* is the long sound of *i* qualified. If we could put this in mathematical form, by saying that the long sound of *i* is to the *i* in *police* what the long sound of *a* is to the *a* in *care*, we could better illustrate the error, as the value is in this proportion. The fact is, we should recognize in a word a particular vowel *sound*, irrespective of the *name*. In the word *care*, we *see* the *a*, but we hear no *sound*, nor qualification, nor modification of that letter. In the word *there*, we *see* the *e*, and we hear the *sound* of *e*. In all these words, *care*, *there*, *fair*, *fare*, *ere*, *air*, etc., the vowel sound is exactly the same, but in no case does it bear the slightest relation to long *a*; not even to any sound of *a*. The vowel sound in all these words is short *e*, and in every case it is followed by the glide *r*, which gives to it the peculiarity spoken of by Smart; as the effect of the *r* is such as to blend itself with the vowel, thus producing the apparent prolongation. The distinction spoken of in the note, between the vowel heard in *prayer* and *preyer*, is so evident as to admit of no argument; for no one would think of giving them the same sound.

It will be observed that the change is one of *sound* as well as of sight; it is not simply

"long *a*, qualified," or the difference would not exist. The *a* takes the sound of short *e*, followed by voice and glide *r*, while the *e* takes the sound of long *a*.

Again we say, deal with the *sound*, not with the name, and the smallest child will not be confused.

Some time since the publishers of Webster's issued a little circular devoted wholly to diacritical marking, which same received free distribution at various county and state institutes. One of these was handed to us by a superintendent of schools, who commented upon it as follows: "Here is the very latest thing on diacritical marking. I at first hailed it with delight, feeling assured that so late a work would furnish the much-needed information. After many hours of study I am more bewildered than ever, and would have been much more satisfied had I never seen it. Why cannot this diacritical marking be more simplified instead of making it more complicated?" This superintendent but spoke the minds of tens of thousands who are battling with these arbitrary marks. We surely should expect to find some light in such a late effort, but we will leave the reader to be the judge. We will quote but one remark, which will serve to show the progress made in this direction, and which is pat to the subject we were just touching upon, *i. e.* "the long sound of *a*, qualified."

The quotation is as follows: "Not wishing to

add to the number of diacritical marks already given, the *a*, as heard in *any*, so seldom occurs that we will not give it any special mark."

"So seldom occurs," do they say. How brilliant! Again and again, in our language; yes, right here in the words we have just used (*again* and *again*) we have this letter by *name* in the same form in which it presents itself in the word *any*, but by sound it is merely short *e*.

Any one will readily see the difficulty in trying to give a mark to every element as it appears to the *eye*, instead of as it appears to the *ear*. If, as by our system, the dictionary had a character for the *sound* of short *e*, that *always* represented that sound and that sound only, the difficulty would at once be removed. We place our character over *a* in *any*, the second *a* in *again*, and over any vowel, or so-called diphthong, having the sound of short *e*, so that the pupil, or teacher, or student, would readily distinguish it and would never mistake it, inasmuch as the one character represents but one sound. 'Tis true both dictionaries have a mark of notation for short *e*. When the *letter itself* appears, but neither of them have a mark when its *sound* appears in any other form. Again we say, go back to the first principle established by us, deal only with the *sound* of the letter, leaving the *name* to care for itself. When the teachers read that little circular of which we spoke, how their hearts must have rejoiced to find that troublesome

element left out in the cold with no mark to distinguish it, not even the mark of favor. With the table as we have arranged in our system of notation, every vowel sound is so plainly given, and its phonetic value so visible in each word, that any child of ordinary intelligence can see and readily comprehend the same. We will cite a practical illustration of the superiority of this system we present, over that of any other now in use. Some years ago, ere we had perfected it, we were very desirous of testing its merits, even in its crude state; consequently we labored one whole scholastic year, confining ourselves to the first, second, third and fourth grades of some twenty-eight city schools. Owing to the number of schools, and the territory to cover, our visits occurred in each room only once in twelve days, and the length of each visit only twenty minutes.

In the *lowest* grade of one of these schools where were gathered the children for their initiatory work, we furnished the teacher with a home-made chart of our vowel and consonant table, which was placed in a conspicuous position in the school-room. The scholastic year began the first Monday in September. We made our usual visits every twelve days, and with the aid of the teacher in the meantime closely following our instructions, the pupils made very rapid progress. During the month of November, the city superintendent called at this school and in this room.

He printed on the board the word *pentagonal*, marking it with our notation, and syllabifying it, at the same time saying to the teacher, with the intention of having the little ones hear him, that in the course of two or three weeks he would call again to see if any of the children could pronounce that word, without giving them any direct aid upon it. He did not even have an opportunity to leave the room till one of the little ones raised his hand, saying, "I can speak it *now*." So he did, and that correctly. By the present system of notation in its present form, it were impossible to accomplish such results. Right here allow us to say that we do not want the idea to go forth that our system of notation, if adopted, must needs *supplant* the other, but that *through* it the present system is quickly understood, readily applied and easily retained ; besides, it is mastered in an almost incredible space of time. Our system serves as does the picture to the reading-lesson : it photographs it on the mind of the child, and forms a connecting link.

With this somewhat of a digression we pass to note *twelve*, which is exceedingly long, yet we fail to see any use in its retention unless it be to show what various orthoëpists say. We do not think this necessary, especially in Worcester's, as all authorities are quoted therein where the definition of each word of disputed pronunciation is given ; besides, we are each of us governed in *our* choice

of pronunciation by *our preference* in authority, Worcester or Webster, and we seldom go back of these two authorities. Notes *thirteen* and *fourteen* are of no special value save the portion which we have gleaned concerning *clerk* and *sergeant*. Note *fifteen*, concerning such words as *blessed*, *beloved*, etc., is sufficiently definite to be of value. Note *sixteen* merely states a fact, but gives no rule to guide us. Note *seventeen* concerning words derived from the French and the Latin is of sufficient value to be retained. Note *nineteen* is a repetition of many others, merely showing that orthoëpists disagree, hence, of no value. In note *twenty* we again find controversy among acknowledged authorities. In such words as *dilate*, *diverge*, *divine*, etc., we fail to see why the *i* should not have its proper short sound instead of hunting around after other vowels when the proper sound and the proper vowel is already given in the word. In note *twenty-one* we cannot for a moment countenance the various opinions regarding the sounds of long *o* and short *o*. Why *add* to the difficulties with which we are contending, when palpable errors are allowed to pass unheeded and uncorrected? In other words, why try to draw a distinction between the sound of *o* in *coat* and *o* in *goat*? If we acknowledge a difference in the vowel sound of these words, where will our language drift? How will we ever effect a standard?

Notes *twenty-two* and *twenty-three*, like all other notes of the same character, should be more definite to be of any value. Note *twenty-four* deals with the vowel *u*. The main part of this long note is devoted to opinions of orthoëpists, without giving anything definite as a guide. Walker states that "some critics claim that *nature* should be pronounced as if written *nateyure*." Herein we agree with said critic. But Walker further states that "this comes so near the one adopted by me, *nachur*, as scarcely to be distinguished from it." It seems to us that the ear must be sadly deficient that cannot readily distinguish between *nateyure* and *nachur*.

Smart dwells quite at length upon the sound of *u*, when preceded by *l*, and *j*, though we think him in error in not recognizing the correct sound and location of *y*, when thus blended with *oo*. He calls it "a slight semi-consonant sound between *e* and *y*." In our system of notation we have arranged, what would occupy but two pages in the Unabridged, a set of tables whereby a complete mastery can be had in a very short time over any and all words in the English language containing long *u*. We will briefly state a portion of our work to show something of its nature. Every one will naturally give the correct sound of long *u*, when preceded by *p* as in *pure*, *c* as in *cure*, *b* as in *bureau*, *f* as in *fury*, etc., but when preceded by *d* as in *due*, *t* as in *tutor*, *l* as in *lunatic*, *n* as in *news*,

s as in *suit*, and also as occurring in such words as *educate*, *graduate*, *institute*, *situation*, *literature*, *congratulate*, etc., we readily perceive a distinction in the sound of this vowel, as they are generally spoken. There *is* no distinction in the long *u*, when these words are correctly pronounced; hence the distinction frequently and generally heard must be the error. Of what does this error consist? First, let us ascertain of what long *u* consists, *i. e.* the *u* with the dash or macron over it, as marked by both Worcester and Webster.

Long *u* is *always* the combination of *y* and *oo*. Yes, always; there not being a single exception in the language. There are several little works on orthoëpy that cite the following as an exception: "When long *u* is preceded by *r*, *sh*, or *ch*, it drops the initial sound *y* and becomes only *oo*." It is *only long u* that *has* the initial *y*, and as the *u*, when preceded by *r*, *sh*, or *ch*, is *never* long *u*, nor never marked as such, it has no initial *y* to drop; hence is no exception. There is but one slight modification of the sound of long *u*, and that is so slight as to be scarcely discernible, except to a close student of phonetics; but inasmuch as it does occur we give a rule to cover it. When *r*, *y*, *l*, and *w*, immediately follow and are in the same syllable with a non-vocal consonant (*p*, *t*, *k*, *f*, *s*) they become non-voiced, *i. e.* only *breath* elements. For example, take the word *tune*; we do not hear the initial *y* of the long *u*, as in *due*; nevertheless

the *y* is there and retains its position, but loses its voice, because it is preceded by the non-voiced consonant *t*, whereas in *due*, the *y* of the long *u* retains its voice because it is preceded by the voiced consonant *d*. Now for the error that exists in words containing long *u*. We will first endeavor to prove that the fault does really exist, as "the recognition of a fault is half way toward cure." The error is the result of one of three causes depending on the situation of the *u*. The errors may be classified as follows: first, in wholly omitting the *y* in the long *u*, as in *due*, *dupe*, *tunc*, *tutor*. These words are generally pronounced *doo*, *doop*, *toon*, *tooter*, instead of *dyoo*, *dyoop*, *tyoon*, *tyooter*. Second, the error consists in substituting *ch* for the initial *y* in the long *u*, as in *situation*, *nature*, *statue*, etc. These words are generally pronounced *sit choo ation*, *nacher*, *statchoo*, instead of *sit yoo ation*, *nat yure*, *stat yoo*. Third, the error is caused by substituting *j* for the initial *y* in the long *u*, as in *educate*, *individual*, *graduate*, thus causing them to be pronounced *ed joo cate*, *individ joo al*, *grad joo ate*, instead of *ed yoo cate*, *individ yoo all*, *grad yoo ate*. Then we have the errors summed up as follows:

1st, the omission of the *y*.

2d, substituting *ch* for *y*.

3d, substituting *j* for *y*.

We should speak such words as *educate* and *situation* as we would, or rather as we *should*, the

sentences *would you do it*, and *sit you there*. There need be no affectation or pedantry in the utterance of these words. Compare, then mark the contrast in the correct and incorrect expression of the following sentence :

DID YOU GET YOUR CENTURY I SENT YOU? Not once in ten thousand times is this sentence correctly spoken, even by scholars, "the literary and well-bred men" who aim to give us the standard of pronunciation. What do we hear?

DID JOO GET CHOOR CENT CHOORY I SENT CHOO? Our language is so *Jewed* and *chewed* that it ought to make us ashamed of the manner in which it is spoken. Get *choor* slate, fold *joor* arms, sit *choo* there, stand *joo* there, add *joor* figures, I will aid *joo*. These are common faults heard in almost every school-room in our land to-day, and such is the conversation that passes current in our social life.

In our work on the vowels we give a table or key of exercises for *training* the vocal organs with a special reference to the sound of long *u*. By the assiduous and judicious practice of these tables, the vocal organs will become as active, accurate, and pliable in the performance of their work as do the fingers of a skillful pianist in his. Before leaving this subject of the long *u*, we will speak of an error, and almost a decided vulgarism, indulged in by many of our "well-bred and literary men," and it arises somewhat from having been

taught by some orthoëpists that *y* is equivalent to long *e*, having the same sound and made by the same organs. This is a gross error. These elements, one a consonant and the other a vowel, are as distinctively different as any other two. *Y* takes the *center* of the tongue to the roof of the mouth, forming a complete arch; while long *e* draws the front half of the tongue (midway between the point and the center) up and *forward*. Through such teaching as aforesaid, we hear the affected pronunciation of *deoo* for *due*, *teoon* for *tune*. This also tends to such pronunciation as *ske i*, for *sky*, and *ge ide*, for *guide*.

Note *twenty-five*, the last of the notes on the vowels, is of no value.

The next in order that presents itself is that of the

“SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS AND TRIPHTHONGS.”

This subject, occupying two whole pages in the Unabridged, will require but little time and space for the disposition thereof. There are thirty of these combinations given, yet we will make the assertion that only two of the thirty, rightfully belong to this classification; while there are two that should appear, but do not. If we are to be governed by letters that meet the *eye* as they are grouped together, it were indeed a vain endeavor to formulate rules, or find marks for their proper significance. The dictionary informs us that “a

diphthong is the union of two vowels pronounced by a single impulse of the voice." We also learn from the same source that "a triphthong is the union of three vowels pronounced by a single impulse of the voice." The union as here given is only in *form*, not in *sound*. When we hear the union of *two sounds*, then, and then only, is it a diphthong. Such a thing as a triphthong does not in reality exist. There is not a word in the English language containing a triphthong, *i. e.* "the coalition of three vowels in one sound." The words *bouy*, *beauty*, *view*, etc., are cited as examples, but they fail to "*coalite*" in *one sound*. In the word *bouy* the *u* becomes a consonant *w*, or is wholly dropped, and the diphthong *oy*, remains. In *beauty*, the *e* and the *a* do not *coalesce* with the *u*, but remain silent, leaving the sound of long *u*. In *view* the *i* is silent, leaving *ew*, the equivalent of long *u*. The only two proper diphthongs given in the dictionary ("union of two sounds") are *ow* or *ou*, and *oi* or *oy*. The two omitted are long *i*, and long *u*. Long *i* and long *u* are pure diphthongs, for they are each the coalescence—by sound—of two *other* sounds, just as distinctly as *ou* and *oi*. They are erroneously classed with long *a*, and long *o*. These last named vowels cannot be said to combine two *other* sounds to form the one, for the *name* of each is the initial part of each. But in case of long *i* and long *u* an entirely different element is required for the initial sound of

each. These are fully explained in our vowel tables. We are told that "a proper diphthong is one in which both vowels are sounded." Then the four quoted above are the only ones in the language which may be termed proper diphthongs. Yet we are informed that "*ea* in *ocean*, *io* in *notion*," and many similar ones are "proper diphthongs," *i. e.* in which "both vowels are sounded." Who can catch the sound of the two vowels in either of these? It is also stated that "an *improper diphthong* has only one of the vowels sounded." Hence no diphthong at all, but a digraph, *i. e.* twice written, instead of twice sounded. Admitting that the definition of proper and improper diphthongs is correct, out of the entire thirty there are *twenty-eight* of them *improper*. Herein we agree; *improper indeed*.

Think of calling *ay* in *pay*, *aw* in *paw*, *ai* in *pain*, *eo* in *leopard*, etc., diphthongs. In the words just quoted, and hundreds of similar words, there is not one but that contains a vowel which, with its proper mark of notation, would give us the correct sound for pronunciation, and also save respelling. The letter having no sound should have no attention. In the word *pay*, the *a* is long and the *y* is silent. In the word *paw*, the *a* is broad and the *w* is silent. In the word *leopard*, the *e* is short and the *o* is silent. These letters that are silent because they are in company with another vowel need not be affected by them,

but should be treated the same as silent *e* in *heaven*, *listen*, etc. If such combinations as we have named are called diphthongs and triphthongs, why not conjure up some name and occupy several pages for words ending in *en*, *ine*, *ique*, etc.?

In order to have the name consistent with the present complicated, voluminous, meaningless and arbitrary terms now in use, we would kindly and gratuitously suggest the name semi-diphthongal consonantal vowel terminations. We think the name would cover the point—at least a good portion of the page.

One word more before leaving the diphthongs. We are informed that “the proper diphthong *ea*, as heard in *ocean*, seldom occurs.” Bear in mind that a “proper diphthong is one having both vowels sounded.” We pause a moment for the reader to get his breath. In another place we learn that “*ceān* as heard in *ocean*, is a termination having the sound of *shun*.” Here we have the same sound in the same word, represented first as “a diphthong,” then that it “seldom occurs,” then as “a termination.” Out of all the notes under the heading we have just considered, which same embraces notes twenty-six to fifty-nine inclusive, we find but part of one note (fifty-eight, concerning words ending in *ogue*) that is of any value whatsoever.

Our weary steps at last bring us to two and a

half pages more of almost useless and in a great degree erroneous matter, viz.: "CONSONANTS."

We are informed that "these are divided into mutes and semi-vowels." Mute signifies no voice. How then can *b*, *d* and *g* be mutes? Semi-vowels signify half-vowels. A consonant cannot of itself be any part of a vowel except as you *name* it. Here again is the error of dealing with the *name* of the letter instead of the *sound*. The note further states that "a *mute* cannot be sounded without the aid of a vowel." Then why call them mutes? Why not call *them* semi-vowels *also*? The fact is that neither a so-called *mute*, nor a so-called *semi-vowel*, depends in the least upon a vowel for its utterance. We admit this is a strong contradiction, but is self-supporting. They may depend upon a vowel for their *name*, but never for their *sound*. It is also stated that "the semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves." Again we are forced to contradict. The only perfect *sound* they have can be readily given in every case without the aid of any other element. They need another element only when *naming* them.

Another error is in quoting *j* as a *dental* element, and at the *same time* classing it and other dentals with *palatals*. No element can be properly produced at the teeth at one time, and at the palate at another. *J* has but one sound. It is equivalent to what is called soft *g*, as in the word

George, and in the word *judge*. Its component parts are *dzh*, and the sound is produced by the point of the tongue coming in contact with the upper gum and so closely approximating the teeth as to properly bear the name of *dental*; hence it is impossible for it to be a *palatal*. In this same note we find some of the same elements appearing under *palatals* and *gutturals*. Again we say, impossible to correctly classify these in this manner. We are next introduced to the term *digraph*. "A digraph is the union of two consonants or two vowels, representing a single sound of the voice." One of the examples given is *gh*, in *ghost*. There is no union, except as in the vowels given as diphthongs, *i. e.* a union of *letters*, but not of *sound*. *Digraph* signifies *two written*; *trigraph* signifies *three written*. But this has reference only to *sight*, not *sound*. If we call *gh* a *digraph*, why not call *ght*, in *right*, a *trigraph*? It is the union of three consonants, and only one has sound, and is just as consistent as calling the union of three vowels a *triphthong*. We are also informed that in some cases these letters are silent, in others they are not, yet we are given no rule as a guide. How can *gh* be called a *digraph* when we are told that "a *digraph* is the union of two letters, one having sound," when in many cases the *g* and the *h* are both *silent*? "At the end of words both letters are commonly silent." This quotation is from note seventy-six. The

exceptions given completely destroy the value of the rule. Why not throw away all useless diphthongs, triphthongs, digraphs, trigraphs, tetraphraphs, etc., and deal with *facts*, with *sound*, and let the silent letters rest in silence, and thus dispense with many pages of unnecessary and unsatisfactory talks about nothing? Anything that can be *definitely* given as a rule for pronunciation, without endless exceptions, may be of some value. Note *sixty-eight* may be of some importance, as there are but three exceptions given in it. The latter part of the note is especially valuable. The latter part of note *seventy* may be of some advantage when taken in connection with note *fifteen*. Part of note *seventy-two*, giving but one exception, is worthy of retention. The latter part of note *seventy-eight* may also be of some service. In note *eighty-two* we find much controversy over the consonant *n*. It states that "*n* has two sounds: one simple and pure, the other compound, *i. e.* *n* as in *not*, and its nasal sound as heard in *king*." This implies that one is nasal, the other is not. *Both* are nasal elements. *Any* element is nasal whose entire current of air naturally passes through the nostrils. There are only three, viz. *m*, *n* and *ng*, and one of these is as purely nasal as is the other. Any element may be *made* nasal by simply dropping the soft palate and allowing it to pass through the nostrils. *N* and *ng* are widely different sounds. *N* is made with the point of the tongue coming in con-

tact with the upper gum, the current of air passing through the nostrils. *Ng* is made with the *back* of the tongue coming in contact with the soft palate, the current of air passing through the nostrils. It should be observed that the *n*, as heard in *ng*, bears not the slightest relation to the *n* proper, but that *ng* is a peculiar combination of its own, and not compounded of *n* and *g*, as made with the back of the tongue. There is just the same difference between *n* in *no* and *ng* in *sing*, as there is between *d* in *do* and *g* in *dog*. In the same note concerning *n* we find "a list of words in which *n* has its mixed or ringing sound." This list is only partial, consequently of little value; besides, one will naturally expect to find the correct sound where each word appears in its proper place in the dictionary. We give a practical rule* wherein *n* loses its individual sound and becomes *ng*, as in *uncle*, *banquet*, *tranquil*, *conquest*, etc., etc. Under this note of *n* we also read that "it may be hardly necessary to *respell* most of the words of this class, *tank*; *thank*; etc., in order to give their pronunciations, as in their common orthography they are naturally pronounced correctly," etc. This is the most sensible note of all. Why not, with the same good judgment, assume that those who use the dictionary will use their mental faculties in such a way as to render all such notes superfluous? The words just quoted, in refer-

* See "angular" in list of words.

ence to which this note speaks, are all included in the rule we have given concerning the sound of *n* becoming *ng*. We are now brought to confront another digraph, *qu*. There is not a word in the English language where *q* and *u* are so associated as to be grouped and coupled under one term, any more than any other two letters, where the one immediately follows the other. If *qu* in *queen* is a digraph, then *gu* in *guelpf* is a digraph, and so on with an endless list of combinations. The *u* is no more united to *q* than to any other element that precedes it. What is the relation existing between *q* and *u* in the word *mosque*? The note informs us that "*qu* is *kw*." In the word *mosque* the *u* does not become *w*. Again we formulate a practical rule, which commends itself. If the *q* is separated from the *u* in pronunciation, as in the word *liquidate*, the *q* becomes *k*, and the *u* becomes *w*, but bearing no relation whatever to each other. If the *q* is *not* separated from the *u* in pronunciation, as in *queen*, the *q* becomes *k*, and the *u* becomes the breath of *w* (*wh*), *i. e.* having no voice. This last example comes under our rule heretofore stated, viz.: when *r*, *y*, *l* and *w* immediately follow and are in the same syllable with a non-vocal consonant (*p*, *t*, *k*, *f* and *s*), *they* become non-voiced. One more illustration of the *q* and *u*:

In the word *antique*, the *u* has no more relation to the *q* than has the *e*; the *u* is silent, and

again the *q* becomes *k*. We have cited the only three forms in which the *q* and the *u* appear together, hence out of the foregoing illustrations we formulate the following, viz.: *q* is always *k*, by sound, while the *u* becomes *w*, or *breath of w*, or *silent*. This rule admits of no exception. The word in which the *qu* occurs will plainly indicate to which class it belongs. Our attention is called a moment to note *eighty-seven*, concerning *r*, though we have previously spoken of it in its connection with the vowels. Walker is good enough as far as he goes, but does not go far enough in merely designating it as "rough and smooth *r*." We think it better to make more of a distinction, or, at least, be more explicit in the distinction. What Walker terms as "rough *r*" is the full consonant *r*, and will be found only at the beginning of a word or syllable. The "smooth *r*" is a *glide r*, i.e. gliding toward but not completing the sound of *r*. The word *roar* furnishes us an example of both. It begins with the full consonant *r*, or "rough *r*," and ends with the *glide r*, or "smooth *r*." Smart aims at the key-note but does not strike it fairly when he states that "*r* is a consonant when, if it should be so circumstanced, that, ending one syllable it also begins the next, as in *arid, tarry*," etc. In the examples given the *r* does not end the first syllable; the *vowel* ends it, and consonant *r* begins the next. We suggest another of our rules to

meet this case. When the vowel occurring in the first syllable is *prolonged*, it is followed by a *glide r*, and the next syllable begins with a consonant *r*; but if the vowel occurring in the first syllable is *short*, the glide *r* does not occur, as the vowel ends the syllable. This is well illustrated in the following words, viz.: *merry, marry, Mary*. The first two are without the glide *r*, the last one receives it.

After a long article on *s* (note *ninety-one*) and its various combinations, we read: "It is impossible to give rules which will enable one in all cases to determine how *s* is to be pronounced," etc. We would stop right here and ask, why occupy so much space when nothing definite can be accomplished? In the word *sugar* the *s* takes the sound of *sh*, but there is no mark to indicate it, neither is there any required. It were, indeed, a useless and an endless task to give a distinct mark to every variety of sound into which the consonants are transformed. If we begin by saying that *s* has sometimes the sound of *sh*, as in *sugar*; *zh*, as in *measure*; *sh* as in *passion*; *zh*, as in *vision*, etc., etc., where and when will we cease? Who would be likely to give these words any other sound? There is, however, a part of the rule so definite concerning the *sh* and *zh* that we deem it worthy of retention. The next to which our attention is especially called is in note *ninety-four* concerning *t*. It states that "*t* is aspi-

rated," etc., *i. e.* becomes *sh*. It were better to say that *t* becomes *sh*, and omit the term "aspirated," as the general acceptation of that term is merely breath, not a complete change of the consonant. The note in reference to *th* is wholly unsatisfactory as any guide to pronunciation. *Wh* has been previously spoken of as the breath of *w*, but not *hw*, *i. e.* *h* and *w*, as is often taught. There is a part of note *one hundred and one*, which may be utilized as a rule, yet the note is somewhat at fault concerning *x*. It is given as being *ks* and *gz*. We find many words in which *x* is only *k*. If *x* is *ks* in *excel*, what becomes of the *c*? If it were silent, it should be so marked. The fact is *x* is *k* and the *c* becomes *s*. In the word *extricate* the *x* becomes *ks*, while in the word *examine* the *x* becomes *gz*. In glancing through the dictionaries, many words may be found where *x* is given as the sound of *gz*; but we find it to be *g and z*. We cannot see the consistency in dividing *g* and *z* in *exist*, and not in *example*. In short we cannot see how a letter can be correctly given as a combination of two sounds, and then have those sounds divided. Instead of adding to the notes that "*x* has also the sound of *ksh*," why not say that *x* is *ks*, and *k*, and *gz*, as the case may be, and have the *sh* placed where it belongs, *i. e.* with the vowel; it is so divided in the dictionary, where the definition is given. The word *luxury* is not pronounced *luksh-*

ury, but *luk-shu-ry*. *Complexion* is not pronounced *compleksh-un*, but *complek-shun*. *X* having the sound of *ɛ* should appear in the table, and so stated. In the last note (*one hundred and four*) we are informed that “*z* has the same sound as flat or soft *s*.” Immediately after we are furnished a list of words where it has the sound of *zh*. As a note, this last one will rank well with many of the preceding useless ones.

Thus we end the one hundred and four notes, retaining only those previously spoken of, all of which might be placed on one page in the Unabridged. These would become useful because they are practical, and thus singled out from the useless ones would be of still greater value. In order not to change the *body* of the dictionary we would conform to the present system of marking the consonants; but were it changed, or a new dictionary to be established, we would suggest a system that would be much more uniform. Throughout the dictionary we would omit the respelling of all the words that could be properly marked, or else respell *all* of them.

We will now sum up the result of our critical examination of the nine pages of tables and notes. If the explanations given under their various headings are an *aid* to pronunciation, *retain* them; if not, of what use are they? What intelligence is to be gained as to pronunciation in the mere statement that “there

are as many as seven pronunciations given to words ending in *ough*"? Each correct pronunciation is found where the definition is given. What more is essential unless a rule can be given us as a guide? We have clearly shown that the present diacritical system is very faulty. What is the *meaning* of the word *diacritical*? "To distinguish by a mark." Then let us *distinguish*. What is the *object* of diacritical marks? To *enable* us to distinguish. Ever since the dictionary was first published people have been traveling in the same old beaten paths, staring at those diacritical marks as at so many ghosts, and at last, tread-mill fashion, have brought up just where they started. A cloud has been hanging over the entire work. Now and then a single new idea has been advanced, but like some lone star visible in the edge of a cloud, its little light shone so faintly in contrast with the great darkness. The cloud is still there to the mass of humanity struggling for light in this direction. At this very hour, thousands and tens of thousands of earnest men and women are watching with anxious eyes to see that cloud disappear, and will bless as a benefactor him who dispels it. The silver lining of that great dark cloud is already visible; the entire cloud *can* be dispelled, as the means are at hand. *Shall it be?*

NOTE.—Since writing the foregoing critique Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have published the **WARMAN SCHOOL CHARTS**, and have issued a set of **SCHOOL DICTIONARIES**, known as the **WARMAN SERIES**.

A WORD TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS.

When we thought to revise the systems of pronunciation usually adopted by orthoëpists, and introduce therein, for the convenience of learners, our new practical system, we were fully conscious of the arduous task we were about to undertake, and that many obstacles would beset us in our pathway.

With all due deference to the labor and thoughts of those who have preceded us, and to those great and grand monuments of their industry, the Unabridged Dictionaries, upon which so many useful lives have been spent, and whose bright intellects wrought many years at the mental forge ere we made our début in the busy whirl of life, we took up the pen where they laid it down, as others will take it up when we shall have fulfilled our mission, and they, having gleaned from the thoughts that we all shall have left, will create new images out of the crumbled dust of our old ones.

After nine years of research, study and toil we are able to look upon our efforts with most gratifying results, and to present a simplified system for representing the sounds of the letters of the alphabet, which will be found to be of inesti-

mable value to those desiring correctness and fluency of expression. It will enable teachers to thoroughly master phonetics, and will furnish the key that will unlock the door that has so long barred them from the advantages to be gained by a perfect acquaintance with the diacritical marks.

It places in their hands new and practical tables for daily use in the school-room, and will furnish a fund of information and useful exercises, such as can nowhere else be found.

Having introduced the new work to your worthy notice, we leave it in your hands, with a certain degree of confidence that it will receive the patronage and hearty support of earnest, intelligent and progressive people. In conclusion, we desire to say, that, to many authors, to many helpful friends, to hard, earnest toil, to much experience, and especially to our friend and teacher, the inventor and scholar, Mr. Alex. Graham Bell, are we indebted for light in dark places. And to Him who rules the universe, do we most thankfully and heartily acknowledge our indebtedness for health, strength, and a clear understanding.

E. B. WARMAN.

CHICAGO, ILL.

GENERAL REFERENCE TABLE COMBINING AND COMPARING ALL THE DIACRITICAL MARKS OF WORCESTER AND WEBSTER.—THE OLD AND THE NEW.

THIRTY-TWO + THIRTY-ONE VS. EIGHTEEN.

WORCESTER.	WEBSTER.	WARMAN.
Ē ī	Ē ī	1 or E in Me
Ī Ī	Ī Ī	2 or I in Miss
Ā Ā ē	Ā ē ā	3>1 or A in Mate
Ē Ā ē	Ē ē ā	4 or E in Met
Ā Ā	Ā	5 or A in Mat
ÔÔ Ú	OO O Ú	6 or OO in Boon
Û	OO O Ú	7 or U in Bull
Ó	Ó	8>6 or O in Bone
Â Ö	Ô A	9 or A in Ball
Ö	Ö A	10 or O in Box
Ë ï Ü Ý	Ë ï û	11 or U in Urn
Ä	Ä	12 or A in Ask
Ä	Ä	13 or A in Ah
Ü Ö	Ü Ö	14 or U in Up
Í Í	Í Í	13>1 or I in Ice
ÖÜ ÖŴ	These diphthongs unmarked	13>6 or Ou in Our
ÖÏ ÖÝ	These diphthongs unmarked	9>1 or Oi in Oil
Ü EW	Ü	Y+6 or U in Used

NOTE.—It will be observed that no number is duplicated. Not so with either the Worcester or Webster notation. Each *number* represents one sound and *only* one. Each *diacritical mark* represents from *one* to *six* sounds, if placed over or under a letter. Place a "maeron," "breve," "earet," etc., by *themselves*, and what do they signify? Nothing. A *macron* has as many as five sounds; a *breve* has as many as six sounds; a *NUMBER* has but ONE sound.

VOWELS, DIPHTHONGAL-VOWELS, CONSONANTS, ETC.

VOWELS.

The fourteen vowels and four diphthongal vowels, derive their numbers from the positions of the tongue; hence the numbers used are neither arbitrary nor meaningless.

There are five vowels made by the front half of the tongue, as indicated by the little marks drawn on the diagram accompanying the chapter on visible speech. These vowels are ē, ī, ā, ě, ā, as they occur in the words "mē," "mīss," "māte," "mět," "măt."

There are five vowels made by the *back* half of the tongue, as indicated in the same diagram. These vowels are ōō, ū, ū, ū, ū, as they occur in the words "boōn," "buūl," "bōne," "baūl," "bōx."

There are two other vowels made with the back half of the tongue, but are not placed with them in that scale, as they would destroy the uniformity which now exists, *i. e.* those already mentioned as appearing in the back half, are all made with the lips round or rounded, while the two that are omitted — *a*, as in "ärn," and *u* as in "üp"— are made with the lips flat. We still have two vowels remaining to complete the list. These vowels — *u*, as in "ürge," and *a* as in "äsk"— are

made with the *center* of the tongue. Thus we have the fourteen vowel sounds, there being none other in the English language except the four diphthongal sounds. There is a harmony existing between the vowels made with the *front* half of the tongue and those made with the *back* half of the tongue, viz.:—the third sound ā glides toward the highest position in that scale, which is ē. So the third sound ō glides toward the highest position in *that* scale, which is ō. We do not teach either of these as compound elements, else we would place them with the diphthongal sounds. The ā does not *join* the ē, but glides toward its position without completing it. In the same manner, the ō does not *join* the ō, but glides toward its position without completing it.

The most difficult vowels with which we have to contend are *short o* and *intermediate a*. These can be thoroughly mastered by following the instruction as given in the tables of the dictionary to which we referred. Some orthoëpists speak of *a* in *ask* as “*short Italian*.” We cannot see the need of seeking any better name than that by which it has so long been known, *i.e.* *intermediate*. Being made with the center of the tongue, it lies between *short ā*, made by the *front* half of the tongue, and *Italian ä*, made by the *back* half of the tongue, hence “*intermediate*.” We call special attention to the vowel ū, which we treat as a diphthong.

Wherever you find a ū with a macron over it, rest assured that it should have the sound of *y+oo*. If in pronouncing the word "dūty" you say "dōty, then you drop the *y*. If you say "jōty," you also drop *y* and substitute *j* for *d*. If you say "dēōty," you substitute *e* for *y*. If you say "dyōty" you will speak it correctly, giving the same sound that you naturally give and will readily recognize in the word "beāty." By carefully repeating, "būe—dūe," "būe—dūé," "būe—dū," many times in succession (and many times for many days) you will unconsciously give the correct sound in all similar words during your general conversation.

If in pronouncing the word "literatūre" you say "literachōr," you substitute *ch* for *y*. If you say "literatōr" you omit the *y*. If you say "literatēōr," you substitute *e* for *y*. To pronounce it correctly you must give the *breath* of *y*, *i.e.* *yh*, just as *wh* is the breath of *w*, which is always the case when immediately preceded by, and in the same syllable with, a non-vocal consonant. The correct pronunciation is perfectly smooth, and unless the ear is quite acute you will not notice the breath of *y*, yet you would quickly discern its absence. The ū should be the same as heard in the word *pure*. Train the organs for this class of words by repeating carefully in quick succession the words, "pūre-tūre," "pūre-tūre," "pūre-tūre," until you can recognize the same vowel sound in

each word, just as it occurs in the proper pronunciation of the words *impure literature*.

If when you speak the word *educator*, you say *ed-joo-ca-tor*, you substitute *j* for *y*. The word should be spoken as *should* the words *did you cater*, i.e. *ed u cator* and *did you cater*, not *ed joo cator* and *did joo cater*.

To overcome the difficulty arising in this and similar words, repeat the words, "would you," "could you," "did you,"—not "would *jōo*," "could *jōo*," "did *jōo*"—until you entirely *eliminate* the *j*.

If, when speaking the word *situation*, you say *sit-choo-ation*, you substitute *ch* for *y*. The vowel *u* in this word should be spoken just the same as the word *you* in the following sentence: *Sit you there*. You should not say *Sit choo there* nor *sit-choo-ation*, but *Sit you there* and "sit-*ü*-ation." We suggest, as an exercise to train the organs to speak fluently this class of words, that you carefully repeat *won't you*, *can't you*, *don't you*; and continue in this practice till you avoid saying *won't choo*, *can't choo*, *don't choo*. By careful practice on the four styles of errors, as they appear in *du* and *tu*, there will be no difficulty in the remaining combinations, *lū*, *nū* and *sū*. We will give a sentence including all the combinations, which should be read without *jew-*

NOTE.—We give, herewith, an outline of our work as spoken of in our Critique. Those who require a complete analysis thereof, together with explicit instructions for teaching the same, will find it in the WORCESTER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARY—Warman Series.

ing, chewing, tooting, or even without use of *noose* or *soot*:

A TEST FOR PRONUNCIATION OF LONG U.

The *newspaper* said the *lunatic* was well suited with his *situation*, and *congratulated* himself on being so highly *educated* as to *constitute* one of a number who were favored with such beautiful *furniture*, handsome *statues*, and such pure *literature* as the *Century*.

Let us again impress you with the thought that *long u* is *y and oo*, and in no case should the *y* be dropped or any other element substituted for it. If the syllable containing the *ū* is accented, it should be spoken quite clearly, otherwise slightly obscured. The pronunciation here spoken of need not in the least smack of pedantry. True, it will invite attention to the result as in marked contrast with even many of our "well-bred and literary men," but the attention should never be invited to the mechanism.

DIPHTHONGAL VOWELS.

As we state in our Critique, there are only four "proper diphthongs," viz.:

I. OU or OW. OI or OY. Ū.

There are no *improper diphthongs*. It is improper to say that any others exist. Neither are there any triphthongs, proper or improper. All other combinations than the four mentioned are

either digraphs or trigraphs. Diphthong and triphthong imply sound. The terms are indiscriminately used. The four diphthongs noted by us are unlike the vowels ā and ō, with which two of the diphthongs, ī and ū, are often classed. Ā and ō each begins with its *name* sound. Not so with the diphthongs. ī has for its initial sound Italian *a*, and vanishes toward long *e*; *ou* or *ow* also has the initial sound of Italian *ā*, but vanishes toward ō; *oi* or *oy* has broad *a* for its initial sound, and vanishes toward long *e*. ū is composed of a consonant and a vowel, and unlike the others, its greatest force is on the last element, *y* + ō.

DIGRAPHS.

In our Critique we fully express ourselves concerning this term, given to a combination of letters which are represented by one sound. It is properly treated by us by placing it where it properly belongs, *i. e.* in the consonant table, where every consonantal digraph is represented by one consonant, as “every improper diphthong” is represented by one vowel.

CONSONANTS.

There are twenty-five consonants. These require but four shut positions. Seven of them are made with the lips, thirteen with the point of the tongue, two with the center of the tongue and three with the back of the tongue. The entire twenty-five may be made with only eleven adjust-

ments. The consonants require more study and are more essential toward acquiring correctness in pronunciation and fluency of expression than are the vowels. The *articulation* depends wholly upon the *consonants*. If the public *reader* or the *actor* were as deficient in his articulation as is the public *singer*, he would not be tolerated even for one evening. There is as much need for a libretto to interpret the *English* tongue as for the interpretation of a *foreign* tongue. There should be no distinction in this regard between the lyric and the dramatic stage. As we give an outline of the visible speech vowel table, so we will give a similar outline of the visible speech consonant table.

ORTHOËPICAL HINTS.

What is Orthoëpy?

What is Articulation?

What is Enunciation?

What is Pronunciation?

Time and again have we propounded the foregoing questions at many of our State, County and Normal Institutes. We have yet to receive a correct answer to them all. The terms are used indiscriminately. Seldom do we hear an answer to articulation that does not include the words "*distinct* utterance." We utter vowels. We articulate consonants. One may articulate very *indistinctly*. Enunciation is generally given as "*a pleasing* utterance." We may enunciate in a very *unpleasant* manner. Pronunciation is quite as frequently given as "*correct* utterance." We may articulate distinctly, enunciate pleasantly, yet pronounce *incorrectly*. The best definition we have ever seen or heard of articulation is given in Worcester's Unabridged, "an appulse, or close contact of two organs of speech represented by a consonant."

From our experience of many years as an orthoëpist, we formulate the following definitions:
ARTICULATION is the function of the organs of speech in the formation of a consonant.

ENUNCIATION is the audible result in the production of a vowel.

PRONUNCIATION is the utterance of a word; the combined act of articulation and enunciation.

ORTHOËPY treats of *correct* pronunciation, *i.e.* how the word should be spoken.

We articulate consonants.

We enunciate vowels.

We pronounce words.

We express thoughts.

The consonants are the bones.

The vowels are the flesh and blood.

The word is the body.

Breathe into it your spirit and it "becomes a living soul."

What the skeleton is to the body, the consonant is to the word. As Richard Grant White expresses it, "Bone the words."

Illustration of the value of consonants. Some geologists, on an exploring expedition, found in the rocks the Prince of Wales (prints of whales). They must have excavated him and placed him upon a throne.

Consonants { have a shut position.
 { are non-syllabic.
 { are obstructive.

Vowels { have an open position.
 { are syllabic.
 { are non-obstructive.

There are some consonants, however, that serve in the place of vowels, and in this way become syllabic, *i. e.* when they form the only sound given to the syllable.

Examples. Eaten—final e being silent, the n takes the place of a vowel and becomes a syllable.

Battle—the e being silent, the l takes the place of a vowel and becomes a syllable.

If you desire good articulation, enunciation, and pronunciation, give to *every* element its due quantity and quality.

PRACTICAL LESSONS IN ORTHOËPY.

TEST No. 1.

Geoffrey, surnamed Winthrop, sat in the depot at Chicago waiting for his train, and reading the *Tribune*, when a squadron of street arabs (incomparable for squalor) thronged from a neighboring alley, uttering hideous cries, accompanied by inimitable gestures of heinous exultation, as they tortured a humble black-and-tan dog.

“You little blackguards?” cried Winthrop, stepping outside and confronting them, adding the inquiry, “Whose dog is that?”

“That audacious Caucasian has the bravado to interfere with our clique,” tauntingly shrieked the indisputable little ruffian, exhibiting combativeness.

“What will you take for him?” asked the lenient Geoffrey, ignoring the venial tirade.

“Twenty-seven cents,” piquantly answered the ribald urchin, grabbing the crouching dog by the nape.

“You can buy licorice and share with the indecorous coadjutors of your condemnable cruelty,” said Winthrop, paying the price and taking the dog from the child. Then catching up his valise and umbrella he hastened to his train. Winthrop satisfied himself that his sleek protege

was not wounded, and then cleaned the cement from the pretty collar and read these words:

“Leicester, Licensed, No. 1880.”

Hearing the pronunciation of his name, the docile canine expressed gratitude and pleasure, and then sank exhausted at his new patron’s feet and slept.

Among the other passengers was a magazine contributor, writing vagaries of Indian literature; also, two physicians, a soinber, irrevocable, irrefragable allopathist, and a genial homeopathist, who made a specialty of bronchitis. Two peremptory attorneys from the legislature of Iowa were discussing the politics of the epoch and the details of national finance, while a wan, dolorous person wearing concave glasses alternately ate troches and almonds for a sedative, and sought condolence in a high, lamentable treble from a lethargic and somewhat deaf and enervate comrade not yet acclimated. Near three exemplary brethren (probably sinecurists) sat a group of humorous youths; and a jocose sailor, lately from Asia, in a blouse waist and tarpaulin hat, was amusing his patriotic juvenile listeners by relating a series of the most extraordinary legends extant, suggested by the contents of his knapsack, which he was calmly and leisurely arranging in a pyramidal form on a three-legged stool. Above swung figured placards with museum and lyceum advertisements, too verbose to be misconstrued.

A mature matron of medium height and her comely daughter soon entered the car and took seats in front of Winthrop (who recalled having seen them on Tuesday in February, in the parquet of a theater). The young lady had recently made her début into society at a musical soiree at her aunt's. She had an exquisite bouquet of flowers that exhaled sweet perfume. She said to her parent, "Mamma, shall we ever find my lost Leicester?"

Geoffrey immediately addressed her, saying, as he presented his card :

"Pardon my apparent intrusiveness, but prithee have you lost a pet dog ?"

The explanation that he had been stolen was scarcely necessary, for Leicester on awakening vehemently expressed his inexplicable joy by buoyantly vibrating between the two like the sounding lever used in telegraphy (for to neither of them would he show partiality) till, succumbing to ennui, he purported to take a recess, and sat on his haunches, complaisantly contemplating his friends. It was truly an interesting picture.

They reached their destination ere the sun was beneath the horizon. Often during the summer Winthrop gallantly rowed from the quay with the naive and blithe Beatrice in her jaunty yachting suit; but no coquetry shone from the depths of her azure eyes. Little Less, their jocund confidante and courier (and who was as sagacious as a

spaniel) always attended them on these occasions, and whenever they rambled through the woodland paths. While the band played strains from Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Bach and others, they promenaded the long corridors of the hotel. And one evening, as Beatrice lighted the gas by the etagère in her charming boudoir in their suite of rooms, there glistened brilliantly a valuable solitaire diamond on her finger.

Let us look into the future for the sequel to perfect this romance, and round a cheerful hearth we again see Geoffrey and Beatrice, who are paying due homage to their tiny friend Leicester.

TEST No. 2.

“The menagerie opened with music from the calliope. Two Bedouin Arabs, a picture of Belial by Angelo, and a tiny chameleon, were first exhibited. My faithful coadjutor, a great connoisseur, stood for some time wrapt in the empyrean beauty of Angelo’s brush. Next, we saw a man with swollen jugulars suffering from asthma and bronchitis, who lived mostly on morphine and cayenne pepper, which seemed a great luxury to him. In the afternoon we attended a matinee. The hero, full of the vagaries of youth, being financially embarrassed, took for his ally a docile young lady, whose white garments clung to her person like cerement; they were married with the customary eclat of the country. Even the great viscount

was present, in his gray surtout. Everything sacrificable was provided for the occasion and burned on the hymeneal altar, making it the greatest fête of the season. The marriage certificate was in the most unexceptionable caligraphy extant. The second act was a duel scene: the combatants, so well matched, fought for hours, when a powerful blow in the abdomen of his adversary left the hero victor; surely such extraordinary chastisement was wrong, there being no provocation. In an isolated corner of the stage, among the general debris, we noticed a pyramidal heap of cannon balls. The death of the wounded duelist has since been announced; the victor not only assisted at the obsequies, but ornamented the grave of his victim with a beautiful fuchsia."

TEST No. 3.

The cement failed to cement the apparatus, but the damage is still reparable.

The allopathist in full dress, riding in his carriage, was awarded precedence over the hydropathist, who, dressed in a blue blouse, was compelled to walk.

The truths of science, like all other truths, are indisputable.

The youths of the village propose to get up an excursion to the woods, and then go into camp, with one of their number as commandant.

The contestants showed their usual combative-ness, engaging in unseemly altercations.

The *literati* seem to be long-lived and to enjoy themselves the live-long day, but have no sympathy with the blustering bravo who is continually brawling out bravo.

It was a scene worth being seen, to see the boys catching fish with their seine.

A laundry has been started by a man of cleanly habit, who may be expected to do cleanly whatever he does. It is strange he should permit his family to live in squalor.

Some who think themselves orthoëpists deem it obligatory on them to indulge in labored pronunciation.

This statement of the equation won't satisfy the conditions.

TEST No. 4.

A sacrilegious son of Belial who had suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, resolved, in order to make good the deficit, to ally himself to a comely, lenient and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope and a coral necklace of a chameleon hue, and having engaged a suite of rooms at a leading hotel near the depot, he secured the head waiter as his coadjutor. He then dispatched a letter of the most unexceptionable caligraphy extant, inviting her to attend a mati-

nee. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrificable to his designs, and sent a polite note of refusal, on receiving which he said that he would not now forge letters hymeneal with the queen. He then procured a carbine and a bowie knife, went to an isolated spot behind the abode of squalor, severed his jugular vein, and discharged the contents of the carbine into his abdomen.

The debris was reviewed by the coroner, who, from leading a life of *belles-lettres* and literature, had become the sergeant-at-arms in the legislature of Arkansas.

The following tests were prepared by Rev. Herrick Johnson, D.D.:

A PRONUNCIATION PUZZLE.

An old dominie spied, across a bayou, a tortoise fetid with slime. With buoyant spirit he forthwith began to harass and exacerbate the concourse assembled to hear his tirade against shell-fish. Whether for his own delectation or for the molestation of others, a harlequin and conjuror near by attempted a series of tricks, to the utter detestation of the dominie. Repeating a hemistich, which he read from a palimpsest, he began to construe it like an imbecile, though he wore a tiara of diamonds and onyx and the sobriquet of a philosopher. He went into details. He did not desire or design to desert his purpose to des-

ignate who shall desist from magic, which has now gone into desuetude. But in a kind of peremptory, though dolorous, way, he ordered everything concave changed to convex, denied that a psalmist is a conservator of psalmody, declared a viscount equal to a marquess, said there was more bombast than bomb in this talk about dynamite, and claimed, as a pharmaceutist, that he could cure asthma with thyme.

AN AREA FOR PRONOUNCING EXPLOITS.

No tenet of diocesan bishop in his sacristy would suffice to demonstrate that truths, and oaths, and cloths, and moths, and myths, and wreaths, were alike worthy of presentation in the abode of squalor. With a misanthrope this would be nauseous to the point of nausea; and no protest of exquisite, comely and decorous discourse, in its progress and process, could be an offset to the sombre contents of this obligatory, yet sacrilegious, vagary of sacerdotal celibacy. Inquiry would show that amid the chameleon hues of prophecy there is no presage or placard in Isaiah, Daniel or Habakkuk, in booth of wandering Israel or temple alcove, pointing to this usage as a prelude precedent to Christianity.

A LESSON IN ORTHOËPY.

He who finds leisure to examine this example in pronunciation will not disrelish the task, though it lasts from Ash Wednesday to Whitsunday; nor

will he indulge in languor or grimace, unless he exhaust himself and become enervated with subtle distinctions, or burst his nephew's jugular vein with piquant and jocund raillery. He then would be either a comrade, a coadjutor, or an accessory in the heinous crime; and he would discern to his dismay, that he could neither disarm, discourage, dislodge nor disband the sergeant's force sent to isolate him in gaol, and place him at last beneath the gallows. Whatever deficit of irony there is in this suggestion is neither referable nor inferable.

A CRUCIAL TEST FOR ORTHOËPISTS.

The best cement extant often fails. How can you unite telegraphy and hydropathy, or gunwale and granary, or bellows and finance? A courtesy may go with a quadrille, but not duty with dynamite. However humble the homage you pay to the warrior, the commandant, the poetaster, the Epicurean or the pedant, to Caucasian or Malay; whatever the apparatus of sacrifice wherewith you sacrifice to them; however exemplary and docile the approach, the result will give rise not to thoughts hymeneal, but to thoughts of Belial. You may exhort to lenient judgment, but tiny discrepancy will be no name for the difference between them. Nothing sacrificable will meet this need. The warrior will remain immobile, the commandant crustaceous, the poetaster scalloped,

the pedant glacial, though not a real glacier, and the Epicurean splenetic and a victim of sloth. To cement these, to make them allies in common paths, is impossible. You might as well hough horses with a stereoscope, or cure an invalid with chamomile and quinine, or locate bronchitis in the abdomen, or call a gladiolus a calliope, or the number five at dice sice, or confound Bethany with Bethpage, or bedizen an ancient mamma, parent of the past, with withes from the Philistines and a chrysoprase from Colosse, or with pomegranates and a queue.

ORTHOËPICAL NUTS TO CRACK.

What is the difference between a *bell fast* in Chicago, a *Belfast* in Maine, or a *Belfast* in Ireland?

If a man in *court*, or at time of *courting*, were to make a *courtesy*, for the sake of *courtesy*, would he be so *courteous* as to be called a *courtier*?

If a *cow sticks* in the mud, or a *coo sticks* in the throat of a dove, it would be correct to say a *cow sticks*, or a *coo sticks*, but not so when speaking of the *acoustics* of a room.

If there were a *deficit* with a *deaf* man, should he *defer* with *deference* to a *deafer* one, or to a *deferrer*?

If a student is *elated* because he is *so late*, and exclaims: “*I so late!*” should he, therefore, *isolate* himself?

If I *refer* to a *transfer*, am I to *infer* that it is *referable*, or *transferable*, or *inferable*?

Would you tell a *graphist* that a *telegraphist* cannot tell a *graphic* description by *telegraphy*?

Will a *low me-ni-al* or a *high me-ni-al* have the better *hymeneal* prospects?

If I *orate* till I become an *orator*, I may be famous for my *oratory*. Or a *Tory*, knowing nothing of *oratory*, may become famous in *history* when *his story* is related.

If a man is known by the *path* he chooses, the result is, he will manifest his *homeopathic* principles by choosing a *homeopathist* instead of an *allopathist*; or his prejudice may be so strong against *homeopathy* and *allopathy* that he will show his preference for *hydropathy* by using *hydropathic* remedies.

It was not *Anna's forte* to play the *piano-forte*, for she said that the strains of *Bach*, the *composer*, did not harmonize with the strains of a *back* that did not *compose her*.

Sitting near the *alley*, on the *bank wet*, he talked to his *ally* of the *banquet*, telling him that he should have been more *chary* when he was so *cheery*, and not taken that *cherry-cobbler*.

Very *conservative* was the *conservator* with the *curator* as they went up the *elevator*, and heard the *irrefragable* statements concerning the *incomparable* and *irreparable* loss caused by the *oleo-margarine*.

Would a *sane* man be *sanable* if he were *seen* using a *seine* in the river *Seine*?

Though I have *seen your* pleasant home, *Seignior*, and have *seen you real* happy, yet these lands are not *seigneurial*.

ACCENT.

From Worcester's Unabridged.

The following dissyllables, when used as nouns or adjectives, have the accent on the first syllable, and when used as verbs, on the second :

<i>Nouns or adjectives.</i>	<i>Vcrbs.</i>	<i>Nouns or adjectives.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
Ab'ject	Ab-ject'	Con'sort	Con-sort'
Ab'sent	Ab-sent'	Con'test	Con-test'
Ab'stract	Ab-stract'	Con'tract	Con-tract'
Ac'cent	Ac-cent'	Con'trast	Con-trast'
Af'fix	Af-fix'	Con'vent	Con-vent'
Aug'ment	Aug-ment'	Con'verse	Con-verse'
Bom'bard	Bom-bard'	Con'vert	Con-vert'
Cem'ent	Ce-ment'	Con'vict	Con-vict'
Ccl'league	Col-league'	Con'voy	Con-voy'
Col'lect	Col-lect'	Des'ert	De-sert'
Com'pact	Com-pact'	Des'cant	Des-cant'
Com'plot	Com-plot'	Di'gest	Di-gest'
Com'pound	Com-pound'	Dis'count	Dis-count'
Com'press	Com-press'	Es'cort	Es-cort'
Con'cert	Con-cert'	Es'say	Es-say'
Con'crete	Con-crete'	Ex'port	Ex-port'
Con'duct	Con-duct'	Ex'tract	Ex-tract'
Con'fect	Con-fect'	Ex'ile	Ex-il'e'
Con'fine	Con.-fine'	Fer'ment	Fer-ment'
Con'flict	Con-flict'	Fore'cast	Fore-cast'
Con'serve	Con-serve'	Fore'taste	Fore-taste'

<i>Nouns or adjectives.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Nouns or adjectives.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
Fre'quent	Fre-quent'	Pro'duce	Pro-duce'
Im'port	Im-port'	Proj'ect	Pro-ject'
Im'press	Im-press'	Prog'ress	Pro-gress'
In'cense	In-cense'	Pro'test	Pro-test'
In'crease	In-crease'	Reb'el	Rc-bel'
In'lay	In-lay'	Rec'ord	Re-cord'
In'sult	In-sult'	Ref'use	Re-fuse'
Ob'ject	Ob-ject'	Re'tail	Re-tail'
Out'law	Out-law'	Sub'ject	Sub-ject'
Per'fume	Per-fume'	Suf'fix	Suf-fix'
Per'mit	Per-mit'	Sur'vey	Sur-vey'
Per'vert	Per-vert'	Tor'ment	Tor-ment'
Pre'fix	Pre-fix'	Traj'ect	Tra-ject'
Prel'ude	Pre-lude'	Trans'fer	Trans-fer'
Prem'ise	Pre-misc'	Trans'port	Trans-port'
Pres'age	Pre-sage'	Un'dress	Un-dress'
Pres'ent	Pre-sent'	Up'start	Up-start'

Of the words in the preceding table *cement*, *complot*, *essay*, *increase*, *perfume*, *permit*, *retail*, *survey* and *undress*, when used as nouns are often pronounced with the accent on the second syllable. The words *consult*, *contents* and *detail*, as nouns, are often pronounced in accordance with this analogy, with the accent on the first syllable.

The following trisyllables, and a few others, when nouns, are accented on the first syllable, and when verbs, on the third :—

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
Coun'ter-charge	Countercharge'
Coun'ter-charm	Countercharm'
Coun'ter-check	Countercheck'
Coun'ter-mand	Countermand'
Coun'ter-march	Countermarch'
Coun'ter-mine	Countermine'
Coun'ter-plot	Counterplot'
Coun'ter-poise	Counterpoise'
Coun'ter-sign	Countersign'
Coun'ter-vail	Countervail'
In'ter-change	Interchange'
In'ter-dict	Interdict'
O'ver-charge	Overcharge'
O'ver-flow	Overflow'
O'ver-match	Overmatch'
O'ver-throw	Overthrow'
O'ver-turn	Overtur'n'
Rep'ri-mand	Reprimand'

A similar analogy has influence in changing the accent of many other words which are used as verbs and also as nouns or adjectives. Thus *counterbalance* and *overbalance*, when nouns, have the accent on the first syllable, and when verbs, on the third; *attribute* as a noun is accented on the first syllable, and as a verb on the second; and *misconduct* as a noun is accented on the second syllable, and as a verb on the third. A class of words with the termination *ate*, have the distinct sound of long *a* when used as verbs, and the indistinct or obscure sound of *a* when used as

nouns or adjectives ; of this class are *deliberate*, *intimate*, *mediate*, *moderate*, etc.

The words *interest* and *compliment*, when used as verbs, are pronounced with a more distinct sound of short *e* in the last syllable, than when used as nouns. The verb *prophesy* has the full sound of long *y*; and the noun *prophecy* the obscure sound of *y* or *e*. So the whole class of verbs ending in *fy* are pronounced with the distinct sound of long *y*.

The pronunciation of the following words when used as nouns or adjectives, is different from what it is when used as verbs :

<i>Nouns or adj.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>	<i>Nouns or adj.</i>	<i>Verbs.</i>
Abuse	Abuſe	Grease	Greaſe
Advice	Adviſe	Houſe	Houſe
Close	Cloſe	Mouse	Mouſe
Device	Deviſe	Prophecy	Prophesy
Diffuse	Diffuſe	Rise	Riſe
Excuse	Excuſe	Use	Uſe

The following words when used as nouns have an accent different from their accent as adjectives :

<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>	<i>Nouns.</i>	<i>Adjectives.</i>
August	August'	Gallant'	Gal'lant
Champaign'	Cham'paign	In'stinct	Instinct'
Com'pact	Compact'	Min'ute	Minute'
Ex'ile	Exile'	Su'pine	Supine'

There is a class of words ending in *or*, when

used in law language, in connection with their correlative terms, have the accent on the last syllable. The following words with their correlatives are of this class:

Appellor	Appellee	Grantor	Grantee
Assignor	Assignee	Guarantor	Guarantee
Bargainor	Bargainee	Legator	Legatee
Consignor	Consignee	Mortgageor	Mortgagee
Devisor	Devisee	Obligor	Obligee
Donor	Donee	Recognizor	Recognizee

Some of these words when not used in immediate connection with the correlative word, do not have the accent on the last syllable, as *devi'sor*, *do'nor*.

The reference of one word to another in a sentence sometimes changes the usual seat of the accent. Thus we say, *To give* and *for'give*. We compare *prob'ability* with *plaus'ibility*. "He must *in'crease*, but I must *de'crease*."

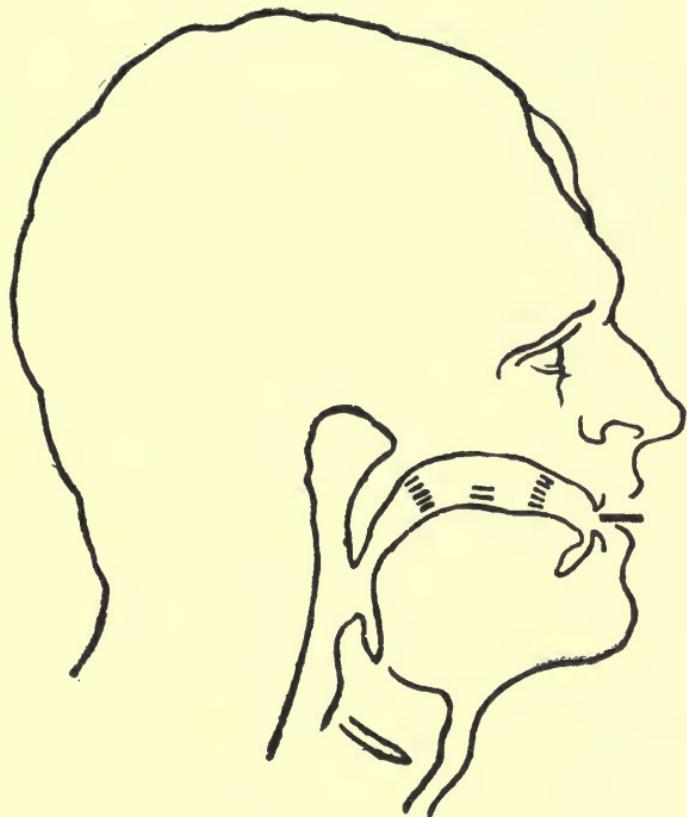
Poets sometimes take the liberty to place the accent on a syllable on which it is not placed by common usage.

Last the bright consummate flower
Spirits *ado'rous* breathes. *Milton.*

Our nation reads the written word,
That book of life, that sure *record'*.

Watts.

VISIBLE SPEECH SYMBOLS
WHEREBY
DEAF-MUTES
ARE TAUGHT TO TALK.



VISIBLE SPEECH VOWEL DIAGRAM.

**Back half
of tongue.**

6. **† oo**

7. **† u**

8>6. **†̄ o**

9. **† Å**

10. **†̄ ö**

11.

JU

13>1.

Ji

12.

Å

13>6.

Jt ou

**Front half
of tongue.**

1. **ℓ̄ ē**

2. **ℓ̄ ī**

3>1. **ℓ̄ Å**

4. **ℓ̄ ē**

5. **ℓ̄ Å**

13.

JÄ

9>1.

Jt oy

14.

JÜ

Y+6.

ℳtū

VISIBLE SPEECH VOWEL SYMBOLS.

VOWEL SYMBOLS.

The five vowels made by the front half of the tongue are indicated by the five characters which appear under that heading.

In placing the diagram before the deaf-mute it is always drawn to face to the right, else the elements made with the front of the tongue would often be confounded with those made with the back of the tongue, and *vice versa*. This is why our numbers begin at the right and read to the left, instead of the usual manner of left to right.

In presenting the vowel system to the deaf mute, a line is drawn perpendicularly through the tongue of the diagram placed before them, indicating thereby the two sets of vowels. The line is known as the vowel stem. A round dot or ball placed at the upper front part of this line designates that as the highest *front* position of the front half of the tongue. This character is long e (No. 1) as ē is the highest position of the front half of the tongue. Were the ball placed on the other side of the line, *i. e.* the *left* side, and at the highest point, it would indicate that it was the vowel that required the highest position of the *back* half of the tongue. What *is* that vowel? It is oo. Is there any other difference between ē

and ∞ ? Look at the characters representing them. You readily perceive that the vowel stem of the character representing ∞ is intersected by a small line which does not occur on *any* of the five characters from one to five inclusive, but does occur on *all* the characters from six to ten inclusive.

You will find that line drawn on the lower lip of the vowel diagram. But what does it signify? That the lips are to be rounded in forming all vowels having the little mark drawn across the character representing said vowel. In lowering the front half of the tongue but very slightly below the "*highest front*" position, we have what is known as "*high front wide*." For this character we omit the ball, and place in its stead a hook—the ball flattened. The vowel which this character represents is short i. It has its correspondence in the *back* half of the tongue, and is there known as "*high back wide*." The first vowel below the position of ∞ is \mathfrak{u} , as heard in the word *bull*. As we descend the vowel scale of the *front* half of the tongue, we come to the third position which is represented by two characters. Why two? And why is one of the characters smaller than the other?

The large character—a ball above and below—is called "*mid front*" (made by the middle of the front half of the tongue), and the little arrow-head used between the characters is called a

"*glide*," because the tongue does not remain stationary when giving this third vowel (ā), but it glides upward. Glides toward what? Toward long e. O yes! Then ā is made of ā and ē? No. Were it so the second character would be as large as the first. The tongue only glides *toward* the position of ē but does not complete it; hence we call it three *glide* one ($3>1$), not three *and* one. Observe the uniformity of the characters representing the relative positions of the front and back half of the tongue. We have the same character which is termed "*mid back*" (made by the middle of the back of the tongue), only that it faces left instead of right. As in the ā, so in the ō, the arrow-head between the characters indicates that the tongue does not remain stationary, but also glides upward. Glides toward what? Toward ō, and as in the case of ā, it does not *complete* the element toward which it glides; hence the ō character in this case is made smaller. No. 4, or short e (mět), is known as *low front*, the ball being placed at the *bottom* of the vowel stem. No. 9, or broad a (ball), has the corresponding position in the *back* scale, and is represented by the character known as "*low back*."

Returning once more to the front group, we allow the front half of the tongue to descend a trifle below No. 4, and we have the position of No. 5, short a (măt). Here again the ball is flattened and we have "*low front wide*." In the

same way, with the same degree of descension, with the *back* half of the tongue, we have "low back wide," or No. 10, short o (böx). This completes ten vowel sounds. There are only four more simple vowel sounds. What! only fourteen vowel sounds in the English language, and yet it requires over thirty diacritical marks to represent them? Yes. If you will take the trouble to refer to our critical survey and comparative table published elsewhere in this volume, you will learn the *cause* of this inconsistency. Why are not the four remaining vowels placed with either of the other groups? 'Tis true, two of them, Italian a (ärm) and short u (üp), are made with the *back* half of the tongue; but as they are formed with the lips *unrounded*, they would destroy the uniformity which otherwise exists; hence they are not placed in their relative positions. The other two vowels, intermediate *a* (ask) and *u* as in urn, are made with the *center* of the tongue. No. 11, *u* in urn, is what Prof. Bell calls "the lazy element," or simply "voice," because it requires no effort to make it. When you are sick, tired or lazy, if you are able to give a sound with your mouth open, you will have no difficulty in giving No. 11.

The character representing this element is the hook on *both* sides of the vowel stem, indicating thereby that the vowel is made with the lowest position of the *center* of the tongue. No. 12, or

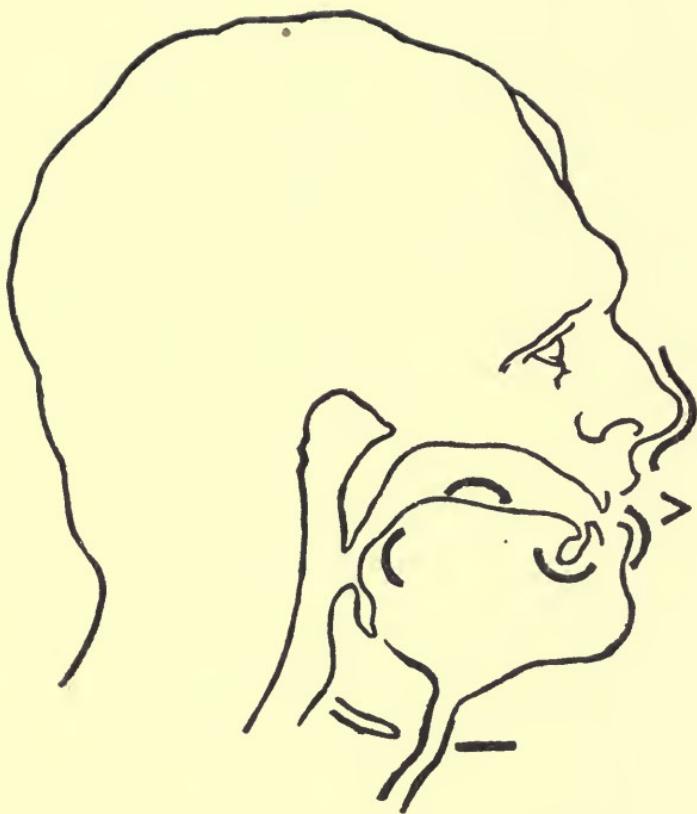
intermediate *a* (åsk), is one position higher than No. 11, and is also made with the center of the tongue. See how well the character given by Prof. Bell illustrates the relative position of this vowel. It points equally toward the back and front. It is *intermediate*, not "short Italian," as many orthoëpists desire to call it. It is no more "short *Italian*" *a* than it is short *broad a*, if such a thing can be imagined. It is intermediate, lying directly between short *a*, which is made by the *front* half of the tongue, and Italian *a*, made by the *back* half of the tongue.

Observe the character representing Italian *a* No. 13. It is the same as the *initial* part of ö, except that instead of the *balls* placed at the upper and lower end of the vowel stem we have the *hooks*, indicating thereby that the position is widened. The absence of the little line across the stem shows that the lips are unrounded. Follow the direction indicated by this pictorial symbol representing No. 13 and you will have no difficulty in producing the correct vowel sound. No. 14, short *u* (üp), is the vanishing part of ö with lips unrounded.

By again referring to our critical survey you will understand why we teach but four diphthongs and *no* triphthongs. Yes, only *four* diphthongs *versus* thirty diphthongs (???) represented in the Unabridged.

You have been shown that No. 13 is Italian *a*,

which, if you prolong (for the sake of analysis), and *glide* it toward No. 1 (long *e*), as the characters (13>1) indicate, you will produce long *i* (īce). This is a pure diphthong, as it is made by the combination of two sounds, neither of which is the *name* sound (as is the case with ā and ū) of the element produced. Start again with Italian *a* (No. 13), and glide it toward the highest *back* position, oo (No. 6), and you will produce *ou* (our) or *ow* (owl). In order to produce the diphthong *oi* (oil) or *oy* (oyster) it will be necessary that the initial sound be No. 9, *broad a*, not *Italian a* (as appears in every edition of Worcester's). Glide broad *a* (No. 9) toward long *e* (No. 1) as the characters designate, and you will then have the diphthong to which we have just referred. The most regular, the most perfect diphthong (instead of "the most *irregular*") is long *u*. It is a complete coalition of two separate *sounds*, not two separate *letters* merely. It is consonant *y plus* oo, not *glide* oo. True, it is a *consonant* and a vowel, but that does not make it any the less a diphthong. Here, then, is a complete vowel table, covering every vowel sound or combination of sounds in the language. We will next give you a bird's-eye view of the consonant symbols.



VISIBLE SPEECH CONSONANT DIAGRAM.

P	B	M	F	V
D	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
W	Wh	T	D	N
Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð
Z	S	Zh	Sh	Th
Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ
Th	R	Rh	L	Lh
Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ	Þ
K	G	Ng	Y	Yh
Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð	Ð

VISIBLE SPEECH CONSONANT SYMBOLS.

CONSONANT SYMBOLS.

We can give only this panoramic view of the consonant scheme as taught to deaf-mutes. Complicated as the symbols may appear at first sight, they are indeed very simple.

While we give in this chapter all the consonant symbols, we have not the space, nor is it necessary or desirable in a treatise of the nature of our present volume, to go into the details. We trust we may at least create a thirst, though we satisfy it not.

All articulation depends upon the two organs used and their relation to each other, *i.e.*, lip to lip (p, etc.), lip to teeth (f, etc.), point of tongue to teeth (t, etc.), center of tongue to center of roof of mouth (y, etc.), and back of tongue to soft palate (k, etc.).

There are but three relations in which the two organic parts are adjusted, viz.: contracted (w, etc.), shut (p, etc.), and divided (f, etc.).

The deaf-mute soon learns the significance of the following characters, viz.:

 signifies that the *lips* are chiefly used.

 signifies that the *point* of the *tongue* is chiefly used.

 signifies that the *top* of the *tongue* is chiefly used.

 signifies that the *back* of the *tongue* is chiefly used.

 signifies a puff of breath.

 signifies that the *voice* passes through the *nose*.

 signifies *voice*.

The line drawn across the lip sign  signifies *lips shut*.

The line drawn across the point sign  signifies *point of tongue shut*.

The line drawn across the back sign  signifies *back of tongue shut*.

With these three positions we can readily form nine consonants, viz. :

Lips shut  Lips shut and puff of breath  is P.

Lips shut  Lips shut and voice (without opening)  is B.

Lips shut  Lips shut send voice through nose  is M.

Point of tongue shut  Point shut and puff of breath  is T.

Point of tongue shut  Point shut, and
voice (without opening)  is D

Point of tongue shut  Point shut, and
voice through nose  is N.

Back of tongue shut  Back shut, and puff
of breath  > is K.

Back of tongue shut  Back shut, and
voice (without opening)  is G.

Back of tongue shut  Back shut, and
voice through nose  is Ng.

Thus with the position of P, we make P. B. M.
With the position of T, we make T. D. N.

With the position of K, we make K. G. Ng.

This will suffice to show the simplicity and utility of a system that has become world-wide famous through the untiring efforts of Prof. Alex. Melville Bell, and his son, Prof. Alex. Graham Bell. These two self-sacrificing and most ardent

and enthusiastic men have shown themselves as true humanitarians.

Thousands of deaf-mutes will call them blessed for having broken the seals that closed the portals of speech.

This system, of which we have but given the faintest shadow, is the only one extant whereby every spoken language, in fact every audible sound, can be represented in symbols which are pictorial of the positions of the vocal organs required in the production of those sounds.

It is not *audible* speech to the deaf-mute as he cannot *hear* it, but it is *visible* speech for he can *see* it, and it is *so* visible that he is enabled thereby to *make* it audible to others. Not only is this valuable system used in teaching deaf-mutes to talk, but in many other ways can it be utilized. We will mention but one. It is of incalculable benefit in teaching foreign languages and the pronunciation of foreign names or words. In our list of mispronounced words we found it very difficult to express, through any medium now in general use, many such words. Take for instance the name of the German poet, Goethe. It is not *Geh ta* nor *Gur ta*. The difficulty is with the first vowel. There is no character in English to represent it. The nearest representative is the *um-laut* o. This is the o appearing in the words Goethe and Froebel. We have no difficulty whatever in presenting the correct pronunciation of

Goethe (or any word) by the visible speech symbols. We give the consonant symbol for what is termed hard \bar{g} and in the same syllable we place No. 4 symbol (short \check{e}) and the little line intersecting the vowel stem, showing that the lips are rounded. This, of course, makes the vowel *un-English*. The second syllable is represented by consonant symbol *t* and vowel symbol No. 12.

May this hasty sketch be the means of kindling anew the latent fire of many an educator; and may many a teacher be inspired to go beneath the surface of pronunciation and get hold of the very *roots* that form the *a, b, c* of our language.

A LIST OF
6399 WORDS
USUALLY MISPRONOUNCED,

GIVING THE
CORRECT PRONUNCIATION.

N. B.

Every word of the following list (6,399) is marked in accordance with the pronunciation given in the latest revised editions of Webster's and Worcester's unabridged dictionaries.

When neither authority is quoted, they agree in the pronunciation; when they disagree, it is so stated.

The Webster diacritical marks have been used, the author not deeming it wisdom to take from both authorities; besides, the Webster notation is more universally known.

In respelling the words for pronunciation, we have avoided, as much as possible, the incorrect, or phonetic, spelling.

A

A—as a word—when *emphasized*, should have its long sound. In all *other* cases it should be given the long sound slightly obscured. It should never be so *much* obscured as to drop to the lazy position of *u* in *urge*. The article should always be connected with the noun and pronounced as though it were a part of the word. Speak *a boy* as you should *above, about, around*, etc.

- **Aaron**, âr'on, *not* a'ron.
- **Abaft**, a-bäft', *not* a-bäft'.
- **Abdomen**, ab-dö'men, *not* äb'do-men.
- **Abecedarian**, ä-be-çé-da'ri-an, *not* a-be-çé-dâ'ri-an.
- **Abeyance**, a-bey'ance, *not* a-bëy'ance.
- **Abhor**, ab-hôr', *not* ab-hör'.
- **Abject**, äb'ject, *not* ab-jëct'.
- **Abjectly**, äb'ject-ly, *not* ab-jëct'ly.
- **Ablative**, äb'l-a-tive, *not* ab'l-tive.
- **Ablution**, ab-lu'tion, *not* ab-lü'tion.
- **Absentee**, äb-sen-tee', *not* äb'sen-tee.
- **Absinthe**, ab-sinthe', *not* äb'sinthe.
- **Absolute**, äb'so-lüte, *not* äb'so-lüte.
- **Absolutory**, ab-sö'l'u-to-ry, *not* ab-so-lü'to-ry.
- **Absolve**, ab-şölv'e' (Worc.); ab-sölv'e' (Web.)
- **Absorb**, ab-sôrb', *not* ab-şôrb'.

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ë, ï, õ, ù, ý, short;
air, ärn, åsk, åll, what, ère, èrr, prey, mién, sir,

Abstemious, ab-stē'mi-ous, *not* ab-stēm'i-ous.

Abstractly, āb'straet-ly, *not* ab-stræet'ly.

Abstruse, ab-strūse', *not* ab-strūse'.

Acacia, a-eā'she-a, *not* a-eā'sha.

Academian, Ae-a-dē'mi-an, *not* ae-a-děm'i-an.

Accent (noun), āe'çent.

Accent (verb), ae-çént'.

Accented, ae-çént'ed, *not* āe'çent-ed.

Accentuate, ae-çént'u-ate, *not* ae-çěn'chū-ate. See **u**

Access, ae-çess', *or* āe'çess.

Accessorial, āe-çes-sō'ri-al.

Accessory, āe'çes-so-ry (Worc.); ae-çěs'so-ry (Web.).

There are eleven authorities in favor of the former, and only two for the latter.

Acclimate, ae-eli'mate, *not* āe'eli-mate.

Acclimated, ae-eli'mat-ed, *not* āe'eli-mat-ed.

Acclimatize, ae-eli'ma-tize, *not* ae-elīm'a-tize.

Accost, ae-eōst', *not* ae-eōst'.

Accoutrements, ae-eōu'tre-ments, *not* ae-eā'tre-ments.

Accrue, ae-erūe', *not* ae-erūe'.

Accurate, āe'eu-rate, *not* āe'er-ate.

Acme, āe'me, *not* āe'mē.

Aconite, āe'o-nite, *not* āe'o-nīte.

Acorn, ā'eorn, *not* ā'eōrn.

Acoustics, a-eow'sticas, *not* a-eōō'sticas.

The *former* agrees with all *printed* authority, the *latter* with almost universal *spoken* authority.

It is a case of orthoëpists *vs.* usage.

a, ē, I, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, I, ō, ū, ī, short;
āir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, īre, īrr, prey, mīen, sir,

Acquiesce, æ-we-ĕs', *not* æ'we-ĕs.

Across, a-erōss', *not* a-erôss', *nor* a-erôst'.

Acrostic, a-erōs'tie, *not* a-erôs'tie.

Actor, æ'tor, *not* æ'tôr.

— **Acts**, aets, *not* aes.

It were better to say the *acts* of the Apostles than the *ax* of the Apostles.

Acumen, a-eū'men, *not* æ'u-men.

Adamantean, ād-a-man-tē'an, *not* ad-a-mān' te-an.

See European.

Adaptation, ād-ap-tā'tion, *not* ā-dap-tā'tion.

— **Address**, (noun and verb) ad-drĕss', *not* ād'dress.

The latter pronunciation is an affected one, and is not authorized by any orthoëpist, or by the best usage.

Adduce, ad-dūce' *not* ad-dūçē'. See u.

Adelphi, a-děl'phī, *not* a-děl'phī.

— **Adept**, a-děpt', *not* ād'ept.

Adieu, a-dieu', *not* a-dieu'. See u.

Adhesion, ad-hē'shion, *not* ad-hē'sion.

"S has the sound of *zh* in the termination *sion* when preceded by a vowel, and the sound of *sh* when preceded by a consonant. (Excursion)"
Worc. 92 and 93.

Adhesive, ad-hē'sive, *not* ad-hē'sive. See effusive.

Adipose, ad-i-pōse' (Worc.), ād'i-pōse (Web.), *not* ad-i-pōšē'.

Adirondack, ād-i-rōn'dack, *not* ā-di-rōn'dack.

Adjunct, ād'jūnet, *not* ad-jūnet'.

sōn, ðr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, ġem, ġo, iſ, ex̄ist, thy, n̄ng.

- Adjure**, ad-jü're, *not* äd'jü're.
- Admirable**, äd'mi-ra-ble, *not* ad-mi'ra-ble.
- Admiralty**, äd'mi-räl-ty, *not* ad-mi-räl'ty.
- Adobe**, a-dö'be (Worc.); a-dö'be (Web.).
- Adonis**, a-dö'nis, *not* a-dö'n'is.
- Adria**, i'dre-ä (Web.); a'dri-a (Worc.).
- Adriatic**, ä-dri-ä'tic (Web.); äd-ri-ä'tic (Worc.).
- Adult**, a-dült', *not* äd'ult.
- Advance**, ad-vänç'e, *not* ad-vänç'e nor ad-vänç'e.'
- Advantage**, ad-vän'tage, *not* ad-vän'tage.
- Adventure**, ad-věnt'üre, *not* ad-věn'chur. See **a.**
- Adversary**, äd'ver-sa-ry, *not* äd'ver-sä'-ry.
- Adverse** (adj.), äd'verse.
- Adverse** (verb), ad-věrse'.
- Advertise**, äd-ver-tiš'e, or äd'ver-tiš'e (Worc.); äd-ver-tiš'e (Web.).
- Advertiser**, äd-ver-ti'ser, *not* äd'ver-ti'ser.
- Advertisement**, ad-věr'tiše-měnt, or äd-ver-tiše'ment.
We would like to see a distinction made between the verb and noun, we äd'vertise and it becomes an ad-věr'-tise-ment.
- Æneid**, e-ně'id (Web.); same, or ē'ni-id (Worc.).
- Aerated**, ä'er-ä-ted, *not* a're-ä-ted.
- Aerie**, ē're or ä'e-re (Worc.), ē'rÿ or a'rÿ (Web.).
- Aerolite**, ä'e-ro-lite, *not* âr'o-lite.
- Aerology**, a-e-röl'o-gy (Worc.); ä-er-öl'o-gy (Web.).
- Aeronaut**, a'e-ro-näut, *not* âr'o-näut.
- Æsthetics**, es-thět'ics, *not* eş-thět'ics.
- Affluence**, äf'flu-enç'e, *not* af-flü'enç'e.

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, I, õ, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, èrr, prey, mién, sîr,

Afghanistan, *äf-ghän-is-tän'* (Worc.); *äf-ghän-is-tän'* (Web.).

Aforesaid, *a-före'said*, *not a-fore-said'*.

Aft, *äft*, *not äft*.

After, *äf'ter*, *not äf'ter*.

Again, *a-ğän'*, *not a-ğän'*.

Against, *a-ğänst'*, *not a-ğänst'*.

Agape, *a-gäpe'*, *not a-gäpe'*.

Agassiz, *äg'a-se*, *or a-ğäs'siz*.

Aged, *ä'ged*, *not ägd*, except in compounds.

Aggrandize, *äg'ğran-dize*, *not ağ ğrän'dize*.

Aggrandizement, *ağ-ğrän'dize-mënt*, *or äg'ğran-dize-mënt* (Web.); same reversed (Worc.).

Aghast, *a-ghäst'* (Worc.); *a-ghäst'* (Web.).

Agile, *äg'ile*, *not äg'ile*.

Agnes, *äg'nës*.

Agnostic, *ag-nös'tic* *not ag-nôs'tic*.

Agrarian, *a-grä'ri-an*, *not ä-grä'ri-an*.

Agriculturist, *äg-ri-eult'u-rïst*, *not äg-ri-eult'u-räl-ist*.

Ague, *ä'ğüe*, *not ä'ğär*.

Aha, *ü-hä'*, *not hä-hä'*.

Air, *âir*, *not äir*.

Aix, *äks* (Web.) *äks*, *or äs* (Worc.).

Alabama, *äl-a-bä'ma*.

Alabaster, *äl'a-bäs-ter* (Worc.); *äl'a-bäs-ter* (Web.).

Alarum, *a-lä'rüm*, *not a-la'rüm*.

Alas, *a-läs'*, *not a-läs'*.

Albino, *al-br'no*, *or al-bř'no* (Worc.); *al-bř'no* (Web.).

sön, ôr, dø, wölf, woöl, mōon, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gó, iṣ, exist, thy, n=ng.

- **Albumen**, al-bu'men, *not* āl'bu-men.
- Alcoran**, āl'eo-rān, *not* al-eō'-ran.
“Orientalists, in general, pronounce this word, āl-eo-rān’.” — *Smart*.
- Alcott**, āl'eott, *not* āl'eott.
- Alcove**, al-eōve' (Worc.), āl'eōve, *or* al-eōve' (Web.).
Webster stands alone in placing the accent on the first syllable.
There are twelve authorities in favor of the pronunciation given by Worcester.
- Alden**, āl'den, *not* āl'den.
- Alder**, al'der, *not* āl'der.
- Alderman**, āl'der-mān, *not* āl'der-mān.
- Aldermanic**, āl-der-mān'ie, *not* āl-der-mān'ie.
- Aldine**, āl'dīne, *not* āl'dīne.
- Aldrich**, āl'drich *or* āl'drij.
- Alexandrine**, āl-ex-ān'drīne (Worc.); āl-ex-ān'drīne (Web.); *not* ēl-ex-ān'dri-an.
- Algebra**, āl'ge-bra (Worc.), āl'ge-brā (Web.).
- Alias**, a'li-ās, *not* a-li'as.
- Alibi**, āl'i-bī, *not* al-i-bī'.
- **Alien**, āl'yen, *not* a'li-ēn.
- Alienate**, āl'yen-āte, *not* a'li-en-āte.
- Aliment**, āl'i-mēnt, *not* āl'i-ment.
- Alimony**, āl'i-mo-ny, *not* āl'i-mō-ny.
- Alkali**, āl'ka-lī, *or* āl'ka-lī.
- Alkaline**, āl'ka-līne, *or* āl'ka-line.
- Allegiance**, al-lē'giançē, *not* al-lē'gi-ançē.
- Allegorist**, āl'le-go-rīst, *not* āl-le-gō'rīst.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, Ÿ, short;
āir, ārm, āsk, āll, what, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sir,

Allegory, *ă'l'le-go-ry*, *not* *ă'l'le-gō-ry*.

Allegro, *ăl-lē'grō* (*Worc.*), *al-le'grō* (*Web.*).

Allopathic, *ăl-lo-păth'ie*, *not* *al-lōp'a-thiē*.

Allopathist, *al-lōp'a-thist*, *not* *al-lo-păth'ist*.

Allopathy, *al-lōp'a-thy*, *not* *al-lo-păth'y*.

In the words *allopathy*, *chromopathy*, *homœopathy*, *hydropathy*, etc., the accent invariably falls upon the antepenult (*lōp*, *mōp*, *ōp*, *drōp*).

This is the case in all forms of the word except when the termination includes the syllable *ic* (*ic*, *ic-al*, *ic-al-ly*), in which form the accent is always placed on the syllable *path*.

Allude, *al-lüdē'*, *not* *al-lüdē*'.

Ally (noun and verb), *al-ly'*, *not* *ă'l'ly*.

Alma mater, *ăl'ma mā'ter*, *not* *ă'l'ma mā'ter*.

Almanac, *ăl'ma-năc*, *not* *ă'l'ma-nae*.

Almond, *ă'mond*, *not* *ă'mond*, *nor* *ă'l'mond*.

Alms, *ămſ*, *not* *ămſ*.

Aloft, *a-löft'*, *not* *a-lōft*'.

Alpaca, *al-păe'a*, *not* *al-a-păe'a*.

Alpine, *ăl'pine*, *or* *ăl'pīne*.

Also, *ăl'sō*, *not* *ăl'sō*.

Altai, *al-tai'* (*Worc.*), *ăl-tai'* (*Web.*).

Altaic, *al-tă'ie*.

Altercation, *ăl-ter-eă'tion*, *not* *ăl-ter-eă'tion*.

Alternate (adj.), *al-tér'nate*.

Alternate (verb), *ăl'ter-năte*, *or* *al-tér'năte*.

Alternately, *al-tér'nate-ly*, *not* *ăl-tér'nate-ly*.

Alternative, *al-tér'na-tīve*, *not* *ăl-tér'na-tīve*.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, ġem, ġo, iſ, exiſt, thy, n=ng.

Although, *al-thōugh'*, *not* *ōl-thōugh'*.

Altitude, *äl'ti-tüde*, *not* *äl'ti-tüde*. See *ü*.

Aluminum, *a-lü'mi-nüm*, *not* *a-lü'mi-nüm*. See *ü*.

Alveolar, *al-vē'o-lar*, *or* *äl've-o-lar* (Worc.); *äl've-o-lar* (Web.).

Always, *äl'wāys*, *not* *ōl'wāys*.

Amanuensis, *a-män-u-ěn'sis*, *not* *a-män-u-ěn'siš*.

Amaranth, *äm'a-ränth*, *not* *äm-a-ränth'*.

Amass, *a-mäss'*, *not* *a-mäss*'.

Amateur, *äm-a-teür'*, *or* *äm-a-teür'* (Worc.), *äm-a-teyr'* (Web.).

Avoid placing the accent on the first syllable. The word being but semi-Anglicized we would suggest the first pronunciation as coming nearest to that of the French *u*.

Amaurosis, *äm-äu-rō'sis*, *not* *äm-äu-rō'siš*.

Ambergris, *äm'ber-grīs*, *not* *äm'ber-grīš*.

See Brazil.

Ambrosia, *am-brō'-shé-a* (Worc.), *am-brō'zha* (Web.).

Ambrosial, *am-brō'-shé-al* (Worc.), *am-brō'zhal* (Web.).

Ameliorate, *a-mē'l-yo-rātē*, *not* *a-mē'li-o-rātē*.

Amen, *ä'mēn'*, *not* *ää'mēn'* (except in singing).

"This is the only word in the language—except compounds—that has necessarily two consecutive accents."—*Walker*.

Amenable, *a-mē'na-ble*, *not* *a-mēn'a-ble*.

Amenity, *a-mēn'i-ty*, *not* *a-mē'ni-ty*.

America, *A-mēr'i-ea*, *not* *ü-mēr'ü-eü*.

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ĕ, ï, ö, ü, ý, short;
air, ärn, åsk, åll, whåt, ère, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

- Amiable**, ā'mi-a-ble, *not* am'ya-ble.
Ammonia, am-mō'ni-ā, *not* am-mōn'ya.
Amour, a-mōur', *not* ām'ōur.
Amphitheater, ām-fe-thē'a-ter, *not* ām-pi-thē'a-ter.
Anæsthetize, a-naēs'the-tīze.
Anarchism, ān'ar-ehīzm, *not* ān'äreh-ism.
Anarchist, ān'ar-ehīst, *not* an-äreh'ist.
Anarchy, ān'ar-ehy, *not* an-äreh'y. See orchestra.
Ancestral, ān'ees-tral (Worc.); an-çēs'tral, or an'çes-tral (Web.).
Anchor, ān'ehor, *not* ān'ehor. See angular.
And, ānd, *not* ān.
Andes, ān'dēš, *not* an-dēš'.
Andean, an-dē'an, *not* ān'de-an.
Andiron, ānd'i-urn, *not* ānd'i-ron.
Andre, ān'drē, or ān'dri.
Anemone, a-nēm'o-ne, *not* ān-e-mō'ne.
Anew, a-nū', *not* a-nū'.
Angel, ān'gel, *not* ān'gēl.
Angelo (Michael), me-kēl-ān'gē-lo (Italian).
Angelo (Michael), mi'ka-el ān'gē-lo (Anglicized).
Anger, ān'ger, *not* ān'gēr.
Anguish, ān'guish, *not* ān'gūish.
Angular, ān'gu-lar, *not* ān'gu-lar.

N ending an accented syllable, if immediately followed by hard *g* or *k*, or any equivalent of *k*, (*e*, *q* or *x*), has the sound of *ng*, and is marked n.
 Ban-quet, bang-kwet; tran-quil, trang-kwil; san-

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, bȳll, ūrn, rȳde,
 çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo, iṣ, ex̄ist, thy, n=ng.

guine, sang-gwin; pan-erea, pang-erea; anx-iouſ, angk-shus.

This is the sum and substance of the remarks in Webster's Unabridged concerning *n* before *g* or *k*. It is a good note, and one we would gladly see formulated in a rule, and then strictly adhered to throughout the dictionary, with the exception of derivatives such as *hanger*, *singer*, and *wronger*; also the word *longer* as a noun. As a derivative in the comparative and superlative degrees the *n* in *longer* changes to *ng*. The words quoted, however, are such that any one would except, but there are nearly a score of words in the Unabridged that are *unreasonably* excepted; hence the tendency to destroy or weaken what would otherwise be an excellent rule.

Anile, ān'īle, *not* ān'īle.

Aniline, ān'i-line, *or* ān'i-line (Worc.); ān'i-line (Web.).

Animadversion, ān-i-mad-vēr'sion, *not* ān-i-mad-vēr'sion. See adhesion.

Animadvert, ān-i-mad-vērt', *not* an-i-măd'vert.

Animalcule, ān-i-măl'ēule, *not* ān-i-măl'eu-le.

Annex (noun and verb), an-něx', *not* ān'nex.

Annunciate, an-nūn'she-āte, *not* an-nūn'shat, *nor* an-nūn'či-āte. See enunciate.

Anodyne, ān'o-dyne, *not* ān'o-dȳne.

Another, an-ōth'er, *not* a-nóth'er.

Answer, ān'swer, (Web.); ān'swer (Worc.).

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, Ÿ, short;
āir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sir,

- **Ant**, *ant*, *not* *änt*.
 - **Antarctic**, *ant-äre'tie*, *not* *ant-är'tie*.
 - Antediluvian**, *än-te-di-lü'vi-an*, *not* *än-te-di-lü'vi-an*.
 - Antepenult**, *än-te-pe-nült'*, *not* *än-te-pë'nult*.
 - Anthracite**, *än'thora-çïte*, *not* *än'tra-çïte*.
 - Anti**, *än'ti*, *not* *än'ti*.
 - Antietam**, *An-tiē'tam*, *not* *An-tiē'tam*.
 - Antifebrile**, *än-ti-fë'b'rile*, *or* *än-ti-fë'brile* (Web.);
an-ti-fë'b'rile (Worc.).
 - Antimony**, *än'ti-mo-ny*, *not* *än'ti-mō-ny*.
 - Antinomy**, *än'ti-no-my*, *or* *an-tin'o-my*.
 - Antiochus**, *an-ti'o-e-hus*, *not* *an-ti-öeh'us*.
 - Antipodes**, *an-tip'o-dës* (Worc.), *an'ti-pôdes*, *or*
an-tip'o-dës (Web.).
- There are ten orthoëpists in favor of first marking.
- Antique'**, *an-tïque'*, *not* *än'tïque*. See *Brazil*.
 - Anxiety**, *än-g-zï'e-ty*, *not* *ank-zï'e-ty*.
 - Anywhere**, *ěn'y-whêre*, *not* *ěn'y-whêres*.
 - Aorist**, *ä'o-rïst*, *not* *a-ö'rïst*.
 - Aperture**, *äp'er-türe*, *not* *äp'er-türe*, *nor* *äp'e-türe*.
 - Apex**, *ä'pëx*, *not* *äp'ex*.
 - Aphrodisiacal**, *äph-ro-di-sï'ae-al*, *not* *äph-ro-di-si'ae-al*.
 - Aphrodite**, *äph'ro-di'te*, *not* *äph'ro-dïte*.
 - Aphthong**, *äp'thõng* (Worc.), *äf'thõng*, *or* *äp'thõng* (Web.).
 - Apices**, *äp'i-çës*, *not* *ä'-pi-çës*.
 - Apocalypse**, *a-pöe'o-lÿpse*, *not* *a-pöe'o-lÿp-se*.

són, ôr, dô, wölf, woöl, mōon, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gëm, gó, iš, exist, thy, u=ng.

Apodosis, a-pōd'o-sis, *not* a-pōd'o-sīs.

Apollo Belvidere, a-pōl'lō bēl'vi-dēre (Worc.);
a-pōl'lō bēl-vi-dēre' (Web.).

Apologetic, a-pōl-o-gēt'ie, *not* āp-o-lo-gēt'ie.

Apologue, āp'o-lōgue, *not* āp'o-lōgue.

"In the termination *ogue* the *o* is short when preceded by *g* or *l*, as *demagōgue*, *dialōgue*, except *collōgue*; but when any other consonant precedes *o* it is long, as "brōgue," rōgue, vōgue, etc."—Worc., 58.

Apostle, a-pōs'sl, *not* a-pōs'tl, *nor* a-pōs'sl.

Apostolic, āp-os-tōl'ie, *not* ā-pos-tōl'ie.

Apotheosis, āp-o-thē'o-sis, *not* āp-o-the-ōsis.

Appalachian, āp-pa-lā'chi-an, *not* āp-pa-la'she-an.

Apparatus, āp-pa-rā'tus, *not* āp-pa-rāt'us.

Apparel, ap-pār'el, *not* ap-pār'el.

Apparent, ap-pār'ent, *not* ap-pār'ent, *nor* ap-pā'rent.

Appreciate, ap-prē'she-āte, *not* ap-prē'shāte, *nor* ap-prē'či-āte.

Appreciation, ap-prē'she-ā'tion, *not* ap-prē'či-ā'tion.
See enunciate.

Apprentice, ap-prēn'tiće, *not* ap-prīn'tiće.

Approbative, āp'pro-bā'tive, *not* āp-pro-bā'tive.

Apricot, a'pri-cōt, *not* āp'ri-cōt.

Apron, ā'purn, *or* ā'prōn.

Apropos, āp-ro-pō', *not* āp'ro-pō.

Aptitude, āp'ti-tude, *not* āp'ti-tüde. See **ā**.

Aqueduct, āk'we-düet, *not* āk'we-dük.

Aquiline, āk'we-līn, *or* āk'we-line.

a, ē, i, ō, u, y, long; ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ī, short;
āir, īrm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mīen, sīr,

Aqueous, *ä'kwe-ës*, *not* *äk'-we-us*.

— **Arab**, *är'ab*, *or* *ä'rab* (*Worc.*); *är'ab* (*Web.*).

Arabic, *är'a-bie*, *not* *a-rä'bie*.

Arbutus, *ar-bü'tus* (*Worc.*); *är'bu-tus* (*Web.*).

Arcanum, *ar-eä'num*, *not* *ar-eän'um*.

— **Archangel**, *äreh än'gel*, *not* *äreh'än-gel*, *nor* *ärch än'gel*.

“When *arch*, signifying *chief*, begins a word from the Greek, and is followed by a vowel, it is pronounced *ark*, as in *archangel*, *architect*, *archipelago*, etc.; but when *arch* is prefixed to an English word, it is pronounced so as to rhyme with *march*, as *archbishop*, *archduke*, etc.”—*Worc.*, 69.

Archbishop, *ärch-bish'op*, *not* *äreh-bish'op*.

Archetype, *är'ehe-type*, *not* *ärch'e-type*.

Archimedean, *är-ehim-e-dë'an* (*Worc.*); *är-ehi-me-dë'an* (*Web.*).

Archimedes, *är-ehi-më'dës*, *not* *är-ehim'e-dës*.

Archipelago, *är-ehi-pë'l'a-gö*, *not* *ärch-i-pë'l'a-go*.

Architect, *är'ehi-tëet*, *not* *ärch'i-tëet*.

Architecture, *är'ehi-tëet-üre*, *not* *är'ehi-tëet-chur*.

Architrave, *är'ehi-träve*, *not* *ärch'i-trave*.

Archives, *är'ehives*, *not* *är'chives*.

— **Arctic**, *äre'tie*, *not* *är'tie*.

Arduous, *ärd'u-oüs*, *not* *är'dü-oüs*, *nor* *är'jüs*. See *ü*.

Are, *äre*, *not* *ärre*.

— **Area**, *ä're-a*, *not* *a-re'a*.

Areola, *a-rë'o-la*, *not* *a-re-ö'la*.

Argand, *är'gand*, *not* *är'gänd*.

són, ôr, dö, wolf, wööl, mœön, bull, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gó, iß, exist, thy, n=ng.

Argentine, är'gen-tīne, *not* är'gen-tīne.

Arid, är'íd, *not* á'rid.

Arion, a-rí'on, *not* á'ri-on.

Arisen, a-ríš'n, *not* a-ríš'en.

Aristocrat, a-rís'to-erát, *or* är'is-to-erát.

— **Arkansas**, är'kan-saw. So pronounced in accordance with an act of the State Legislature and in the latest edition of Webster. Worcester, however, has not yet adopted it, but gives the pronunciation är-kän'sas.

Armada, ar-mä'da, *not* ar-mä'da.

Armistice, är'mis-tīce, *not* ar-mís'tīce.

Aroma, a-rö'ma, *not* är'o-ma.

Aromatize, är'o-ma-tīze, *or* a-rö'ma-tīze.

Arquebuse, är'kwe-büs, *not* är'kwe-büş.

Arrogant, är'ro-gant, *not* är ro-gant.

Arrow, är'rōw, *not* är'row.

Arsenic, är'se-nie (Web.); är'se-nie, *or* ärs'nie (Worc.).

Artemis, är'te-mis, *not* ar-tē'mis.

Artery, är'te-ry, *not* är'try.

Artificer, är'tif'i-çer, *not* är'ti-fiç-er.

Artisan, är'ti-şan (Web.); är'ti-şān, *or* är-ti-şān' (Worc.).

Arytenoid, a-rýt'e-noid, *not* a-rët'e-noid.

Ash-Wednesday, åsh-wenz'da(Worc.); åsh-wěnz'dý (Web.).

Asia, åshě-a, *not* å'zha.

Asian, åsh'yan, *not* å'she-an.

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, č, ī, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, èrr, prey, mën, sir,

Asiatic, *ă-she-ăt'ie*, *not* *ă-zhăt'ie*.

Ask, *ăsk*, *not* *ăsk*.

Askance, *a-skăńce'* (Web.); *a-skänçe'* (Worc.).

Asked, *ăskt*, *not* *ăst*.

Aslant, *a-slănt'* (Web.); *a-slănt'* (Worc.).

Asp, *ăsp*, *not* *ăsp*.

Asparagus, *as-păr'a-ăgüs*, *not* *as-păr'a-ăgrus*.

Aspen, *ăs'pen*, *not* *ăs'pen*.

Asphalt, *as-phălt'*, *not* *ăs'phălt*.

Asphodel, *ăs'pho-dĕl*, *not* *as-pho-dĕl'*.

Asphyxiated, *as-phăx'i-a-ted*, *not* *as-phăx-i-a'ted*.

Aspirant, *as-pir'ant* (Web.); *as-pir'ant*, *or* *ăs'pi-rănt* (Worc.).

Ass, *ăss*, *not* *ăss*, *nor* *ăss*.

Assafetida, *ăs-a-fĕt'i-da*.

Assets, *ăs'sëts*, *not* *ăs-sëts'*.

Assiduity, *ăs-si-dü'i-ty*, *not* *ăs-si-dü'i-ty*, *nor* *as-sid'-u-i-ty*.

Assiduous; *as-sid'u-ous*, *not* *as-sid'ju-ous*.

Associate, *as-sō'she-ăte*, *not* *as-sō'ći-ăte*. See enunciate.

Association, *as-sō-she-ă'tion*, *not* *as-sō'ći-ă'tion*, *nor* *as-so-shă'tion*.

Associative, *as-sō'she-a-tive*, *not* *as-sō'she-ă-tive*.

Assume, *as-sūme'*, *not* *as-süme'*. See ü.

Assumption, *as-sūm'tion*, *not* *as-sümp'tion*.

Asthma, *ăst'ma* (Worc.); *ăst'mă*, *ăs'mă*, *or* *ăş'mă* (Web.).

Astrogeny, *as-trōg'e-ny*, *not* *ăs'tro-ğē-ny*.

són, ôr, də, wölf, wöol, mōon, bÿll, ărn, rÿde,
çent, ean, gém, ăgo, iș, exist, thy, n=ng.

Astrography, as-trōg'ra-phy, *not* ās'tro-grāph-y.

Astrologic, ās-tro-lōg'ie, *not* as-trōl'o-gie.

Astute, as-tute', *not* as-tüte'.

Asylum, a-sy'lum, *not* ās'y-lum.

Asymptote, ās'ym-tōtē, *not* a-sȳm'tōtē.

Ate, āte (Web.); āte, or ēt (Worc.).

Ate, ā'tē, *not* āte, nor ā-tē'.

Atheneum, āth-e-nē'um, *not* a-thē'ne-um.

Athlete, āth'lētē, *not* āth'lētē.

Atlantean, āt-lan-tē'an, *not* at-lān'te-an.

Attaché, āt-ā-shā' (Worc.); āt-ta-shā' (Web.).

Attar, āt'tar (of roses), *not* öt'er (of roses).

Attitude, āt'ti-tude, *not* āt'ti-tüde. See **a**.

Attorney, at-tūr'ney, *not* at-tōr'ney.

Attune, at-tūn', *not* at-tüne'. See **a**.

Aubert, ö-bēr'.

Auction, äue'tion, *not* öe'tion.

Audacious, äu-dā'cious, *not* äu-dä'cious.

Audience, äu'di-ĕnçē, *not* äu'jençē.

Auerbach, ow'er-bäeh, *not* ow'er-bäeh.

Au fait, ö-fä'.

Augean, äu-gē'an.

Aught, äught, *not* äught.

Augment (noun), äug'mēnt.

Augment (verb), äug-mēnt'.

Augustine, St., (city), äu'gus-tīnē (Web.); äu-gus-tīnē' (Worc.).

Aunt, äunt, *not* āunt.

Aureola, äu-rē'o-la, *not* äu-re-ö'la.

ä, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; å, č, ī, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

Au revoir, ö'rüv-wär'.

Aurist, äu'rיסט, *not* äu'r ист.

Aurora Borealis, äu-rö'rä bō-re-ä'lis.

Auscultation, äus-eul-tä'tion, *not* iüs-eul-tä'tion.

Author, äu'thor, *not* äu' thor.

Authoritative, äu-thör'i-ta-tive, *not* äu-thör'i-tive.

Autobiography, äu-to-bi-ög'ra-phy (Worc.); äu-to-bi-ög'ra-phy (Web.)

Autocrat, äu'to-erät (Worc.); äu'to-erat (Web.).

Autopsy, äu'töp-sy (Worc.); äu'top-sy (Web.).

Autumn, äu'tumñ, *not* äu'tumn.

Auxiliary, aë-zil'ya-ry.

Avalanche, äv-a-länçhe' (Worc.); äv-a-länçhe' (Web.).

Avaunt, a-väunt', *not* a-väunt'.

So say our dictionaries, though the author favors Haldeman's marking of this word (a-väunt'), as it is more in accordance with euphony, usage and analogy.

Ave Maria, ä've ma-ri'a (Web.); ä've ma-ri'a (Worc. Un.); or ä'vä mä-rë'ä (Worc. School).

Avenue, äv'e-nü, *not* äv'e-nü. See n.

Aversion, a-vër'shun, *not* a-vër'zhun. See adhesion.

Avoirdupois, äv-er-du-pois', *not* äv-er-du-poi'.

Avon, ä'von, *not* a-võn', *nor* äv'on.

Awaken, a-wä'kn, *not* a-wä'ken.

Awakening, a-wäk'n-ing, *not* a-wä'ken-ing.

- Awful, aw'ful, *not* äw'fl.

Awkward, awk'ward, *not* äwk'ard.

Axiom, äx'yum (Worc.); äx'i-om (Web.).

són, ör, dö, wolf, woöl, möön, büll, ürn, ryde,
çent, ean, gem, gó, iş, exist, thy, n=ng.

Axiomatic, āk-she-o-măt'ie (Worc.); āx-i-o-măt'ie (Web.).

Axis (singular), āx'is.

Axes (plural), ax'ēs.

Ay, or Aye (*yes*), ī.

Aye (*always*), ī.

Azote, āz'ōtē (Worc.); a-zōtē' (Web.).

Azure, āzh'ur, or ā'zhur (Web.); Worc. same transposed.

B.

B final should be given without opening the lips, thereby avoiding the disagreeable sound usually heard. Endeavor to throw the sound beyond the lips, still retaining them in position, and the result will be distinctness without pedantry. See *d* and *g*.

Baccalaureate, bāe-ea-lāu're-ate, *not* bae-ea-lāu'-re-ate.

Bacchanalian, bāe-eha-nā'li-an, *not* bae-eha-nāl'yan.

Bach, bāeh (Web.); bāeh, or bāeh (Worc.).

Bachelor, bāch'e-lor, *not* bāch'el-der.

Backgammon, bāck-ḡām'mon, *not* bāck'ḡam-mon.

- **Bade**, bāde, *not* bāde.

Baden-Baden, bā'den bā'den (Web.); same, or bād'en (Worc.).

Badinage, bād-e-nāzh' (Worc.); bād'in-āzh (Web.).

Bagdad, bāg-dād', or bāg'dād (Worc.); bāg-dād' (Web.).

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short;
āir, īrm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mīen, sīr,

Bagnio, băñ'yō (Worc.); băñ'yo (Web.).

Balcony, bă'l'eo-ny, or bal-eō'ny (Worc.); bă'l'eo-ny (Web.).

Balderdash, bă'l'der-dăsh, *not* bă'l'der-dăsh.

Ballet, bă'l-lă' or bă'l'let (Worc.); bă'l'let, or bă'l'lă (Web.).

— **Balm**, bălm, *not* bălm.

Balmoral, bal-mōr'al (Web.); bal-mōr'al, or bal-mō'-ral (Worc.).

Balsamic, băl-săm'ie, *not* bă'l'sa-mie.

Balzac, băl-zăç' (French); băl'zăe (English).

Bambino, băm-bi'nō (Worc.); bam-bi'no (Web.).

— **Banana**, ba-nă'nă (Web.); ba-nă'na, or ba-nă'na (Worc.); *not* ba-nă'nă.

— **Bancroft**, băñ'eroft, *not* băñ'eroft. See angular.

Banditti, băñ-dit'ti (Worc.); ban-dit'ti (Web.).

Bandoline, bănd'o-line, *not* băñ'do-line.

Banian, băñ-yăñ' (Worc.); băñ'yan, or ban-yăñ' (Web.).

Banquet, băñ'kwet, *not* băñ'kwet. See angular.

Banquo, ban'kwo, *not* băñ'kwō. See angular.

Baptism, băp'tišm, *not* băp'tiš-um.

Barabbas, ba-răb'bas, *not* băr'ra-bas.

Barbarian, bar-bă'ri-an (Worc.); băr-bă'ri-an (Web.).

Barbarous, băr'ba-roüs, *not* bar-bă'ri-ous.

Barbecue, băr'be-eüe, *not* băr-be-eüe'.

Barouche, ba-rōosh'.

Barrel, băr'rel, *not* băr'rīl, nor bărl.

Barren, băr'ren, *not* bărn.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, eān, gēm, gō, iš, exīst, thy, u=ug.

Basalt, ba-salt', *not* ba-ſalt'.

Basbleu, ba-bleū' (Worc.); bü-bleū' (Web.).

Baseburner, bās'būrn-er, *not* bās-būrn'er.

Bashaw, ba-shaw', *not* bāsh'aw.

Basic, bā'sie, *not* bā'sie.

Basilic, ba-ſil'ie, *not* bās'i-lie.

Basilisk, bāſ'i-lisk, *not* bās'i-lisk.

Basin, bā'sn, *not* bā'sin.

There are only six words in which *i* is silent before terminal *l* or *n*. We will arrange them in such form as will aid the mind to retain them: The *evil* in the *Devil* puts a *wewil* and a *raisin* in the *basin* for your *cousin*.

Bask, bāsk, *not* bāsk.

Basket, bās'ket, *not* bās'ket.

Bass (a fish), bāss, *not* bāss.

Bassanio, bas-si'ni-o, *not* bas-sān'i-o.

Bass-relief, bās-re-lēf' (Worc.); bās're-leef (Web.).

Bastile, bas-tile' (Worc.); bas-tile', *or* bās'tile (Web.).

Bastinado, bās-ti-nā'dō, *not* bās-ti-nā'dō.

Bath, bāth, *not* bāth.

Baths, bāthſ, *not* bāthſ. *nor* bāths. See truths.

Baton, bā-tōng' (Web.); bü-tōng', *or* bāt'on (Worc.).

Baton Rouge, bā-tōn rōozh' (Worc.); bāt'ūn rōozh (Web.).

Bayard (French warrior), bā'ard.

Bayard (American statesman), bī'ard.

Bayou, bay'ou (Web.); bay'ou, *or* bay'ōu (Worc.).

Beacon, bē'en, *not* bē'eon.

ā, ē, ī, ū, ū, long; ā, ē, ī, ū, ū, short;
āir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, āre, ārr, prey, mēn, sīr,

Beaconsfield, bēae'ons-fiēld, *not* bēae'onſ-fiēld.

Beard, bēard, *not* beārd, *nor* bēard.

Beaten, bē'tn, *not* bē'ten.

Beatitude, be-ăt'i-tüde, *not* bē-ăt'i-tüde. See **a**.

Beatrice ("Much Ado About Nothing"), bē'a-triće.

Beatrice (name of a city), bē'a-trēs.

Beatrice Portinari, bē'a-trēs por-te-närē.

Beatrice Cenci, bā-ă-trē'chā chēn'chē.

Beattie, bēat'tie (American), beat'tie (Scotch).

Beaufort, bū'furt (Am.), bō'furt (Eng.), bō-fōr' (Fr.).

Beau ideal, bo i-dē'al (Web.); bō'e-dā-ăl', *or* bō-i-dē'al (Worc.).

Beau monde, bō-mōnd', *or* bō-mōnd' (Worc.); bō-mōnd' (Web.).

Beautiful, beau'ti-fūl, *not* beau'ti-fūl. See **faithful**.

Because, be-eăuse', *not* be-eăuše'.

Beckon, bēck'n, *not* bēck'on.

Bedclothes, bēd'elōtheſ (Web.); bēd'elōtheſ, *or* elōz (Worc.).

Bedew, be-dū', *not* be-dū'. See **a**.

Bedizen, be-dī'zn (Worc.); be-dī'zn, *or* be-dīz'n (Web.).

Bedouin, bēd'qu-īn (Worc.); bēd'qu-īn (Web.).

Bedstead, bēd'stēad, *not* bēd'stēd.

Beelzebub, be-ĕl'ze-büb, *not* bēl'ze-büb.

Been, bīn, *not* bēēn, *nor* bēn.

Beethoven, bā'tō-ven (Web.); beet-hō'vn (Worc.).

Before, be-fōre'. *not* bē-fōre'.

Begone, be-ḡōne', *not* be-ḡōne'.

són, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōon, būll, ūrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gēm, ḡō, iṣ, exist, thy, n=ng.

Begonia, *be-ḡō'ni-ā*, *not be-ḡōn'ya*.

Begrease, *be-ḡrēaſe'* (Worc.); *be-ḡrēaſe'*, *or grēase'* (Web.).

Begrime, *be-ḡrīme'*, *not be-ḡrīme'*.

Behalf, *be-hālf'*, *not be-hālf'*.

Behemoth, *bē'he-mōth*, *not be-hē'moth*.

Behooove, *be-hōōve'*, *not be-hōve'*.

The pronunciation of this word is the same in either form of its orthography: *be-hōōve'*—*be-hōve'*.

Belch, *bělch*, *not bělčh*.

Belesprit, *běl-es-prē'*.

Belfast, *běl'fast* (Maine); *běl-fäst'* (Ireland).

Belial, *bě'li-al*, *not be-lí'al*.

Believe, *be-liēve'*, *not bliēve*.

Belladonna, *běl-la-dōn'nā*, *not běl-la-dōn'nā*.

Bellatrix, *bel-la'trīx*, *not běl'la-trīx*.

Belles-lettres, *bel-lět'ter*, *not běl'let-ter*.

Bellows, *běl'lōz*, *not běl'lōz*.

The New Imperial marks this word *běl'lōz*. “The last syllable of this word, like that of *gallows*, is corrupted beyond recovery into *lūs*.”—*Walker*.

Belluine, *běl'lu-inē*, *not běl'lu-Inē*.

Beloved, *be-lōv'ed* (adj.); *be-lōv'd'* (part.). See blessed.

Beneath, *be-nēath'* (Worc.); *be-nēath'*, *or be-nēath'* (Web.).

Beneficiary, *běn-e-fish'ya-ry* (Worc.); *běn-e-fish'i-a-ry* (Web.).

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, short;
áir, árm, ásk, áll, wháṭ, ére, érr, prey, mén, sir,

- Bengal**, běn-gāl', *not* běn'gāl.
Benignant, be-nīg'nant, *not* be-nīgn'ant.
Benison, běn'i-šn, *not* běn'i-son.
Benzine, běn'zīne, *not* ben-zīne'.
Benzoin, ben-zōīn', *not* ben-zīne'.
Bequeath, be-quēath', *not* be-quēath'.
Beranger, bā-rōng-zha' (Web.); rāng'zha, *or* zha' (Worc.).
Bergander, bēr'gan-der, *not* ber-gān'der.
Berlin, bēr'līn, *or* ber-līn' (Web.); ber-līn', *or* bēr'līn (Worc.); bēr-līn' (Ger.).
Bernard (saint), bēr'nard, *not* bēr-nārd'; French, sān-bēr-nār'.
Bernard-de-Menthon, bēr-nār'deh-mōn-tōn'.
Bernardine, bēr'nar-dīne, *not* ber-nār'dīne.
Bestial, bēst'yal, *not* bēst'yal.
Bestrew, be-strū', *or* be-strō'.
Betel, bētl, *not* bē'tel.
Bethany, bēth'a-ny, *not* bēth'ny.
Bethphage, bēth'fa-ğē, *not* bēth'fage.
Betoken, be-tō'kn, *not* be-tō'ken.
Betroth, be-trōth', *not* be-trōth'.
Betrothal, be-trōth'al, *not* be-trōth'al.
Betrothment, be-trōth'ment, *not* be-trōth'ment.
Bevel, bē'vel, *not* bē'l.
Beyond, be-yōnd', *not* be-yōnd', *nor* be-yēnd'.
Bezant, be-zānt', *not* be-zānt'.
Bezoar, bē'zōar, *not* be-zōar'.
Biaxal, bī-ăx'āl; *not* bī-ăx'āl.
Bibacious, bī-bā'cious, *not* bī-bā'cious.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, ȝem, ȝo, iș, ex̄ist, thy, n̄ng.

Bibliography, bīb-li-ōg'ra-phy, *not* bīb-li-ōg'rā-phy.

Bibliomaniacal, bīb-li-o-ma-nī'ae-al, *not* bīb-li-o-mā'-ni-ae-al.

Bibliothecal, bīb-li-o-thē'cal (Web.); bīb-li-ōth'e-eal, *or* bīb-li-o-thē'cal (Worc.).

Bicarbonate, bī-eär'bo-nate, *not* bī-eär'bo-nate.

Bicycle, bī'cy-ele, *not* bī'cȳe-l.

Bidden, bīd'dn, *not* bīd'den.

Biennial, bī-ěn'ni-al, *not* bī-ěn'ni-al.

Bifurcate, bī-fūr'ēate.

Bifurcated, bī-fūr'ēa-ted (Web.); bī-fūr'ēat-ed (Worc.).

Bindery, bīnd'er-y, *not* bīnd'ry.

Bingen, bīng'en,

Binomial, bī-nō'mi-al, *not* bī-nō'mi-al.

Binominal, bī-nōm'i-nal, *not* bī-nōm'i-nal.

Binoxide, bī-nōx'īde, *not* bī-nōx'īde.

Biogenesis, bī-o-gēn'e-sis, *not* bī-o-ge-nēsis.

Biography, bī-ōg'ra-phy, *not* bī-ōg'rā-phy.

Biology, bī-ōl'o-gy, *not* bī-ōl'o-ȝy.

Biometry, bī-ōm'e-try, *not* bī-o-mē'try.

Bioplasm, bī'o-plăshm, *not* bī'o-plăs-um.

Biparous, bīp'a-roüs (Worc.); bī-pa'roüs, *or* bīp'a-roüs (Web.).

Bipartite, bīp'ar-tīte (Worc.); bī-pär'tīte, *or* bīp'ar-tīte (Web.).

Bipyramidal, bī-pȳ-rām'i-dal, *not* bī-pȳr'a-mid-al.

Biquadrate, bī-quād'rate, *not* bī-quād'rate.

Birchen, bīrch'n, *not* bīch en.

Biscuit, bɪ's'euit, *not* bɪš'euit.

Bismuth, bɪš'muth, *not* bɪs'muth.

Bismarck, bɪš'märck (Web.). See Wagner.

The German pronunciation of this name is Bis'-märck. S, in German, at the end of a syllable, has its sharp or hissing sound. The name does not occur in Worcester's list of "distinguished men of modern times."

Bison, bɪ'son (Web.); bɪ'son, *or* bɪš'on (Worc.).

Bissextile, bis-sěx'tile, *not* bis-sěx'tile.

Bisulphate, bɪ-sü'lphate, *not* bɪ-sü'lphate.

Bitumen, bɪ-tū'men, *not* bɪ-tu'men. See u.

Bivious, bɪ'vi-oǒs (Worc.); bɪv'i-oǒs, *or* bl'vi-oǒs (Web.).

Bivouac (noun), bɪv'wăk.

Bivouac (verb), bɪv'wăk (Web.); bɪv'wăk, *or* bɪv'ə-ăk.

Bizantine, bɪz'an-tīne, *not* bɪz'an-tīne.

Blacken, bläck'n, *not* bläck'en.

Blackguard, bläg'gärd, *not* bläck'guärd.

Blanch, blānch, *not* blänch, *nor* blänch.

Blanc-mange, blä-mönj' (Worc.); blo-mönj' (Web.).

Blase, blii-ză'.

Blaspheme, blas-phēme', *not* bläs'phēme.

Blasphemer, blas-phē'mer, *not* bläs'phe-mer.

Blasphemous, bläs'phe-moǒs, *not* blas-phē'moǒs.

Blast, bläst, *not* bläst.

Blatant, bla'tant, *not* bla'tant.

Blazon, bla'zn, *not* bla'zon.

Blazonry, bla'zn-ry, *not* bla'zon-ry.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, wööl, mōn, bull, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gō, iſ, exist, thy, n=ng.

Bleat, blēat, *not* blät.

Blessed (adj.), blēss'ed, (part.), blēst.

"In the following words, *beloved*, *blessed*, *cursed*, *learned*, *picked* and *winged*, the sound *e* before *d* is suppressed when the words are used as verbs or participles, and it is sounded when they are used as adjectives; as, he was much *belov'd*; he *bless'd* the occasion, he *curs'd* the day; he *learn'd* to read; he *pick'd* his men; he *wing'd* his flight. A *belov'ed* son; a *bless'ed* day; a *curs'ed* thing; a *learn'ed* man; a *pick'ed* point; a *wing'ed* fowl.—Picked, however, used as a participial adjective, in the sense of selected, as 'picked men,' is pronounced in one syllable."—*Worc.*, 15.

Blithe, blīthe, *not* blithe.

Blithesome, blīthe'sōme, *not* blithe'sōme.

Blouse, blouse, *not* blouse.

Blue, blūe, *not* blȳe. See *ū*.

Blumenthal, blū'men-tāl, *not* blȳ'men-thāl.

Boaconstrictor, bō'a-eon-strīe'tor.

Boatswain, bōat'swāin, *or* bō'sn.

Boccaccio, bok-kāt'chō. Web. and *Worc.* agree; others differ.

Boileau, bwā-lō' (Web.); bōrlō (Worc.).

Boisterous, bois'ter-oüs, *not* bois'trus.

Boldest, bōld'est, *not* bōld'ust.

Bolero, bo-le'rō.

Boleyn, Anne, bōl'in.

Bologna, bo-lōn'yā (Worc.); bo-lōn'yā (Web.).

ā, ē, ī, ū, ū, long; ā, ē, ī, ū, ū, short;
āir, īrm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mīen, sīr,

Bolingbroke, bōl'ing-brōok (Web.); bōol'ing-brōok (Worc.).

Bomb, bōm, *not* bōmb.

Bombard, bóm'bard (noun); bóm-bärd' (verb).

Bombast, bóm'bāst (Web.); bóm-bāst', or bóm'bāst (Worc.).

Bombastic, bóm-bāst'ie (Web.); bóm-bās'tie (Worc.).

Bombasine, bóm-ba-šíne'. See Brazil.

Bomb-shell, bóm'shēll, *not* bōm shell.

Bombycinous, bom-býç'i-noüs.

Bona fide, bō'na fí'de, *not* bō'na fide'.

Bonanza, bo-nän za (Worc.); bo-nän'zā (Web.).

Bonnet, bōn net, *not* bón'net.

Bonny-clabber, bōn'ny-clāb'ber, *not* bōn'ny-clāb'ber.

Bookmonger, bōök'mónğ-ğer, *not* bōök'mõng-ğer.

Booth (Edwin), bōoth, *not* bōoth.

Booth (a house), bōoth, *not* bōoth.

Borax, bō'răx (Worc.); bō'rax (Web.).

Bosom, bō'șom (Web.); bō'șom, or bō'șom (Worc.).

Boston, bōs'ton, *not* bōs'ton.

Boucicault, boo-se-kō' (Web.); *not* given by Worc.

Boulevard, bōu'le-vär (Web.); bōu-le-värd' (Worc.).

Bounden, boun'den (Worc.); bound'n (Web.).

Bounteous, boun'te-oüs, *not* boun'chus.

Bouquet, bō-kā', or bō'kā.

Bourbon, bōur'bon, *not* bōur'bon.

Bourbon, (Ky.), boûr'bon (Web.); bōur'bon (Worc.).

Bourn, { bōurn (Web.);

Bourne, { bōurn, or bōurn (Worc.)

són, ðr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōon, bōll, ûrn, rüde,
ȝent, ean, ȝem, ȝo, iš, exiſt, thy, n=ng.

Bovine, bō'vene, *not* bō-vīne'.

Bowie-knife, bōw'iē-knīfe, *not* bōw'iē-knīfe.

Bowsprit, bōw'sprit (Worc.); bō'sprit, *or* bou'sprit (Web.).

Brachial, brāeh'yāl, *or* brā'ehi-āl (Worc.); brāeh'i-al, *or* brā'ehi-al (Web.).

Braggadocio, brāg-ḡā-dō'she-ō, *not* brāg-ḡā-dō'sha.

Brahmin, brāh'mīn, *not* brāh'mīn.

Bramin, brā'īmīn, *not* brā'īmīn.

Branch, brānch, *not* brānch.

Brand, brānd, *not* brānd.

Brasier, brā'zher, *not* brā'zi-er.

Brass, brāss, *not* brāss.

Bravado, bra-vā'dō, *not* bra-vī'dō.

Bravo (n.), brā'vo (Web.); brā'vō, *or* bra'vō (Worc.).

Bravo (int.), brā'vo (Web.); brā'vō, *or* bra'vō (Worc.).

Brazen, brā'zn, *not* brā'zen.

Brazil, bra-zīl' (Worc.); bra-zīl' (Web.).

"There is a class of words, mostly derived from the French and Italian languages, in which *i* retains the sound of long *e*, as *ambergris*, *antique*, *bombazine*, *Brazil*, *capuchin*, *caprice*, *chagrin*, *critique*, *invalid*, *verdigris*, etc."—Note 17 (Worc.).

Breech, brēch, *not* brīch.

Breeches, brīch'ēs, *not* brēch'ēs.

Breeching, brīch'ing, *not* brēch'ing.

Brethren, brēth'ren, *not* brēth'er-en.

Brevet, bre-vēt' (Web.); bre-vēt', *or* brēv'et (Worc.).

Breviary, brēv'ya-ry (Worc.); brē'vi-a-ry (Web.).

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short;
āir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, āre, ārr, prey, mēn, sīr,

Breviature, brē'ya-türe (Worc.); brē'vi-a-türe (Web.); *not chure*. See *ü*.

Brew, brū, *not brū*.

Bric-a-brac, brie'a-bræ (Worc.); brie'a-bræ (Web.).

Brigand, brig'and, *not brig-ænd'*.

Brigantine, brig'an-tine, *not brig'an-tine*.

Brighten, bright'n, *not bright'en*.

Bristle, bris'sl, *not bris'tle*.

Britannia, bri-tān'ni-ā, *not bri-tān'ya*.

Broach, brōach.

Brocade, bro-eāde', *not brō'eade*.

Brochure, brō-chūre'.

Brogan, brō'gan (Worc.); brō'gan, *or bro-gān'* (Web.).

Broken, brō'kn, *not brō'ken*.

Bromide, brō'mide, *not brō'mide*.

All orthoëpists, except Smart and Cull, are unanimous in regard to giving the sound of short *i* to the list of chemical words ending in *ide*, as *bromide*, *chloride*, *iodide*, *oxide*, *hydride*, etc.

Bromine, brō'mīne, *not brō'mīne*.

All chemical terms ending in *ine* have usually the short sound of *i*. Worcester gives obscure *i*.

Bronchia, brō'u'ehi-ā (Web.); brōn'ehia (Worc.). See angular.

Bronchial, brōn'ehi-al (Web.); brōn'ehi-al (Worc.).

See angular.

Bronchitis, brōn-ehi'tis, *not brōn-ehī'tis*.

All these medical terms ending in *i-tis* have the long sound of *i* on the penult. See meningitis.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, eān, gēm, gō, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

Bronco, brōn'eo (Web.); brōn'eō (Worc.). See angular.

Webster is much more consistent than Worcester in his marking the *n* as *ng* before the sound of *k*.

Bronte, brōn'te (Web.); brōn'tē (Worc.).

Bronze, brōnze, or brōnze.

Brooch, brōch, not brōōch.

Brook, brōök, not brōōk.

Broth, brōth (Web.); brōth, or brōth (Worc.).

Brothel, brōth'el, not brōth'el.

Brougham, brōō'am (Web.); same, or brōm (Worc.).

Brought, brōught, not brōught.

Bruise, brūiše, not bruīše.

Brunette, brū-nĕtte', not brū'nĕtte.

Brustle, brūs'l, not brūs'tle.

Brute, brūte, not brūte.

Buddha, bōō'da (Worc.); bōōd'da (Web.).

Buddhism, bōō'dishm (Worc.); bōōd'ishm (Web.).

Buddhist, bōōd'ist.

Bulletin, bul'le-tin (Web.); bul'le-tīn, or bul'le-tīn (Worc.).

Bumptious, būm'tious (Web.); būmp'tious (Worc.).

Buncombe, būn'kum, not būn'kum. See angular.

Buoy, bwōy, or bōy (Worc.); bwōy, or bwōy (Web.).

Buoyage, bwōy'āge, or bōy'āge (Worc.); bwōy'āge, or bwōy'āge (Web.).

Buoyancy, bwōy'an-çy, or bōy'an-cy (Worc.); bwōy'-an-çy, or bwōy'an-çy (Web.).

Buoyant, buoy'ant (Web.); bōy'ant (Worc.).

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short;
āir, īrm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mīen, sīr,

- Burden**, bûr'dn, *not* bûr'den.
Bureau, bû'ro (Web.); bû-rô', or bû'rô (Worc.).
Burgess, bûr'gess, *not* bûr'gess.
Burgundy, bûr'gûn-dy, *not* bûr-gûn'dy.
Burlesque, bur-lësk', *not* bûr'lësk.
Burst, bûrst, *not* bûst.
Bushel, bûsh'el, *not* bûsh'l, nor bûsh'el.
Business, bîz'ness, *not* bîz'zi-ness.
Bustle, bûs'sl, *not* bûs'tle.
Butcher, bûtch'er, *not* bûtch'er.
Butterine, bût'ter-îne, *not* bût'ter-îne.
Button, bût'tn, *not* bût'ton.
Byzantine (noun), býz'an-tîne.
Byzantine (adj.), býz'an-tîne (Worc.); by-zän'tîne,
or býz'an-tîne (Web.).

C.

Phonetically speaking there is no *C*. It has three representatives, *s*, *k* and *z*; hence, is *c* only by sight. There is no such combination as *hard ch*, the *h* in every case being silent, and the *c* takes the sound of *k*, hence no combination exists, only to the eye: *ehōrus* (eō'rûs), *ehäsm* (eăşm), *ehrist* (erîst). In such words as *chaise*, *chagrin*, *chicanery*, etc., the *c* has its *s* sound, and the *h* remains unaffected. In the words *charm*, *choose*, *charge*, etc., a silent *t*, *i. e.*, *t position*, precedes the utterance of the *ch*, and as *c* has its representative *s*, this has

són, ôr, dô, wôlf, wôöl, môon, bûll, ârn, rûde,
çent, ean, gém, gó, iş, exist, thy, n=ng.

been termed *tsh*, though the *s* in this case is apt to mislead. Theoretically it is *tsh*, practically it is *tch*. In *discern*, *suffice*, *sacrifice*, *sice*, and their derivatives, *c* has the sound of *z*.

Caaba, eä'a-ba (Worc.); ea-ä'bä (Web.).

Cabal, ea-bäl', not eä'bal.

Cabalist, eäb'al-ist, not ea-bäl'ist.

Cabiri, ea-bi'rī.

Cachou, ea-çhou'.

Cadi, eä'di, not eä'di,

Cæsura, çe-şü'ra (Worc.); çe-şü'ra, or çe-sü'ra (Web.).

Cafe, eäf'ä.

Cairo, eä'i'ro (U. S.); eai'ro (Egypt).

Caisson, eäis'son (Web.); eäis-söñ' (Worc.).

Cajolery, ea-jöl'er-y, not ea-jöl'ery.

Calaboose, eäl-a-boöse', not eäl'a-boöse

Calash, ea-läsh', not eä'läsh.

Calcime, eäl'qi-mine (Worc.); eäl'qi-mïne (Web.).

Calcinable, eäl-çïn'a-ble (Web.); eal-çï'na-ble, or eäl'-çï-na-ble (Worc.).

Calcine, eal-çïne' (Worc.); eal-çïne', or eäl'çïne (Web.).

Caldron, eäl'dron, not eä'l'dron.

Calf, eälf, not eälf.

Calves, eälvës, not eälvës.

Caliph, eä'liph, not eä'l'iph.

Calisthenics, eäl-is-thën'ies, not eäl-is-tën'ies.

Galk, eäk, not eôrk.

Calligraphy, eal-liğ'ra-phy, not eä'l'i-ğräph-y.

Calliope, eal-li'o-pe, not eä'l'i-öpe.

ä, e, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ē, ï, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, what, êre, èrr, prey, mïen, sir,

- **Calm**, eälm, *not* eälm.
- Caloric**, ea-lör'ie, *not* ea-lör'ie. See heroine.
- Calyx**, ea'lyx, *not* eä'lyx.
- Calyxes**, ea'lyx-es (Web.); eäl'yx-eş (Worc.).
- Camelopard**, ea-měl'o-pärd, *or* eäm'el-o-pärd.
- Camelhair**, eäm'elş-hâir, *not* eäm-els-hâir'.
- Cameo**, eäm'e-ō, *not* eä'me-ō.
- Camomile**, eäm'o-mile, *not* eäm'o-mile.
- Campaign** (noun and verb), eam-päign'.
- **Campbellite**, eäm'el-ite, *or* eäm'bel-ite (Web.); eam'-bel-ite (Worc.).
- Camphor**, eäm'phor, *not* eäm'fire.
- Can**, eän, *not* eän, *nor* eën.
- Canaanite**, eä'naan-ite, *not* eä-naan-ite'.
- Canard**, ea-när' (Worc.); ea-när', *or* ea-närd' (Web.).
- **Canary**, ea-nä'ry, *not* ea-nä'ry.
- Cancel**, eän'çel, *not* eän'çl.
- Canine**, ea-nïne', *not* ca-nïne'.
- Canker**, eän'ker, *not* cän'ker. See angular.
- Cannon**, eän'non
- Canon** (a law), eän'on.
- Canon** (a gorge), ean-yün' (Web.); eän'yöñ (Worc.).
- Canorous**, ea-nö'rōüs, *not* eän'o-roüs. See decorous.
- Can't**, eän't, *not* eänt.
- Cantata**, ean-tä'tä, *or* ean-tä'tä (Web.); same transposed (Worc.)
- Cantatrice**, ean-ta-trë'che, *not* eän'ta-triçë.
- Canteen**, ean-tëen', *not* eän-teen'.
- Canton**, ean-töñ' (China); eän'ton (U. S.).

són, ôr, dΩ, wölf, wöłł, mœ̄n, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, g̑em, ġo, iš, ex̑ist, thy, n̑ng.

Canyon, eăñ'yon (Worc.); eăñ-yōñ' (Web.).

Caoutchouc, eōo'chōök (Web.); eōo'chōök (Worc.).

Cap-a-pie, eăp-a-piē', *not* eăp'a-piē.

Capillary, eăp'il-la-ry, *or* ca-pil'la-ry.

Capitoline, eăp'i-tol-iné, *not* eăp'i-tol-iné.

Capitulate, ea-pít'u-láte, *not* ea-pít'chu-late. See **u**.

Caprice, ea-prīçé', *not* ea-prīçé'. See **Brazil**.

Capricious, ea-prīsh'us, *not* ea-prīsh'us.

Capsule, eăp'süle, *not* eăp'süł.

Capture, eăpt'üre, *not* eăp'chur. See **u**.

Smoother pronunciation will be had by separating the non-vocalized consonants *p* and *t* — eăp'-ture.

Capua, eăp'ü-a, *not* ea'pu-a.

Capuchin, eăp-ü-çhīn'. See **Brazil**.

Caramel, eăr'a-měl, *not* cár'a-mel.

Caravan, eăr'a-văñ, *or* eăr-a-văñ' (Web.); eăr-a-văñ' (Worc.).

Carbine, eăr'bīne (Web.); eär'bīne, *or* eär-bīne' (Worc.).

Carbuncle, eär'būñ-ele, *not* eär'būñ-ele.

Carcanet, eär'ea-nět, *not* eär'ça-nět.

Care, eâre, *not* eăre.

Caret, eă'ret, *not* eär'et.

Caribbean, eär-ib-bē'an, *not* car-rib'be-an.

Caricature (noun), eăr'i-ea-türe, *not* eăr'i-ea-chur. See **u**.

Caricature (verb), eăr'i-ea-türe (Web.); ear-i-ca-türe' (Worc.).

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; ä, ě, ī, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ârm, âsk, âll, whât, êre, ûrr, prey, mñen, sîr,

Carlyle, eär-lyle' (Worc.); ear-lyle' (Web.).

Carmine, eär'mīne (Web.); eär'mīne, or eär-mīne' (Worc.); not eär'mīne.

Carnelian, ear-nēl'yan, not ear-nē'lī-an.

Carriage, eär'riäge, not eär'rüg.

Carte-blanche, eärt-blänche' (Web.); eärt-blänche' (Worc.).

This word is so represented by Worcester and Webster, as they have not had, until the issue of the supplement (in which the word does not appear), any mark for a French *n*.

The effect produced by the French *n* is to nasalize the vowel preceding it.

Carte-de-visite, eärte'de-vi-síté'.

Cartesian, ear-tē'zhan, not ear-tē'shan.

Carthaginian, eär-tha-gīn'i-an, not eär-tha-gīn'i-an.

Cartridge, eür'tridge, not eät'ridge.

Carve, eärve, not eäve.

Those who drop out the *r* in such words as *carve*, *water*, etc., make up for the omission by placing the *r* in words where it should not occur — *idear*, *operar*, *Jehovahr*, etc.

Casement, eäse'ment (Web.); cäse'ment (Worc.).

Caseous, eä'se-oüs (Web.); eä'se-ous, or eä'she-üs (Worc.).

Cashmere, eäsh'mëre (Web.); eäsh'mëre, or eash-mëre' (Worc.).

Casino, ea-si'nō.

Cask, eäsk, not eäsk.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, woöl, mōön, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gém, gó, iṣ, exist, thy, n=ng.

Casket, eăsk'et, *not* eăsk'et.

Cassia, eăsh'she-a (Worc.); eăsh'ā (Web).

Cassidony, eăs'si-do-ny, *not* eăs-si-dō'ny.

Cassimere, eăs'si-mēre, *not* căš'i-mēre.

Cassino, eas-si'nō, *not* ea-si'no.

Cassiopea, so spelled in Worcester, and pronounced eăs-si-o-pē'a.

Cassiopeia, so spelled in Webster, and pronounced eăs-si-o-pē'ya.

Cassius (coloring), eăsh'i-üs.

This is the marking by Webster and Worcester, but is incorrect, as it does not conform with the pronunciation of the name of the German chemist who made the discovery — eūs'e-ōos.

Cassius (Caius), eăsh'i-us, *not* eăsh'yus.

Cast, eăst, *not* eăst.

Castanet, eăs'ta-nět, *not* eăs-ta-nět'.

Caste, eăste, *not* eăste.

Cast-iron, eăst'i-urn, *not* eăst-i'urn, *nor* eăst-I'ron.

Castle, eăs'sl, *not* eăs'tle.

Casual, eăsh'yü-al, *not* eăš'u-al.

Casualty, eăsh'yü-al-tȳ, *not* eăsh-yu-äl'i-ty.

Casuist, eăsh'yü-ist, *not* eăz'yü-ist.

Catacomb, eăt'a-cōm, *not* căt'a-cōmb.

Catafalque, eăt-a-fălk', *not* eăt-a-fäk'.

Catalogue, eăt'a-lögue, *not* căt'a-lögue.

Catamaran, eăt-a-ma-rän'.

Cataract, eăt'a-răet, *not* eăt'a-răe.

Catawba, ea-tăw'ba, *not* ea-tăw'ba.

ă, ē, ī, ō, y, long; ă, ē, ī, ō, ū, ſ, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

- **Catch**, eătch, *not* eĕtch.
Catchup, eătch'up, *not* eĕtch'up.
Catsup, eăt'sup.
Catechism, eăt'e-ehîşm, *not* eăt'e-ehîş-um.
Catechumen, eăt-e-ehû'men.
Categorically, eăt-e-ğör'ie-al-ly, *not* eăt-e-ğôr'ie-al-ly.
Caterpillar, eăt'er-pil-lar, *not* eăt'a-pil-lar.
Cattle, eăt'tl, *not* eăt'tul.
Caucasian, eău-eă'sian, *not* eău-eă'şian, *nor* eău-eă'-şian.
Caucasus, eău'ea-süs, *not* eău-eă'sus.
Cauliflower, eău'li-flow-er (Web.); eǒ'l'li-flow-er (Worc.).
Cause, eăuse, *not* eăuše.
Cavalero, eăv-a-lé'rō, *not* eăv-e-la'rō.
Caveat, eă've-ăt, *not* eăv'e-ăt.
Cayenne, eăy-ĕn', *not* ei-ăn'.
Cecil, çĕç'il (Worc.); çĕç'il, *or* çiç'il (Web.).
Cedilla, çe-dil'lâ, *not* çe-dil'lâ.
Celestial, çe-lěst'yal, *not* çe-lěs'chal.
Celibacy, çĕl'i-ba-çy (Worc.); çe-lib'a-çy, *or* çĕl'i-ba-çy (Web.).

Webster stands alone in placing the accent on the second syllable.

- Cellar**, çĕl'lar, *not* çŭl'lar.
Celluloid, çĕl'lû-loid, *not* cĕl'lû-loid.

The *u* in this word is long *u*, slightly obscured,

sòn, ôr, d , w lf, w  l, m  n, b ll,  rn, r de,
ç nt, e n,   m,   o, i , ex st, thy, n ng.

just as long *u* always is when not immediately under the accent.

✓ **Cement** (verb), çe-měnt'.

✓ **Cement** (noun), çěm'ent (Worc.); çěm'ent, or çe-měnt' (Web.).

There are eight authorities in favor of the first marking, two in favor of çē'ment, while Smart agrees with Webster in second marking.

— **Cemetery**, çěm'e-těr-y, *not* çěm'e-try.

Censorian, çěn-sō'ri-an, *not* çěn-so-rī'an.

Centenary, çěn'te-na-ry, *not* çěn-te-na'ry.

Centennial, çen-těn'ni-al, *not* çen-těn'yal.

Centimeter, çen-tim'e-ter (Worc.); çen-tim'e-ter, or çen'ti-mē ter (Web.).

Centrifugal, çen-trif'u-gal, *not* çěn-tri-fū'gal.

Centripetal, çen-trip'e-tal, *not* çěn-tri-pē'tal.

Centurion, çen-tū'ri-on, *not* çen-tū'ri-on. See **a.**

— **Century**, çěnt'ū-ry, *not* çěn'chu-ry. See **a.**

Cephalic, çe-phāl'ie, *not* çěph'al-ie.

Cephalopod, çe-phāl'o-pōd (Worc.); çěph'a-lo-pōd, or çe-phāl'o-pōd (Web.).

Ceramic, çe-rām'ie, *not* çěr'a-mie.

Cerebral, çěr'e-brāl, *not* çe-re'bral.

Cerement, çěr'e'ment, *not* çěr'e-ment.

Ceremonial, çěr-e-mō'ni-al, *not* çěr-e-mō'ni-al.

Ceremony, çěr'e-mo-ny, *not* çěr'e-mo-ny.

Cereus (night blooming), çě're-üs, *not* çěr'e-us.

Certain, çěr'taīn, *not* çěrt'n.

Cervantes, çěr-vān'tēs (Web.); çěr-vān'tēs (Worc.).

ă, ē, ī, ŏ, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ŏ, ū, ĺ, short;
âir, ârm, âsk, âll, whât, êre, êrr, prey, mřen, sřr,

Cesarean, çē-sā're-an, *not* çē-şa-rē'an.

Ceylon, çey-lōn', *or* çēy'lon (Worc.); çēy-lōn', *or* çey-lōn' (Web.).

Chaff (husk), chäff, *not* chaff.

Chaff (idle talk), chäff (Web.); chaff (Worc.), *not* chaff.

Chagrin, çha-grīn' (Worc.); çha-grīn' (Web.). See **Brazil**.

The former is the marking of all the orthoëpists, except Webster, who is consistent in his marking of these words of French and Italian origin, with the exception of the three following: *Brazil*, *chagrin*, and *invalid*.

Chaise, çhaiṣe, *not* chāise.

In words from the French *ch* has the sound of *sh*.

— **Chalcedony**, ehal-çēd'o-ny, *or* ehāl'çe-dō-ny.

Chaldean, ehal-dē'an.

— **Chaldron**, chāl'dron (Web.); chäl'dron, *or* chāl'dron (Worc.).

Chalk, chäk, *not* chäk.

Cham, ehām, *not* chām.

Chamber, chām'ber, *not* chām'ber.

Chameleon, eha-mē'le-on, *not* çha-mē'le-on. See *orchestra*.

— **Chamois**, chām'my, *or* çha-môɪ'.

The first marking is preferred by Worcester, Webster, Haldeman, Perry and Enfield.

The second marking is endorsed by Sheridan, Walker, Jones, Fulton and Jameson, while Smart and the New Imperial favor shām-wā'.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, wööl, mōōn, bùll, ûrn, ryde,
çent, ean, gém, gó, iṣ, exist, thy, n=ng.

Chamomile, ehăm'o-mîle, *not* ehăm'o-mîle.

There can be no definite rule given for the sound of *i* in this class of words. The *i* is generally short when the accent is on the antepenult; as *juvenile*, *puerile*, etc., but it is not so in the words *reconcile*, *eolipile*, etc.

Champ, chămp, *not* chămp.

Champaign, ăhăm-paign', *not* ăhăm'paign.

Chance, chânce, *not* chânce.

Chancel, chăñ'çel, *not* châñ'çel.

Chancellor, chău'çel-lor, *not* chăñ'çel-lor.

Chancery, chăñ'çer-y, *not* chăñ'çer-y.

Chandelier, ăhăñ-de-liĕr', *not* ăhăñ-de-liĕr'.

Chandler, chănd'ler, *not* ăhănd'ler.

Channel, chăñ'nel, *not* chăñ'l.

Chant, chânt, *not* chănt.

Chaos, ehă'os, *not* ehă'üs.

Chap, chăp, *or* chăp.

Chapeau, ăhăp'ō.

Chapel, chăp'el, *not* chăp'l.

Chaperon, ăhăp'er-ōn.

Charade, ăha-răde', *not* ăha-răde'.

Charge d'affaires, shăr-zhă'daf-făr'.

Charlatan, ăhărl'a-tăñ, *not* chărl'a-tan.

Charlotte Russe, ăhărl'lotte rüsse.

The Worcester Unabridged does not mark the *c* to have the sound of *s*, but we think it an error of omission instead of commission.

Charta, ehăr'tă, *not* chăr'ta.

ă, ē, ī, օ, ү, ÿ, long; ă, ē, ī, օ, ү, ÿ, short;
ăir, ărm, ăsk, ăll, whăt, ĕre, ĕrr, prey, mĕn, sîr,

Chary, châr'y (Web.); châr'y, or cha'ry (Worc.).

Chasm, ehăšm, not ehăš'um.

—**Chasten**, chăs'sn, not chăs'sn.

“For whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth*.”

“This word is sometimes falsely pronounced with the *a* short, so as to rhyme with fasten; but it is exactly under the same predicament as the verb to *haste*, which, when formed into what is called an inchoative verb, becomes *hasten*, and with which *chasten* is a perfect rhyme.”—*Walker*.

—**Chastening**, chăs'sn-ing, not chăs'sn-ing.

—**Chastise**, chas-tiše', not chăs'tiše.

—**Chastisement**, chăs'tiše-mĕnt, not chas-tiše'ment.

When you chăs-tiše', it becomes a chăs'tiše-ment, not a chăs-tiše'ment.

Chatelain, chăt'e-lain, not chăt-e-lain'.

Chattel, chăt'tl (Web.); chăt'tl, or chăt'el (Worc.).

Cheapen, chēap'n, not chēap'en.

Chemic, ehěm'ie (Web.); ehěm'ie, or ehim'ie (Worc.).

Chemical, ehěm'ie-al (Web.); ehěm'ie-al, or ehim'ie-al (Worc.).

It is with great reluctance that we record authority for such pronunciation as “Im’ic” and “Im’ic-al.” The same holds good to *chemist* and *chemistry*. Webster giving ehěm’ist, and ehěm’ist-ry; Worcester gives us the choice between ehěm’ist and ehim’ist, ehěm’is-try and ehim’is-try. We trust that in the next supplement of Worcester the publishers

will see to it that the printer accidentally (?) drops out the latter objectionable pronunciation. Since the orthography is changed, let it affect the orthoëpy.

— **Chemise**, çhe-miše', *not* shím'my.

Chemisette, çhém-i-şëtte'.

Chenille, çhe-nílle'.

Cherubic, che-rü'bie, *not* chér'u-bie.

Cherup, chér'up, *not* chîrp.

Chest, chěst, *not* chîst

— **Chestnut**, chěs'nut, *not* chěst'nut.

Cheviot, chěv'i-ot (Web.); chiv'i-öt, or chěv'i-öt (Worc.).

Chew, chü, *not* chu.

Chicago, chi-eä'go, *not* çhi-eä'go, nor çhi-eä'go, nor chi-eä'go.

Chicanery, çhi-eän'er-y, *not* chi-eän'er-y.

Chicken, chick'en, *not* chick'n.

Chidden, chid'dn, *not* chid'den.

Chieftain, chieftin, *not* chief'tun.

Chignon, shěn'yōn. Nasalize the *o*, without giving the *n*.

Childe (Harold), child in U.S.; child, or child, in Eng. (Web.); childe, or childe (Worc.).

“*Childe*, pronounced child, is contrary to all analogy, and the modern way of pronouncing it seems to have been determined solely by the indistinct notion that some difference ought to be made be-

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, ı, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, ërr, prey, mien, sir,

tween it and *child*."—Phi. Nus., Cam., Eng. SMART favors childe, and gives as his reason for so doing: "Childe * * * we may suppose to have once been chil'de."

— **Children**, chil'dren, *not* chil'durn.

Chimera, ehi-mē'rā, *not* ehi-mē'ra.

Chimney, chim'ney, *not* chim'bly.

Chimpanzee, chim-pă'n'zee, *not* chim-pan-zē'.

Smart favors the pronunciation, chim-pan-zē'.

— **Chinese**, chi-nē'se, *not* chi-nē'se'.

Chirography, ehi-rōg'ra-phy, *not* ehi-ro-grăph-y. See orchestra.

Chiromancy, ehi'ro-măñ-çy (Web.); ehi'ro-măñ-çy, or ehi'r'o-măñ-çy (Worc.).

Chiromanist, ehi'ro-măñ-ist (Web.); ehi'ro-man-ist, or ehi'r'o-man-ist (Worc.).

Chiropodist, ehi-rōp'o-dist, *not* chi-rōp'o-dist.

Chirurgeon, ehi-rūr'gōn (Web.); ehi-rūr'ge-on (Worc.).

Chisel, chis'el, *not* chis'l.

Chivalric, chiv'al-rie (Web.); chi-văl'rie (Worc.).

Chivalrous, chiv'al-roüs (Web.); chiv'al-roüs, or chiv'-al-roüs (Worc.).

Chivalry, chiv'al-rÿ (Web.); chiv'al-ry, or chiv'al-ry (Worc.).

With regard to the pronunciation of these words, the preponderance of authorities is in favor of the

són, ór, dō, wólf, wóol, móon, búll, úrn, rüde,
çent, ean, géem, gó, iş, exist, thy, n=ng.

first syllable being accented and pronounced *shiv* instead of *chiv*. Analogy seems to require that *ch* in *chevalier* and *chivalry* should be pronounced alike.

Chlorate, ehlō'rate, *not* ehlō'rāte.

Chloride, ehlō'rīde, *not* ehlō'rīde. See bromide.

Chlorine, ehlō'rīne, *not* ehlō'rīne.

Chlorite, ehlō'rīte, *not* ehlō'rīte.

Chock-full, chōck'fūll, *not* chōck'fūll.

Chocolate, chōe'o-late, *not* chōe'late.

Choler, ehōl'er, *not* chōl'er.

Choleric, ehōl'er-ic, *not* ehōl'er-ie.

Choose, chōōše, *not* chūše.

Chore, chōre, *not* chōre.

Chorist, ehō'rist, *not* ehō'ist.

Chorister, ehōr'is-ter, *not* ehō'rīst-er.

Chorus, ehō'rūs, *not* chōr'us.

Christen, ehrīs'n, *not* ehrīs'ten.

Christian, ehrīst'yan, *not* ehrīs'chan, *nor* ehrīs'ti-an.

Christianity, ehrīst-yān'i-ty (Web.); ehrīst-ye-ān'i-ty (Worc.).

Christmas, ehrīs'mas, *not* ehrīst'mas.

Chromopathic, ehrō-mo-pāth'ic, *not* ehro-mōp'a-thie.

Chromopathist, ehrō-mōp'a-thist, *not* ehrō-mo-pāth'ist.

Chromopathy, ehrō-mōp'a-thy, *not* ehrō-mo-pāth'y.

This word does not occur either in Worcester's

a, ē, i, ō, u, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, short;
âir, ârm, âsk, âll, whât, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

or Webster's. By analogy its accent is governed by the same rule as applies to all words of this class. See allopathy.

Chronogram, ehrōn'o-grām, *not* ehrō'no-grām.

Chrysalis, ehrŷs'a-lis, *not* ehrŷs'a-lış.

Chrysoprase, ehrŷs'o-prāsē (Web.); ehrŷs'o-prāsē (Worc.).

Cicatrix, çi-eā'trix; plural, çie-a-tri'çes.

Cicerone, chē-che-rō'ne, *or* sis-e-rō'ne.

Cinchona, çin-ehō'nā, *not* çin'eho-na.

- **Cincinnati**, çin-çin-nā'ti, *not* çin-çin-nāt'ty.

Cincture, çinet'üre, *not* çing'chur.

Circassian, çir-eăs'sian (Web.); çir-eăsh'e-an (Worc.)

Circuit, çir'eit, *not* çir'ent.

- **Circuitous**, çir-eă'i-toüs, *not* çir'eit-us.

- **Circumscribe**, çir-eum-seribe', *not* çir'eum-seribe.

Circumstance, çir'eum-stançē (Web.); çir'eum-stānce (Worc.).

Citadel, çit'a-del, *not* çit'a-dul.

Citizen, çit'i-zn, *not* çit'i-zen.

Citrate, çit'rāte, *not* çi'rāte.

Civil, çiv'il, *not* çiv'l. See *basin*.

Clabber, elăb'ber, *not* elōb'ber.

Clamber, elăm'ber, *not* eläm'er.

The sound of the *b* distinguishes it from *clamor*.

They *clambered* the rocks, while they *clamored* the gods.

Clandestine, elan-dĕs'tīne, *not* elan-dĕs'tīne.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, eān, ġem, ġo, iś, exīst, thy, n̄ng.

Clangor, elān'gor, *not* elāng'or. See angular.
Clapboard (noun), elāb'bōard, *not* elāp'bōard.
Clapboard (verb), elāp'bōard.
Clarinet, elār'i-nēt, *not* elar-i-nēt'.
Clarion, elār'i-on, *not* elā'ri-on.
Clash, elāsh, *not* elash.
Clasp, elāsp, *not* elāsp.
Class, eläss, *not* eläss, *nor* eläss.
Classic, eläss'sie, *not* eläis'sie.
Classify, eläss'si-fy, *not* eläs'si-fy,
Classmate, eläss'mäte, *not* eläss'mäte.
Cleanly (adj.), eléan'ly, *not* eleán'ly.
Cleanly (ad.), eléan'ly, *not* eleán'ly.
Clef, elëf (Web.); elëf, or elif (Worc.).
Clematis, elem'a-tis, *not* ele-mät'is.
Clementine, elem'en-tine, *not* elém'en-tine.
Cleopatra, elë-o-pä'tra, *not* ele-o-pä'tra.
Clerk, elärk (Web.); elärk, or elerk (Worc.).

The *e* in *clerk* and *sergeant* has, according to all English orthoëpists, the sound of *a* in *dark*; yet in this country we pronounce the former in accordance with its orthography (elärk), while the latter is more in conformity with the English (sär'gëant).

Clew, elü, *not* elü. See ü.

Climacteric, eli-mäe'ter-ic, or elim-ae-tër'ie.

The former is the preference given in Webster's, the latter in Worcester's.

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ë, ï, ö, ü, ý, short;
 áir, árm, ásk, áll, wháthat, ére, err, prey, mien, sir,

Climature, el'i-ma-türe, *not* el'i-ma-chur, *nor* tyre.

See *n.*

— **Climber**, elim'er, *not* elimb'er.

Clinch, elinch, *not* elench.

— **Clique**, elēk, *not* elik.

Clod, elōd, *not* elôd.

Clog, elōg, *not* elôg.

Cloth, elōth (Web.); elōth, *or* elôth (Worc.).

The plural takes the sonant *th*. See *truths*.

Clothes (noun), elōth\$, *or* elō\$.

We regret that the standard of authority has adopted the colloquial, instead of the colloquial conforming with the standard. It is "colloquial" to mispronounce very many words, from sheer laziness, if those words are at all difficult of pronunciation. It is "colloquial" with at least ninety-nine hundredths of even our best scholars to erroneously pronounce long *u* when preceded by *d*, *l*, *n*, *s* and *t*, yet we have a standard that swerves not from the right on any of *these* words.

Close the door as you bring in the elōz.—*Selah.*

Clough, elūf, *or* elōf (Worc.); elūf (Web.).

Coadjument, eo-ăd'ju-mĕnt.

Coadjutant, eo-ăd'ju-tănt (Worc.); eo-ăd'ju-tant, *or* eō-ad-jā'tant (Web.).

There is only one other authority than Webster that permits the second marking.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōon, būll, ūrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gém, gó, iſ, exiſt, thy, n=ng.

- **Coadjutor**, eo-ad-jū'tor.
- Coadjuvancy**, eo-ăd'ju-van-çy (Worc.); eo-ăd'ju-van-çy, or eo-ad-jū'van-çy (Web.).
- Coadjuvant**, eo-ăd'ju-vānt (Worc.); eo-ăd'ju-vant, or eo-ad-jū'vant (Web.).
- Coagulate**, eo-ăg'ū-late, not eo-ăg'u-late.
- Cochineal**, eōch'i-nēal, not eōch-i-nēal'.
- Cockatrice**, eōck'a-triçe, not eōek'a-triçe.
- Cockburn** (Lord), eō'burn.
- Cockswain**, eōck'swain, or eōck'sn.
- **Cocoa**, eō'eō, not eō'eō-a.
- Coexist**, eō-ex-ist', not eō'ex-zist.
- **Coffee**, eōf'fee, not eōff'fee.
- Coffin**, eōf'fin, not eōf'fin, nor eōf'n.
- Cognac**, eōn-yāk' (Worc.); eōn'yak (Web.).
- Cognizable**, eōg'ni-za-ble, or eōn'e-za-ble.
- Cognizance**, eōg'ni-zänçe, or eōn'I-zänçe.
- Cognizant**, eōg'ni-zant, or eōn'i-zant.
- Cognizor**, eōg-ni-zôr', or eon-i-zôr'.
- Cognomen**, eog-nō'men, not eōg'no-men.
- Cohesion**, eo-hē'shion, not eo-hē'shun. See adhesion.
- Cohesive**, eo-hē'sive, not eo-hē'zive. See effusive.
- Coleridge**, eōle'ridge, not eōl'er-idge.
- Coliseum**, eōl-i-sē'um.
- Collier**, eōl'yer, not eōl'yer.
- Collogue**, eōl-lōgue', not eōl-lōgue'. See apologue.
- Collude**, eōl-lüde', not eōl-lüde'. See *u*.
- Collusive**, eōl-lü'sive, not eōl-lü'zive. See effusive.
- Colon**, eō'lōn, not eō'lōn.

ă, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ě, ī, ō, ū, ğ, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

- **Colonel**, eûr'nel, *not* eû'nel. See *carve*.
- **Colorado**, eôl-o-rä'dô, *not* eol-o-rä'do, *nor* eol-o-rä'do.
- **Colorific**, eôl-or-if'ie (Worc.); eôl-or-if'ie (Web.).
- **Colosse**, eo-lösse', *not* eo-lös'se.
- **Colporteur**, } eôl'pôr-ter, *not* eol-pôrt'er.
- **Colporter**, } eôl'pôr-ter, *not* eol-pôrt'er.
- **Columbary**, eôl'um-ba-ry (Web.); eôl'um-ba-ry, *or* eo-lüm'ba-ry (Worc.).
- **Column**, eôl'um, *not* eôl'yum.
- **Comatose**, eô'ma-tôse (Web.); eôm-a-tôse' (Worc.).
- **Combat**, eôm'bat (Web.); eôm'bat, *or* eôm'bat (Worc.).
- **Combatable**, eom-bât'a-ble (Web.); eôm'ba-ta-ble, *or* eôm'ba-ta-blo (Worc.).
- **Combatant**, eôm'bat-ant (Web.); eôm'ba-tânt, *or* eôm'ba-tânt (Worc.).
- **Combative**, eôm'bat-îve (Web.); eôm'ba-tîve, *or* eôm'-ba-tîve (Worc.).
- **Combativeness**, eôm'bat-îve-ness (Web.); eôm'ba-tive-nëss, *or* eôm'ba-tive-nëss (Worc.).
- **Combustion**, eom-büst'yun, *not* eom-büs'chun.
- **Comedian**, eo-më'di-an, *not* eôm-më'di-an, *nor* eôm-më'jan.
- **Comeliness**, eôme'li-ness, *not* eôme'li-ness.
- **Comely**, eôme'ly, *not* eôme'ly.
- **Command**, eom-månd', *not* eom-månd'.
- **Commandant**, eom-man-dänt', *not* eom-män'dant.
- **Commandment**, eom-månd'ment, *not* eom-månd'-ment.

són, ôr, dô, wölf, woöl, mōon, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gém, gó, i§, exist, thy, n=ng.

Commendable, eom-měnd'a-ble, *not* eōm-měnd'a-ble.

Commensurate, eom-měn'shū-rāte, *not* eom-měn'-shū-rāte.

Comment (verb), eōm'ment (Web.); eōm'ment, *or* eom-měnt' (Worc.).

Comment (noun), eōm'ment.

Commiserate, eom-miš'er-āte, *not* eom-miš'er-ate.

Commodious, eom-mō'di-us, *not* eom-mō'jus.

Commodore, eōm'mo-dōre (Web.); eōm'mo-dōre, *or* eōm-mo-dōre' (Worc.).

Commonwealth, eōm-mon-wēalth' (Web.); eōm'-mon-wēalth, *or* eōm-mon-wēalth' (Worc.).

Communism, eōm'mu-nišm.

Communist, eōm'mu-niſt, *not* eom-mu'niſt.

Comose, eo-mōſe' (Worc.); eō'mose, *or* eo-mōſe' (Web.).

Compact (noun), eōm'pāet.

Compact (a. and verb), eom-pāet'.

Comparable, eōm'pa-ra-ble, *not* eom-pār'a-ble.

Comparative, eom-pār'a-tive, *not* eom-pār'a-tīve.

Compare, eom-pār', *not* eom-pāre'.

Comparison, eom-pār'i-son, *or* eom-pār'i-sn.

Compatriot, eom-pā'tri-ot, *not* eom-pāt'ri-ot.

Compeer (noun and verb), eom-pēr', *not* eōm'pēr.

Compendious, eom-pěn'di-oūs, *not* eom-pěn'jus.

Compensate, eom-pěn'sate (Worc.); eōm'pen-sate, *or* eom-pěn'sate (Web.). See *concentrate*.

The weight of authority favors the first marking.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, short;
āir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mēn, sīr,

- **Compensative**, eom-pĕn'sa-tive.
- **Compilation**, eōm-pi-lā'tion, *not* eōm-pi-la'tion.
- **Complaisance**, eōm-plai-šānce' (Worc.); eōm' (Web.).
- **Complaisant**, eōm-plai-šānt' (Worc.); eōm'plai-šānt (Web.).
- **Complaisantly**, eōm-plai-šānt'ly (Worc.); eōm'plai-šānt-ly (Web.).
- **Complex** (noun and adj.), eōm'plex, *not* eom-plěx'.
- **Complexioned**, eom-plěe'shund, *not* eom-plěe'ted.

It is a very common expression to speak of such an one as being light or dark eom-plěe'ted.

- Comport** (verb), com-pōrt'.
- Comport** (noun), cōm'pōrt.
- Composite** (adj.), eom-pōš'ite.
- Composite** (noun), eōm'po-ſīte (Worc.); eom-pōš'ite (Web.).
- Compromise**, eōm'pro-mīše, *not* eom-prōm'ise.
- Comptroller**, eon-trōl'ler, *not* eomp-trōl'ler.
- Computist**, eōm'pu-tist, *or* eom-pūtist.
- **Comrade**, eōm'rāde (Web.); eōm'rāde, *or* eōm'rāde (Worc.).

There is a tendency to give the second syllable with the *a* short, eōm'rāde. The majority of orthoëpists give the second marking given by Worcester.

Concave, eōn'eave, *not* eōn'eave, *nor* eon-eāve'.

Webster does not so mark the *n* where the word is given, but his note (82) sanctions it. See angular.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rūdē,
çent, ean, ġem, ġo, iš, ex̄ist, thy, n-n̄g.

Concentrate, eon-çēn'trātē (Worc.); eōn'çēn-trātē, or eon-çēn'trātē (Web.).

The following note on *contemplate* applies with equal force on *concentrate*, and the entire list of similar verbs: "There is a very prevailing propensity to pronounce this word *contemplate* with the accent on the first syllable—a propensity which ought to be checked by every lover of the harmony of language."—*Walker*.

"A similar 'propensity' extends also in the following verbs, viz.: *compensate*, *confiscate*, *constellate*, *consummate*, *demonstrate*, *despumate*, *expurgate*, and *extirpate*. With respect to all these words, Dr. Webster places the accent on the first syllable; the English orthoëpists, with little variation, place it on the second syllable."—*Worcester*.

Concept, eōn'çēpt (Web.); eon-çēpt' (Worc.).

Conclave, eōn'elāvē, not eōn'élāvē. See *concave*.

Conclusive, eon-elū'sive, not eon-elū'sive. See *effusive*.

Concord, eōn'eôrd, not eōn'côrd. See *angular*.

Concord (town), eōn'eurd, not eōn'eôrd.

Concordance, eon-eôrd'ançē, not eon-côrd'ance. See *angular*.

Concourse, eōn'eōurse, not eōn'eōurse. See *angular*.

Concrete (verb), eon-erētē', not eōn'crete.

Concrete (noun), eōn'erete (Worc.); eōn'erete (Web.).
See *concave*.

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, č, ī, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, err, prey, mien, sir,

Concrete (adj.), eōn'erēte (Web.); eōn'erēte, or eon'erēte' (Worc.).

Concubinage, eon-eū'bi-nāgē, not eōn'eū-bi-nāgē.

Concubine, eōn'eū-bīnē, not eon'eū-bīnē. See angular.

Concupiscence, eon-eū'pis-çençē.

Condemned, eon-dēmd', not eon-dēm'ned.

Condemner, eon-dēm'ner, not eon-dēm'er.

Condemning, eon-dēm'ning, not eon-dēm'ing.

Condolatory, eon-dō'la-to-ry, not eōn'do-la-tō-ry.

Condolence, eon-dō'lēnçē, not eōn'do-lēnçē.

Conduce, eon-dūçē', not eon-dūçē'.

Conduit, eōn'dit (Worc.); eōn'dit, or eōn'dit (Web.).

The weight of authority is in favor of Worcester's marking.

Confessary, eōn'fes-sa-ry (Worc.); eon-fēss'a-ry (Web.).

The difference between Worcester and Webster in the marking of this word, accords with their marking of *accessary* and *accessory*.

Confessor, eon-fēss'or (Web.); eōn'fess-or, or eon-fēss'or (Worc.).

Through ease of utterance Webster has shifted the accent to the second syllable, though the majority of orthoëpists prefer the accent on the first.

Confidant, eon-fi-dānt', not eon-fi-dänt', nor eōn'fi-dent.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iš, ex̄ist, thy, n=ng.

We prefer the change of accent in the use of the noun and adjective; but as the noun is given in Webster's and Worcester's with same orthography (confident) as is the adjective, we cannot see the force of Walker's remark—"A greater mark of rusticity cannot be given than to place the accent on the first syllable, and to pronounce the last *dent* instead of *dant*."

- **Confine** (noun and adj.), eōn'fine.
- **Confine** (verb), eōn'fine, or eon-fine'.
- **Confiscate**, eon-fis'ēate (Worc.); eōn'fis-cāte, or eon-fis'ēate (Web.). See concentrate.
- **Confluence**, eōn'flu-ençē, not eon-flu'ençē.
- **Confront**, eon-frōnt' (Web.); eon-frōnt', or eon-frōnt' (Worc.).

The orthoëpists are about equally divided on this change of the vowel sound.

- **Congenial**, eon-gē'ni-al, or eon-gēn'yal.
- **Congeniality**, eon-gē-ni-äl'i-ty, not eon-gēn-yāl'i-ty.
- **Congenious**, eon-gē'ni-oüs (Web.); eon-gē'ni-oüs, or eon-gēn'ious (Worc.).
- **Congestion**, eon-gēst'yun, not eon-gēs'chun.
- **Congratulate**, eon-grāt'u-late, not eon-grāt'chu-lāte.
See u.
- **Congregate**, eōn'ḡre-gāte, not eōn'ḡre-ğrāte.
- **Congregation**, eōn'ḡre-ğā'tion, not eōn'ḡre-ğā'tion.
See angular.
- **Congress**, eōn'ḡress, not eōn'ḡres. See angular.

ă, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ſ̄, short;
âir, ürm, åsk, åll, whåt, ère, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

- **Congressional**, eon-*grēsh'un-al*, *not* eon-*grēsh'un-al*.
See angular.
- **Congruence**, eōn'*gru-ençē* (Web.); eōn'*gru-ençē* (Worc.). See angular.
- **Congruency**, eon-*gru'en-çy* (Worc.), eōn'*gru-en-çy*, or eon-*gru'en-çy* (Web.).
- **Conical**, eōn'*ie-al*, *not* eōn'*ni-eal*.
- **Conjecture**, eon-*jēet'yur*, *not* eon-*jēe'chur*. See *u*.
- **Conjunction**, eon-*jūnet'yur*, *not* eon-*jūne'chur*. See *u*.
- **Conjurator**, eōn-*ju-rā'tor*, *not* eōn'*ju-rā-tor*.
- **Conjure** (to solemnise), eon-*jūre'*.
 - "I *conjure* you, let him know
What'er was done against him, Cato did it."
- **Conjure** (to charm), eōn'*jūre*.
 - "What black magician *con'jures up* this fiend?"
- **Conjurer** (one who entreats solemnly), eon-*jūr'er*.
- **Conjurer** (one who practices magic), eōn'*jur-er*.
- **Conjuror**, eōn-*ju'rōr* (Worc.); eon-*ju'rōr* (Web.).
- **Connoisseur**, eōn-*nis-seür'*, or eōn-*nis-seür'* (Web.), eōn-*nois-seür'*, or eōn-*nois-seür'* (Worc.).

Unless one is well versed in French, it is not advisable to use it when conversing in English. Good English is preferable to poor French; there are times, however, when the use of a French word will convey *just the meaning* that we would hesitate to express in English. "The *connoisseur* is one who knows, as opposed to the *dilettante*, who only thinks that he knows."

- **Conquer**, eōn'ker, *not* eōn'ker, *nor* eōn'ker. See angular.
- **Conquest**, eōn'kwěst, *not* eōn'kwest. See angular.
- **Conscientious**, eōn-she-ěn'shus, *not* eon-se-ěn'shus.
- **Consecutive**, eon-sěe'u-tive, *not* eon-šěe'u-tive.
- Conservative**, eon-sěrv'a-tive, *not* eon-šěrv'a-tive.
- Conservator**, eōn'ser-vā-tor (Worc.), eon-ser-vā'tor, or eōn'ser-vā-tor (Web.).
- **Considerable**, eon-sid'er-a-ble, *not* eon-sid'ra-ble.
- Consignor**, eon-se-nôr' (Worc.), eon-sign'or (Web.).
See list of law words ending in *or*, page 84.
- Consistory**, eon-sis'to-ry (Web.), eōn'sis-to-ry, or eon-sis'to-ry (Worc.).
- Consolatory**, eon-sōl'a-to-ry, *not* eon-sōl'a-to-ry.
- **Consols**, eōn-sōls', or eōn'sōls (Worc.).

Webster agrees with Worcester on change of accent, but does not mark the unaccented vowel.

- **Conspiracy**, eon-spir'a-çy, *not* eon-spi'ra-çy.
- **Constable**, eōn'sta-ble, *not* eōn'sta-ble.
- Constellate**, eon-stěl'late (Worc.), eōn'stel-late, or eon-stěl'late (Web.). See concentrate.
- Constituent**, eon-stit'u-ent, *not* eon-stit'chu-ent.
See u.
- Constitute**, eōn'sti-tūte, *not* eōn'sti-tūte. See u.
- Construe**, eōn'strüe, *not* eon-strüe'.
- Consume**, eon-sūme', *not* eon-sȳme'. See u.
- Consummate** (verb), eon-sūm'mate (Worc.), eōn'-sum-mate, or eon-sȳm'mate (Web.).

We would like to see this word excepted from the list previously quoted (see *concentrate*), as we think it would be well to make a distinction between the verb and the adjective in the pronunciation, *i. e.*, *eōn'sum-mate*, as a verb, and *eōn-sūm'-mate*, as an adjective. Worcester makes no change.

- **Contemn**, *eōn-tēm'*, *not eon-tēmn'*.
- **Contemning**, *eōn-tēm'ning*, *not eon-tēm'ing*.
- **Contemplate**, *eōn-tēm'plate* (*Worc.*), *eōn'tem-plate*, or *eon-tēm'plate* (*Web.*). See *concentrate*.
- **Contemplative**, *eōn-tēm'pla-tīve*.
- **Contemplator**, *eōn'tem-plā-tor* (*Web.*), *eon-tēm'pla-tor*, or *eōn'tem-plā-tor* (*Worc.*).
- **Contemporary**, *eōn-tēm'po-ra-ry*, *not eo-tēm'po-ra-ry*.

“*Cotemporary* is a downright barbarism. For the Latins never use *co* for *con*, except before a vowel, as *co-equal*, *co-eternal*; but before a consonant they either retain the *n*, as in *contemporary*, *constitution*, or melt it into another letter, as *collection*, *comprehension*; so that the word *cotemporary* is a word of his (*Boyle's*) own *coposition*, for which the learned world will *cogratulate* him.”—*Dr. Bentley*.

The word *co-partner*, its derivatives and a few others, *co-regent*, *co-defendent*, etc., are exceptions to the rule quoted above.

- **Contemptuous**, *eōn-tēmp'tū-oōs*, *not eon-tēmp'chus*.
See *ū*.

sōn, *ōr*, *dō*, *wōlf*, *wōōn*, *mōōn*, *bul*, *ūrn*, *rūde*,
çent, *ean*, *gēm*, *gō*, *is*, *exist*, *thy*, *n=ng*.

- ✓ **Contentious**, eon-těn'shus, *not* eon-těnt'yus.
- ✓ **Contents**, eōn'těnts, *or* eon-těnts'.

The first is the preference given by Webster, the second is that of Worcester, and the majority of orthoëpists.

- ✓ **Contestant**, eon-těst'ant, *not* eōn'test-ant.
- ✓ **Contiguity**, eon-ti-ğñ'i-ty, *not* eon-tig'u-i-ty.
- ✓ **Contiguous**, eon-tig-n̄-oüs, *not* eon-tig'n̄-oüs.
- ✓ **Continuity**, eon-ti-nñ'i-ty, *not* eon-ti-nü'i-ty. See n.
- ✓ **Contour**, eon-tqur', *not* eōn'tqur.
- ✓ **Contralto**, eon-träl'tō, *not* eon-träl'tō.
- ✓ **Contrary**, eōn'tra-ry, *not* eon-trá'ry.
- Contrast** (noun), eōn'trāst.
- Contrast** (verb), eon-trāst'.
- ✓ **Contribute**, eon-trib'ute, *not* eōn'tri-bute.
- Contrite**, eōn'trīte, *not* eon-trīte'.

"This word is accented both ways, more commonly on the first syllable, more consistently on the second."—*Smart*.

Contumacy, eōn'tu-ma-çy.

✓ **Contumely**, eōn'tu-mē-ly, *not* eon-ta'me-ly.

Webster does not give a secondary accent, but otherwise agrees with the marking of Worcester.

- ✓ **Contusion**, eon-tu'shion, *not* eon-tuš'un. See adhesion.
- ✓ **Convenient**, eon-vēn'yent, *not* eon-ve'ni-ent.
- ✓ **Conventional**, eon-vēnt'u-al, *not* eon-vēn'chu-al. See n.

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, I, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ûrm, åsk, gll, whåt, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

- **Conversant**, eōn'ver-sant (Web.); eōn'ver-sant, or eon-vēr'sant (Worc.).

Orthoëpists are about equally divided on the placing of the accent of this word.

"Since authorities are so equal, and analogy so precarious, usage must be the umpire; but my observation fails me, if that which may be called the best usage does not decide in favor of the accent on the first syllable."—*Walker*.

Conversazione, eōn'ver-sät'ze-ō'nā.

Converse (verb), eon-vērse'.

Converse (noun and adj.), eōn'verse.

Conversely, eōn'verse-ly (Web.), eōn'verse-ly, or eon-vērse'ly (Worc.).

Conversion, eon-vēr'shun, not eon-vēr'zhun. See adhesion.

Convex, eōn'vex, not eon-vēx'.

Convexly, eōn'vex-ly, not eon-vēx'ly.

Convivial, eon-viv'i-al (Web.), eon-viv'i-al, or eon-viv'yal (Worc.).

Convulsion, eon-vūl'shun, not eon-vūl'zhun.

Cooper, eōp'er (Web.), eōp'er, or eōp'er (Worc.).

Co-operative, eō-ōp'er-a-tive, not eō-ōp'er-a'tive.

Copious, eō'ji-oüs, not eōp'yus.

Coquet, eo-kēt', not eō'kēt.

Coquettish, eo-kēt'ish, not eo-kwēt'ish.

Coquetry, eo-kēt'ry, not eo-kwēt'ry, nor eō'ket-ry.

Webster does not respell the last word; but as he

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, ġem, ġo, iſ, ex̄ist, thy, u-n̄g.

does not sound the *u* in the other two, we take the benefit of the doubt, and conclude he desires the same pronunciation for the last two.

Coral, eōr'āl, *not* eō'ral.

Coralline, eōr'āl-line, *not* eōr'āl-line.

- **Cordial** (noun), eōrd'yal, *or* eōr'di-al (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).
- **Cordial** (adj.), eōrd'yal, *or* eōr'di-al (Worc.), same transposed (Web.).
- **Cordiality**, eōr-di-āl'i-ty, *or* eōrd-yāl'i-ty (Web.), eōrd-ye-āl'i-ty (Worc.).
- **Cornet**, eōr'net, *not* eōr-nēt'.

Corneter, cōr'net-er, *not* cōr-nēt'er.

Coronal, eōr'o-nal (Web.), eo-rō'nal, *or* eōr'o-nal (Worc.).

Accenting the second syllable is more in accordance with the analogy (*eo-rō'na*, a crown), though not so euphonious.

Coroner, eōr'o-ner, *not* eōr'o-ner.

Coronet, eōr'o-net, *not* eōr-o-nēt'.

Corporeal, eōr-pō're-al, *not* eōr-po-rē'al.

Corps, eōr; plural, eōrš.

Corral, eōr'ral (Worc.); eōr-rāl' (Web.); *not* eōr-rēl'.

The latter was a very general pronunciation among "the boys in blue." It was not uncommon to hear them speak of "correlling the mules."

- **Correspond**, eōr-re-spōnd', *not* eōr-res-pōnd'.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short;
āir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sīr,

- **Corridor**, eōr'ri-dōr, *not* eōr'ri-dor.
- Corrosive**, eōr-rō'sive, *not* eōr-rō'sive. See effusive.
- Corrugate**, eōr'rū-ḡātē, *not* eōr'ū-ḡātē.
- Corsage**, eōr'sāgē (Web.), eōr-sāgē' (Worc.).
- Cortege**, eōr'tāzh.
- Coruscate**, eo-rū'sēatē (Worc.), eōr'u'sēatē, *or* eo-rū'sēatē (Web.). See concentrate.
- Cosmogony**, eoš-mōg'o-ny, *not* eos-mōg'o-ny.
- Cosmopolite**, eoš-mōp'o-lītē, *not* eoš-mōp'o-lītē.
- Cosmorama**, eoš-mo-rā'mā (Worc.), eoš-mo-rā'mā, *or* eoš-mo-rā'mā. (Web.).
- Cost**, eōst (Web.), eōst, *or* eōst (Worc.).
- **Costly**, eōst'ly (Web.), eōst'ly, *or* eōst'ly (Worc.).

In such words as *cost*, *cross*, *broth*, *gone*, *cough*, etc., it is considered, by some orthoëpists, to be vulgar to give the sound of broad *a*, and shows affectionation in giving the extreme short *o*, hence they endeavor to establish à medium.

- **Costume**, eos-tūmē' (Worc.), eos-tūmē', *or* eōs'tūmē. (Web.).
- Coterie**, eō-te-riē'.
- Cotton**, eōt'tn, *not* eōt'ton.
- **Cotyledon**, eōt-y-le'don, *not* eō-tŷ'l'e-don.
- **Cough**, eōugh (Web.), eōugh, *or* eōugh. See cost.
- Council**, eoun'qil, *not* eoun'ql.
- Counsel**, eoun'sel, *not* eoun'sl.
- **Coup de grace**, eōō-de-gräs'.
- Coup d'etat**, eōō-dā-tā'.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, ġem, ġo, iš, exist, thy, n-nng.

- **Coupe**, *eōu-pe'*, *not eōu-pe'*, *nor eoōp*.
Coupon, *eōu-pōng'* (Worc.), *eōu'pōng* (Web.).
Courier, *eōu'ri-er* (Web.), *eōu'riēr* (Worc.).

We think the former far more preferable, for it has euphony, analogy and usage in its favor.

- **Courteous**, *eoūr'te-ous* (Web.), *eoūr'te-ous*, *or eōurt'-yus* (Worc.).
- **Courtesan**, *eoūrt'e-šān* (Web.), *eoūr-te-šān'* (Worc.).

The former is more common, the latter more strongly endorsed by the orthoëpists.

- **Courtesy** (depression of body), *eūrt'sy*.
Courtesy (civility), *eoūr'te-sy*.

A *eoūrte'sy* is the external manifestation of *eoūr'-te-sy*."

Courtier, *eōurt'yer*, *not eōurt'yer*.

Cousin, *eoūš'n*, *not eoūš'in*. See *basin*.

Coventry, *eōv'en-try*, *not eōv'en-try*.

Coverlet, *eōv'er-lēt*, *not eōv'er-lid* (unless so spelled).

Covetous, *eōv'et-oūs*, *not eōv'e-chūs*.

Covey, *eōv'ey*, *not eō'vey*.

- **Cowardice**, *eow'ard-iće*, *not eow'ard-Ice*.

Coxcomb, *eōx'eōm*, *not eōx'eōmb*.

Coyote, *eōy-ōte'* (Worc.); *eōy-ō'tē* (Web.).

Cozen, *eōz'n*, *not eōz'en*.

Craft, *erāft*, *not erāft*.

Cranberry, *erān'bēr-ry*, *not erām'ber-ry*.

Craunch, *erāunch*, *not erāunch*.

Craven, *erā'vn*, *not erā'ven*.

a, **ē**, **i**, **ō**, **ū**, **y**, long; **ă**, **ĕ**, **î**, **ŏ**, **û**, **ÿ**, short;
âir, **ürm**, **âsk**, **ăll**, **whăt**, **êre**, **ĕrr**, **prey**, **mien**, **sîr**,

- Creature**, erēat'ūre, *not* erē'chur. See **u**.
- Credence**, erē'dençe, *not* erēd'ençe.
- Credit Mobilier**, erā-dē' mō-bē-le-ā'.
- Credulity**, erē-du'lī-ty, *not* erē-dū'lī-ty. See **u**.
- Credulous**, erēd'ū-loüs, *not* erēd'ju-loüs.
- Creek**, erēk, *not* erik.
- Crematory**, erēm'a-to-ry (our own), erēm'a-to-ry (New Imp.).

Neither Unabridged gives this word. The New Imperial gives the sound of long *e*, but from analogy, and to distinguish it from its suggestiveness of a erēam'er-y, we think the correct pronunciation to be established is that of erēm'a-to-ry.

- Creosote**, erē'o-sōte, *not* erē'o-sōt.
- Crescendo**, eres-çēn'dō, *not* ere-çēn'dō.
- Crescent**, erēs'çēnt, *not* erēs'ent.
- Crew**, eru, *not* erū.
- Crimson**, erim'shn, *not* erim'şon.
- Crinoline**, erin'o-line, *not* erIn'o-line.
- Crisis**, eri'sis, *not* eri'sus.
- Criterion**, eri-tē'ri-on, *not* eri-te'ri-on.
- Criticism**, erit'i-cişm, *not* erit'i-ciş-um.
- Critique**, erit-tēk', *not* erit'ik. See **Brazil**.
- Crochet** (verb), erō-shā'.
- Crochet** (noun), erō'sha (Worc.), ero-shā' (Web.).

Webster makes no distinction between the noun and verb.

- Crockery**, erōck'er-y, *not* erōck'ry.

sōn, ôr, dō, wolf, wōl, mōon, būll, ûrn, rûde,
çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo, iş, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

Crocodile, erō'e'o-dile (Web.); same, or dile (Worc.).

Cromwell, erōm'well, or erōm'well (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).

Croquet, erō-kā', not erō'kā.

Cross, erōss (Web.); erōss, or erōss (Worc.). See cost.

Crouch, erouch, not erōuch.

Crucial, erū'shal (Web.), erū' she-al (Worc.).

We give the preference to Webster in this case, because we think such words as *crucial*, *cordial*, *genious*, etc., invite less attention to the pronunciation — a point worthy of consideration — when given in two syllables, than when given in three. We make an exception of *courier*, inasmuch as the division of this word in two syllables calls for a secondary accent on second syllable, which makes it laborious.

Crucifix, erū'gi-fix, not erū'çí-fix.

Crude, erū'de, not erūde.

Cruel, erū'el, not erū'ül.

Cruise (a small bottle), erū'ise.

Cruise (to sail), erū'iše.

Crupper, erūp'per (Worc.), erūp'per, U. S., erūp'-per, Eng. (Web.).

Crusader, erū-säd'er, not erū'säd-er.

Crustaceous, erus-tä'shus, not erus-tä'she-us.

Crystalline, erýs'tal-line (Web.), erýs'tal-line, or erýs'tal-line (Worc.).

Cucumber, eū'eum-ber, not eow'eum-ber.

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, I, ð, ü, ý, short;
âir, ürm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, ërr, prey, miën, sîr,

Cuddle, eǔd'dle, *not* eǔd'del.

In order to secure ease and accuracy in the pronunciation of such words as *cud-dle*, *pad-dle*, *batt-le*, our rule has been to keep the *point* of the tongue *closed* in its position for *d* or *t* until after the utterance of the *l*, in order to prevent the forming of a vocule between the two consonants.

Cuirass, ewē-răs', *or* ewē'ras

Cuisine, ewe-sīne'.

Culinary, eū-li-na-ry, *not* eǔl'i-na-ry.

Culture, eǔlt'üre, *not* eǔl'chur. See **u**.

Culverine, eǔl'ver-in, *not* eǔl've-reñ.

Culvert, eǔl'vert, *not* eǔl'burt.

Cumulative, eū'mu-la-tive, *not* eǔ'mu-lä-tive.

Cupboard, eüb'urd (Web.), eüb'burd (Worc.).

Cupola, eū'po-la, *not* eū'pa-lō.

Curator, eu-ra'tor, *not* eū'ra-tor.

Currants, eür'rants, *not* că'r'rans, *nor* eürnꝑ.

Current, eür'rent, *not* eürnt.

Curry, eür'ry, *not* eür'ry.

Cursed (adj.), eür's'ed, *not* eürsd. See **blessed**.

Cursed (verb), eürsd, *not* eürs'ed.

Cursory, eür'so-ry, *not* eür'so-ry.

Curtail, eur-tail', *not* eür'tail.

Curtain, eür'tin, *not* eür'tn.

Curvature, eür'va-ture, *not* eür'va-chur. See **u**.

Customary, eüs'tom-a-ry, *not* eüs'tom-â-ry.

Cyclopean, qy-elo-pē'an (Web.), qy-elo-pē'an, *or* qy-elō'pe-an (Worc.).

són, ðr, dō, wōlf, wōōn, mōōn, būll, ûrn, rüde,
çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo, i§, exist, thy, n̄ng.

Cyclopedia, qy-elo-pē'di-a, *not* qy-elo-pē'ja.

Cylindric, qy-līn'drie, *not* qy'l'in-drie.

Cynosure, qy'n'o-shūre, *or* qy'no-shūre (Web.); qy'no-sūre, *or* qy'n'o-sūre (Worc.).

The Worcester marking is quite labored.

Cyrenian, qy-rē'ni-an (Worc.), qy-rē'ni-an (Web.).

D.

D final should be given without removing the point of the tongue after placing it in position for *d*. This will obviate the explosive sound so frequently heard following the utterance of this consonant. In order to secure distinctness without pedantry, endeavor to throw the sound beyond the shut position, yet retain the position. See *b* and *g*.

Dado, dā'dō, *not* dā'dō.

Daguerreotype, da-gēr'o-type, *not* da-gēr're-o-type.
Dahlia, dāl'yā, *or* dāl'yā (Web.), dāh'li-a (Worc.).

Again we give the preference to the division in two syllables. See *crucial*.

Dairy, dā'ry, *not* dā'ry.

Damned, dāmd, *or* dām'ned.

"In serious discourse it ought always, like *cursed*, to be pronounced in two syllables."—*Walker*.

True, if used as an *adjective*, but if used as a *verb*, it should be given in one syllable.

a, ē, i, ō, u, y, long; ā, ē, i, ō, ū, y, short;
āir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sir,

" But O, what *dam'ned* minutes tells he o'er
 Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves."

" He that believeth not shall be *damned*."

Damning, däm'ing (Web.); not specified by Worc.

Dance, dânçé, *not* dänçé.

Dandelion, dän'de-lí-on (Web.), dan-de-lí-on (Worc.).

Daniel, dän'i-el, or dän'yel (Web.), dän'i-el (Worc.).

Danish, dä'nish, *not* dän'ish.

Dante, dän'te (Eng.), dän'ta (Italian).

Danubian, da-nü'bi-an, *not* dän-u-bi'an.

Darken, därk'n, *not* däرك'en.

Darwinian, dar-wín'i-an, *not* dar-wín'yan.

Dash, däsh, *not* dash.

Dastard, däs'tard (Worc.), däs'tard (Web.).

Data, dä'ta, *not* dä'ta.

In the majority of unaccented syllables ending in *a*, Webster marks the *a* with a slight sound as intermediate unaccented, while Worcester merely marks it obscure. The former has a tendency to make the pronunciation clear, and a trifle more decided. We invariably decide in favor of the trifle.

Daub, däub, *not* däüb.

Daughter, däugh'ter, *not* däugh'ter.

Daunt, däunt, *not* däunt.

Dauntless, däunt'less, *not* däunt'less.

Deacon, dē'a'en, *not* dēa'eon.

Deaden, dēad'n, *not* dēad'en.

són, ôr, dø, wolf, woöl, mōon, byll, ürn, rüde,
 çent, ean, gém, gó, iş, exist, thy, n-ng.

Deaf, děaf (Worc.), děaf, or dēaf (Web.).

It pains us to acknowledge that there is even one authority that sanctions the pronunciation of děaf. There are fifteen authorities against Webster on this marking, he standing wholly alone. The same applies to the words *deaf'en*, *deaf'ly*, *deaf'-mute* and *deaf'ness*. Worcester gives the short *e*, while Webster allows either.

Debauch, de-băuch', not de-băuch'.

Debauche, dă-bo-shă'.

Debauchee, dĕb-o-shĕ'.

Debauchery, de-băuch'er-y, not de-băuch'er-y.

Debenture, de-bĕnt'üre, not de-bĕn'chur. See *u*.

Debris, dă-brĕ', not dĕ'bris.

Debut, da-bu', or dă-bu' (Web.); dă-bu' (Worc.).

Debutant, dă-bu-tōng' (Web.); dă-bu-tăng' (Worc.).

Debutante, dă-bu-tōnt (Worc.); dă-bu-tōnt' (Web.).

Decade, dĕe'ade, not de-eăde'.

Decadence, de-eă'dençé.

Decalogue, dĕe'a-lögue, not dĕe'a-lögue. See *apologue*.

Decametre, dĕe'a-mē-tre (Worc.); de-eăm'e-tre, or dĕe'a-mē-tre (Web.).

Decantation, dĕe-an-tă'tion (Worc.); dĕ-ean-tă'tion (Web.).

Decastich, dĕe'a-stiħ, not dĕe'a-stitch.

Deceased, de-çēst', not de-çēashed'.

Decidence, dĕç'i-dĕnçé (Worc.); de-çî'dence, or dĕç'i-deñçé (Web.).

ă, ē, ī, ō, y, long; ă, ē, ī, ō, ū, ſ, short;
âir, ürm, åsk, ăll, whăt, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sîr,

Deciduous, de-çid'ü-ous, *not* de-çid'ju-ous.

— **Decisive**, de-çɪ'sive, *not* de-çɪ'sive.

Declarative, de-elär'a-tīve, *not* de-elâr'i-tīve.

Declare, de-elâr', *not* de-elare'.

Declination, dēe-li-nā'tion, *not* dē'eli-nā-tion.

Declivous, de-eli'veous, *not* dēe'li-voüs.

Decollete, da-kol-le-tä'.

Decollation, dēe-ol-lā'tion (Worc.), dē-col-lā'tion (Web.).

— **Decorous**, de-eō'rūs, or dēe'o-rūs

The weight of authority is in favor of the first marking. “An uneducated English speaker is very apt to pronounce this word with the accent on the first syllable, according to the analogy of his own language, but a learned ear would be as much shocked at such a departure from classical propriety, as in the words *sonorous* and *canorousWalker*.

— **Decrepit**, de-erēp'it, *not* de-erēp'id.

Decrepitude, de-erēp'i-tüde, *not* de-erēp'i-tüde.

Decursive, de-eür'sive, *not* de-eür'sive.

Dedictory, dēd'i-ea-to-ry, *not* dēd'i-ea-tō-ry.

Deduce, de-düce', *not* de-düçé'.

Deepen, dēep'n, *not* dēēp'en.

In many words ending in *en*, such as *deepen*, *chasten*, *stricken*, *often*, *risen*, etc., Worcester doubles the consonant sound ending the first syllable—*deep'pn*, *chas'sn*, *strick'kn*, *of'fn*, *riz'zn*,

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, ġem, ġo, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

etc. It has not been thought necessary to draw this distinction in each case as it would take an acute ear to note the addition or omission in general conversation.

Defalcate, de-fäl'ēāte, *not* de-fäl'ēātē.

Defalcation, děf-al-eā'tion (Worc.), dě-fal-eā'tion (Web.).

Deferrer, de-fēr'rēr, *not* děf'er-er.

Deficit, děf'i-çit, *not* de-fig'it.

Defile (noun), de-file' (Worc.), de-file', *or* dě'file (Web.).

Definitive, de-fin'i-tive, *not* děf'i-ni-tive.

Definitude, de-fin'i-tude, *not* de-fin'i-tüde. See n.

Deglutition, děg-lu-tř'tion, *not* dě-ğlu-tř'tion.

Delectation, děl-ee-tā'tion (Worc.), dě-lee-tā'tion (Web.).

Delhi, děl'hī (U. S.), děl'lē (Hindostan).

Delinquent, de-lin'kwent, *not* de-lin'kwent.

Delirium tremens, de-lir'i-ǔm trē'mens.

Delivery, de-liv'er-y, *not* de-liv'ry.

Delude, de-lude', *not* de-lüde'. See n.

Delusive, de-lu'sive, *not* de-lü'sive. See n.

Delusion, de-lu'sion, *not* de-lü'sion. See adhesion.

Demand, de-mānd', *not* de-mănd'.

Demijohn, děm'i-jōhn, *not* děm'i-jōhn.

Demise, de-miše', *not* de-miše'.

Demoniacal, děm-o-ni'ae-al, *not* de-mōni-ăe-al.

Demonstrable, de-mōn'stra-ble, *not* děm'on-strā-ble.

n, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, I, ð, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, what, êre, err, prey, mien, sir,

Demonstrate, de-mōn'strate (Wore.), dēm'on-strātē, or de-mōn'strātē (Web.). See concentrate.

Webster is alone in placing the accent on the first syllable.

Demonstration, dēm on-strā'tion, not dē mon-strā'tion.

Demonstrative, de-mōn'stra-tīvē, not dēm'on-strā-tīvē.

Demonstrator, dēm'on-strā-tor (Web.), dēm'on-strā-tor, or de-mōn'strā-tor (Worc.).

Demosthenic, dēm-os-thēn'īe, not de-mōs'the-nie.

Denationalize, de-nā'tion-al-īze, not de-nā'tion-al-īze.

Denizen, dēn'i-zn, not dēn'i-zen.

Denouement, de-nōu'mong (Web.); dēn-q'mäng' (Worc.).

Denude, de-nūdē', not de-nūdē'. See n.

Denunciate, de-nūn'she-ātē, not de-nūn'shātē, nor de-nūn' qī-ate. See enunciate.

Departure, de-pärt'ūre, not de-pär'elhur.

Deplume, de-plūmē', not de-plūmē'.

— **Depot**, de-pō' (Wore.), de-pō', or dē'po (Web.).

Usage is authority, when adopted by the dictionaries. Usage makes this word dē'pō, and Webster (not Woreester) allows it, though does not prefer it, hence it may not be considered incorrect to so pronounce it. Webster also allows dēaf, but it is considered very inelegant, to say the least. Usage gives us bronchītis and squālor, but the *standards*

sōn, òr, dō, wōlf, woōl, mōōn, būll, īrn, rüde,
çent, ean, ġem, ġo, iś, exist, thy, u=ng.

say 'bron-chi'tis and squā'lōr. We should support the standards. When we Anglicize a word, we should Anglicize the whole of it. We should either say da-pō', or dē'pōt. Consistency is the aim of the writer.

- **Depreciate**, de-prē'she-āte, *not* de-prē'ci-āte. See enunciate.
- **Deprivation**, dēp-ri-vā'tion, *not* dē-pri-vā'tion.
- **Depths**, děpths, *not* děps, *nor* děbths.
- **Deputy**, děp'ū-ty, *not* děp'ū-ty. See ū.
- DeQuincey**, de-kwin'sy, *not* de-kwin'zy.
- Derby**, dēr'by (U. S.), där'by (Eng.).
- Derisive**, de-ri'sīve, *not* de-ri'sīve. See effusive.
- Derive**, de-rī've, *not* dū-rī've.
- Desecrate**, děs'e-erāte, *not* děš'e-erāte.
- Desdemona**, děš-de-mō'nā, *not* děs-de-mō'na.
- Deshabille**, děs-ha-bil' (Anglicized), dā-zā-bē'ya (French).

As the word *depot*, Anglicize it all, or Frenchify it all.

- Desiccate**, děs'ie-eāte, *or* de-sie'eāte (Web.), de-sie'eāte (Worc.).
- Desideratum**, de-sid'er-ā'tum, *not* de-śid'er-ā'tum.
- Design**, de-sīgn', *or* de-śīgn'.
- Designate**, děs'ig-nāte, *not* děš'ig-nāte.
- **Desist**, de-sīst', *not* de-śīst'.
- **Des Moines**, de-mōin', *not* děs-mōin', *nor* des-mōineš'.

a, ē, i, ö, ū, y, long; å, ě, ī, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, ërr, prey, mien, sîr,

- **Desolate**, dĕs'o-late, *not* dĕš'o-late.
Desolation, dĕs-o-la'tion, *not* dĕš-o-la'tion.
Desperado, dĕs-per-ă'dō, *not* dĕs-per-ă'dō.
Despicable, dĕs'pi-ea-ble, *not* des-pie'a-ble.
Despumate, de-spū'mātē (Worc.), dĕs'pu-mātē, *or* de-spū'mātē (Web.). See concentrate.
Dessert, deš-sĕrt', *not* dĕš'ert.
Destine, dĕs'tīne, *not* dĕs'tīne.
Destitute, dĕs'tī-tūtē, *not* dĕs'tī-tūtē.
Desuetude, dĕs'we-tūdē, *not* dĕs'we-tūdē. See *u*.
Desultory, dĕs'uł-to-ry, *not* dĕš'uł-to-ry.
Detail (noun), de-tāl', *or* dĕ'tail (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).

Webster gives preference to the second marking. Smart and Clarke are the only English orthoëpists who give the accent on the first syllable.

- Detestation**, dĕt-es-tā'tion (Worc.), dĕt-es-tā'tion, *or* dĕ-tes-tā'tion (Web.).
Deuce, deūçē, *not* deüçē.
Deuteronomy, deū-ter-ōn'o-my, *not* deü-ter-ōn'o-my.
Devastate, dĕv'as-tātē, *or* de-văs'tātē (Web.); same transposed (Worc.). See concentrate.
Devil, dĕv'l, *not* dĕv'il. See basin.
Dew, du, *not* dü. See *u*.
Dexterous, dĕx'ter-oüs, *not* dĕx'troüs.
Diabetes (sing. and plural), di-a-bĕ'tēs.
Diabolism, di-ăb'o-lişm, *not* di'a-bo-lişm.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, būll, ӯrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gēm,  go, i , ex ist, thy, n=ng.

Diæresis, dī-ĕr'e-sís, *not* dī-ĕr'e-sīs.

Dialogue, dī'a-lögue, *not* dī'a-lögue. See apologue.

Diamond, dī'a-mond, *or* dia'mond.

Diana, dī-ăñ'a (Worc's Unabridged); dī-a'na (Worc's School Ed.); dī-a'na, *or* dī-ăñ'a (Web.).

Diapason, dī-a-pā'son, *not* dī-a-pā'son.

Diaphragmatic, dī-a-phräg-mäť'ie, *not* dī-a-phram-ăt'ie.

Diatribé, dī'a-tribe (Web.); same, *or* dī-ăt'ri-be (Worc.).

Dictionary, dī-e'tion-a-ry, *not* dī-e'tion-ă-ry.

Didactic, dī-dæ'e-tie, *not* dī-dæ'e-tie.

There are many words of this order where Webster gives the short sound, and Worcester obscures the unaccented syllable. Inasmuch as they are *unaccented* syllables we do not give both markings, but always take the one marked short, as the result will be a clearer pronunciation.

Dietary, dī'et-a-ry, *not* dī-e-tă'ry.

Dietetist, dī-e-tët'ist, *not* dī-ët'e-tist.

Different, dif'fer-ent, *not* dif'rent.

Differentiate, dif-fer-ĕn'she-ăte, *not* dif-frĕn'shăte.

Diffuse (verb), dif-füše'.

Diffuse (adj.), dif-füse'.

Diffusive, dif-fü'sive, *not* dif-fă'sive. See effusive.

Digest (verb), dī-gëst', *not* dī-gëst'.

Digest (noun), dī'gëst.

Digestion, dī-gëst'yün, *not* dī-gës'chun. See equation.

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; ă, ě, ī, ǒ, ü, ý, short;
âir, ãrm, ásk, ăll, whăt, êre, ẽrr, prey, mien, sir,

Digitalis, dīg-i-tā'lis, *not* dīg'i-ta-lis.

Digress, dī-grēss', *not* dī-grēss'.

Digression, dī-grēsh'un, *not* dī-grēsh'un.

Dilapidate, dī-lāp'i-dātē, *not* dī-lāp'i-dātē.

Dilate, dī-lātē', *or* dī-lātē'.

Dilated, dilater, dilation, dilative, dilator, are all given by Worcester with the *i* obscure and long; but with the *i* short and long by Webster, same as in the word *dilate*.

Dilemma, dī-lēm'mā (Worc.), dī-lēm'mā, *or* dī-lēm'-mā (Web.).

Dilettante, dīl-et-tān'tē (Web.), dīl-et-tān'tē (Worc.).

Diligence, dīl'i-gēnče, *not* dīl'i-günče.

Dilute, dī-lūtē', *not* dī-lūtē'. See **u**.

Diluvian, dī-lā'vi-an, *not* dī-lū'vi-an. See **u**.

Dimensive, di-mēn'sīvē, *not* di-mēn'sīvē.

Dimeter, dīm'e-ter, *not* di-mē'ter.

Diminution, dīm-i-nā'tion, *not* dīm-i-nū'tion. See **u**.

Dinarchy, dīn'ar-ehy, *not* dī'när-ehy.

Diocesan, dī-ōç'e-sān, *or* dī-o-çē'san (Worc.); dī-ōç'-e-san, *or* dī'o-çē-san (Web.).

Diocese, dī'o-çēse, *not* dī'o-çēše.

Diorama, dī-o-rā'mā (Worc.); dī-o-rā'mā, *or* di-o-rā'-mā (Web.).

Diphtheria, dif-thē'rī-a, *not* dīp-thē'rī-a.

Diphthong, dīp'thōng (Worc.), dīf'thōng, *or* dīp'-thong (Web.).

The New Imperial favors dīf in both of these words; Haldeman favors dīp. See triphthong.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, būll, fūrn, rūde,
çent, eān, gēm, īgo, iś, exīst, thy, n-ng.

Diploma, dī-plō'mā, *not* di-plō'mā.

Diplomacy, dī-plō'ma-çy, *not* dip'lo-ma-çy.

Diplomate (verb), dīp'lō-mātē (Web.); di-plō'mate.
or dip'lo-mātē (Worc.).

Diplomate (noun), dīp'lō-mātē.

Diplomatic, dīp-lo-māt'ie, *not* di-plo-māt'ie.

Diplomatist, dī-plō'ma-tist, *not* dip'lo-māt-ist.

Directly, dī-reet'ly, *not* di-reet'ly.

Disable, diş-ă'ble (Worc.), dis-ă'ble (Web.).

Dis (in Worcester's) is always diş when immediately followed by an accented syllable beginning with a vowel or a vocalized consonant (except *y* and *w*). In all other cases it has its hissing sound. It is never diş when followed by *p*, *t*, *k*, *f*, *s*. Dis (in Webster's) is pronounced diş in the following ten words and their derivatives: *Disarm*, *disaster*, *discern*, *disdain*, *disease*, *dishonest*, *dishonor*, *dismal*, *disown* and *dissolve*. Why in these only?

Disarm, diş-ärm', *not* dis.

Disaster, diş-ăs'ter (Worc.); diş-ăs'ter (Web.).

Disauthorize, diş-ău'thor-ize (Worc.), dis (Web.).

Disband, diş-bänd' (Worc.), dis (Web.).

Disbark, diş-bärk' (Worc.), dis (Web.).

Disbelieve diş-be-liēve', *not* diş-be-liēve'.

Disburse, diş-bürse' (Worc.); dis (Web.).

Discern, diş-zěrn', *not* dis-zěrn'. See sacrifice.

Discernment, diş-zěrn'ment, *not* dis-zěrn'ment.

Discipline, diş'gi-plíne, *not* diş'gi-plíne.

ă, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ă, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short;
âir, ârm, âsk, âll, whât, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

Discount (verb), *dis-eount'* (Worc.), *dīs'ēount*, or *dis-eount'* (Web.).

Webster is the only orthoëpist who accents the verb on the first syllable.

Discourage, *dis-eōūr'age*, *not* *diş-*.

Discourse (noun and verb), *dis-eōurse'*, *not* *dīs'ēourse*.

Discourteous, *dis-eōūr'te-ous* (Web.), *dis-eōūr'te-ous*, or *dis-eōurt'yus* (Worc.),

Discrepance, *dīs'ere-păńce* (Worc.), *dis-erěp'anće* (Web.).

Discrepancy, *dīs'ere-pan-çy* (Worc.), *dis-erěp'an-çy* (Web.).

Discrepant, *dīs'cre-pănt* (Worc.), *dis-erěp'ant* (Web.).

Discretion, *dis-erěsh'un*, *not* *diş-erěsh'un*.

Discursive, *dis-eūr'sive*, *not* *dis-eūr'şive*.

Disdain, *diş-dain'*, *not* *dis-dain'*.

Disease, *diş-ēaše'*.

Disembogue, *dīs-em-bōgue'*, *not* *dīs-em-bōgue'*. See *apologue*.

Disfranchise, *dis-frān'chiše*, *not* *dis-frān'chiše*.

Disgorge, *diş-ğōrge'* (Worc.), *dis-ğōrge'* (Web.).

Disgrace, *diş-ğrāçe'* (Worc.), *dis* (Web.).

Disguise, *diş-ğuişe'* (Worc.), *dis* (Web.).

Disgust, *diş-ğüst'* (Worc.), *dis* (Web.).

Dishabille, *dīs-a-bil'*, *not* *diş-a-bil'*.

Dishevel, *dī-shěv'l* (Web.), *di-shěv'el* (Worc.).

Dishonest, *diş-ǒn'est*, *not* *dis*.

Dishonor, *diš-õn'ur*, *not* *dis*.

Dishumor, *diš-yū'mor* (*Worc.*), *dis-hū'mor* (*Web.*).

Worcester and other orthoëpists often give the combination *yū*. It is impossible to make this sound; *u* is *y+ü*; then *yū* would be *y+y+ü*.

Disinterested, *diš-in'ter-ěst-ed* (*Worc.*), *dis* (*Web.*), *not* *diš-in-ter-ěst-ed*.

Disjoin, *diš-jōin'* (*Worc.*), *dis* (*Web.*).

Dislike, *diš-like'* (*Worc.*), *dis* (*Web.*).

Dislodge, *diš-lōdʒe'* (*Worc.*), *dis* (*Web.*).

Disloyal, *diš-lōy'al* (*Worc.*), *dis* (*Web.*).

Dismantle, *diš-māntle* (*Worc.*), *dis* (*Web.*).

Dismay, *diš-māy'* (*Worc.*), *dis* (*Web.*).

Dismember, *diš-mēm'ber* (*Worc.*), *dis* (*Web.*).

Dismiss, *diš-miss'* (*Worc.*), *dis* (*Web.*).

Dismount, *diš-mount'* (*Worc.*), *dis* (*Web.*).

Disoblige, *diš-o-blige'*, *not* *diš-o-blige*'.

Disorder, *diš-ôr'der* (*Worc.*), *dis* (*Web.*).

Disorganize, *diš-ôr'gan-ize* (*Worc.*), *dis* (*Web.*).

Disown, *diš-ōwn'*, *not* *diš-ōwn*'.

Dispersion, *dis-pēr'shun*, *not* *dis-pēr'zhun*. See adhesion.

Dispossess, *diš-pos-šēss'* (*Worc.*), *diš-pos-sēss'* (*Web.*).

Dispossession, *diš-pos-šēsh'un* (*Worc.*), *diš-pos-sēsh'un* (*Web.*).

The Webster marking of these words is very difficult to pronounce; hence, we give Worcester the preference.

a, ē, i, ō, u, y, long; ă, ě, ī, ō, ū, ſ, short;
âir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sir,

Disputable, dis'pu-ta-ble, *not* dis-pū'ta-ble.

Disputant, dis'pu-tānt, *not* dis-pū'tant.

Disputative, dis-pū'ta-tīve, *not* dis'pu-tā-tive.

Disqualify, dis-kwōl'i-fy, *not* diš-kwōl'i-fy.

Disrelish, diš-rēl'ish (Worc.), dis (Web.).

Disreputable, dis-rēp'u-ta-ble.

This is the only word in the entire list given by Worcester (having the prefix *dis*) that does not conform to the rule we gave concerning this prefix. It is followed by a voiced consonant and an accented syllable; hence, should be no exception. We think it an oversight, as he is so consistent throughout.

Disrobe, diš-rōbe' (Worc.), dis (Web.).

Disruption, diš-rūp'tion (Worc.), dis (Web.).

The word *disreputable* comes in the same category with *disruption*, *i. e.*, the *dis* followed by an accented syllable beginning with *r*; hence, should receive the same marking.

Dissemble, dis-sēm'ble, *not* diš-sēm'ble.

Disseminate, dis-sēm'i-nāte, *not* diš-sēm'i-nate.

Dissoluble, dis'so-lū-ble, *not* dis-sōl'u-ble.

Dissolute, dis'so-lūte, *not* diš'so-lūte. See *u*.

Dissolve, diš-šōl've', *not* diš-sōl've'.

Remember that when *dis* is followed by *p*, *t*, *k*, *f* and *s* the prefix becomes *dis* not diš. Is this word *dissolve* an exception? No; we speak pho-

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, woōl, mōōn, būll, ûrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iš, exisit, thy, n=ng.

netically. In this case it is not followed by *s* (only by sight) but by *z*.

Dissyllable, *dis-syl'la-ble*, or *dis'syl-la-ble*.

Distasteful, *dis-taste'fūl*, not *dis-*.

Distemper, *dis-tēm'per*, not *dis-*.

Distention, *dis-tēn'shun*, not *dis-*.

Distich, *dis'tieh*, not *dis'tich*.

Distingue, *dēs'tāng'gā'*.

Distinguish, *dis-tin'gwish*, not *dis-tin'gwish*. See *angular*.

District, *dis'triēt*, not *dis'triet*.

Divagation, *dī-va-gā'tion*, not *dīv-a-gā'tion*.

Divaricate, *dī-vār'i-eātē*, not *dī-vār'i-eātē*.

Diverge, *dī-vērge'* not *di-vērge'*.

It is correct in this, as in many other words, to change not only the vowel quality but the accent, when using words in contrast. Here it *dīverg-es*, there it *eōn'verg-es*.

Diverse (adverb), *dī'verse* (Worc.), *di-vērse'* (Web.).

Diverse (adj.), *dī'verse*.

Diverse (verb), *dī-vērse'*.

Diversely, *dī'verse-ly*, not *di-vērse'ly*.

"On life's vast ocean dī'versely we sail."

Diversion, *dī-vēr'shun*, not *dī-vēr'zhun*. See *adhesion*.

Divert, *dī-vērt'*, not *di-vērt'*.

Divorce, *dī-vōrće'*, not *di-vōrće'*.

Divulge, *dī-vūlgē'*, not *di-vūlgē'*.

ā, ē; ī, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ū, ū, ū, short;
āir, īrm, āsk, āll, whāt, īre, īrr, prey, mēn, sir,

Do, dō, *not* dēō.

Docible, dōç'i-ble, *not* dō'çī-ble.

Docile, dōç'īle, *not* dō'çīle.

Doctor, dōe'tōr, *not* dōe'tōr.

Document, dōe'u-mēnt, *not* dōe'u-ment.

Great care should be observed in the pronunciation of all unaccented syllables. Avoid either extreme.

Does, dōeš, *not* dōeš.

Doff, dōff, *not* dōff.

Dog, dōg, *not* dāg, *nor* dāg.

Short o is the "happy medium" between broad a and Italian a.

Doggerel, dōg'ger-el (Web.); dōg'ger-ēl, or dōg'gerel (Worc.).

Dogma, dōg'mā, *not* dāg'mā.

Dolman, dōl'man, *not* dōl'man.

Dolor, dō'lōr.

Dolorific, dōl-or-if'ie, *not* dō-lor-if'ie.

Doloroso, dōl-o-rō'sō, *not* dōl-o-rō'sō.

Dolorous, dōl'or-oōs, *not* dō'lōr-oōs.

Domain, do-māin', *not* dō'main.

Domicile, dōm'i-çīle, *not* dōm'i-çīle.

Domino, dōm'i-nō, *not* dōm'ū-nō'.

Donative, dōn'a-tīve, *not* dō-nā'tive.

Don Juan, don Ju'an, *not* Don Ju-ăn'.

Donkey, dōn'key, *not* dōn'key, *nor* dōn'key.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōōn, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, eān, gēm, gō, iś, exisit, thy, n=ng.

Don Quixote, don kwɪx'ote (English), dōn ke-hō'tā (Spanish).

Doric, dōr'ie, *not* dōr'ie.

Dormitory, dōr'mi-to-ry, *not* dōr'mi-tō-ry.

Dost, dōst, *not* dōst.

Doth, dōth, *not* dōth.

The early editions of Webster show the latter marking, but it has been eliminated from the later editions. We hope the same may soon be said of *deaf*, *sloth* and a few others, in which Webster stands alone. See *deaf* and *sloth*.

Douche, dōsh, *not* doush, *nor* dōsh.

Doxology, dox-ōl'o-gy, *not* dok-sōl'o-gy.

Dozen, dōz'n, *not* dōz'en.

Drachm, drām.

Drachma, drāh'mā.

Draft, drāft, *not* drăft.

Dragoon, dra-ğōon', *not* drăg-ōon'.

Drain, drāin, *not* drēn.

Drama, drā'mā, *or* drā'mā (Web.), dra'ma, *or* drām'a (Worc.).

Dramatis Personæ, drām'a-tīs per-sō'næ.

Dramatist, drām'a-tīst, *not* dra'ma-tīst.

Draught, drāft, *not* drăft *nor* drăut.

Droll, drōll.

Drollery, drōll'er-y, *not* drōl'ler-y.

Dromedary, drōm'e-da-ry, *not* drōm'e-da-ry.

Dross, drōss, *not* drōss.

ā, ē, ī, ū, ū, long; ā, ē, ī, ū, ū, short;
âir, ürm, ásk, ȝll, whāt, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

- Drought**, drout *not* drouth.
- Drown**, drown, *not* drownd.
- Drowned**, drownd, *not* drown'ded.
- Druid**, drū'íd, *not* drū'íd.
- Drunken**, drūn'kn, *not* drūn'ken. See angular.
- Dual**, dū'al, *not* dū'äl. See **u**.
- Dubious**, dū'bi-oüs, *not* dū'bi-ous, nor ju-bi-oüs. See angular.
- Ducat**, dū'e'at, *not* dū'e-at.
- Ductile**, dū'e'tile, *not* dū'e'tile.
- Due**, dūe, *not* dūe. See **u**.
- Duel**, dū'el, *not* dū'el. See **u**.
- Duet**, du-ět' *not* dū-ět'. Long **u** obscured.
- Duke**, dūke, *not* dūke. See **u**.
- Dulia**, dū'li-a, *not* du-lī'a.
- Duly**, dū'ly, *not* dū'ly. See **u**.
- Dumas**, du-mă', *not* dū, but as nearly French **u** as possible.
- Duncan**, dūn'ean, *not* dūn'ean.
- Dupe**, dūpe, *not* dūpe. See **u**.
- Duplicate**, dū'pli-cate (noun and adj.), dā'pli-cate (verb).

Words ending in *ate* when used as verbs have a secondary accent.

- Durable**, dū'ra-ble, *not* dū'rā-ble. See **u**.
- Duteous**, dū'te-oüs, *not* dū'te-oüs. See **u**.
- Dutiful**, dū'ti-fūl, *not* dū'ti-fūl, nor dū'ti-fl.
- Duty**, dū-tý, *not* dū'ty. See **u**.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, woöl, mōon, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gó, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

Dwarf, dwɑrf.

Dwarfs (pl. noun), dwɑrfs, *not* dwɑrvs.

Dynamics, dy-nām'ies (Worc.), dy-nām'ies (Web.).

Dynamite, dý'nām-itē (Worc.); dý'na-mítē (Web.).

Formerly dý, by Webster; then in some editions it was discarded for dýn; latest edition, back to dý.

Dynasty, dy'nas-ty, or dýn'as-ty (Worc.), dy'nas-ty (Web.).

Dysentery, dýs'en-tér-y, *not* dýš'en-tér-y.

Dyspepsia, dys-pép'si-á, *not* dys-pép'sha.

Dyspepsy, dys-pép'sy (Web.), dýs'pep-sy, or dys-pép'sy (Worc.).

There are quite a number of orthoëpists who favor placing the accent on the first syllable.

Dubuque, du-bük' (Worc.); dù-bük' (Web.).

E.

When E forms an unaccented initial syllable of a word, it should have its long sound slightly obscured—*evoke*, *event*, *evolve*, etc.

Early, ēar'lý, *not* ēar'ly.

Earth, ēarth, *not* ēarth.

Earthen, ēarth'n, *not* ēarth'en.

Easel, ēas'l, *not* ēas'el.

Eastward, ēast'ward, *not* ēast'ard.

Eaten, ēat'n, *not* ēat'en.

a, ē, i, ɔ, u, y, long; ă, ě, ı, ɔ, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, ërr, prey, mien, sir,

Eau de Cologne, ū de eo-lōn'.

Ecce homo, ēe'če hō'mō.

Economic, ē-eo-nōm'ie (Web.); ēe-o-nōm'ie, or ē-eo-nōm'ie (Worc.).

Economical, ē-eo-nōm'ie-al (Web.), ēe-o-nōm'ie-al, or ē-eo-nōm'ie-al (Worc.).

Eczema, ēe'ze-ma, *not* ēe-zē'ma.

Edel Weiss, a'del vīs.

Edel Weisse, a'del vīs'sa.

Eden, ē'dn (Web.), ē'den (Worc.).

Edinburgh, ēd'in-bür-rō (Web.); ēd'in-bür-ro, or ēd'in-bürḡ (Worc.).

Edict, ē'diet, *not* e-diet'.

Edile, ē'dile, *not* ēd'ile.

Educate, ēd'u-eāte, *not* ēd'ju-eāte. See u.

In all these words, the long *u*, when not accented, should not be made so prominent as to be distasteful.

E'er, ēr, *not* er, nor ēr.

Effectual, ef-fēet'u-al, *not* ef-fēe'chu-al. See u.

Effeminacy, ef-fēm'i-na-çy, *not* ef-fēm'i-nan-çy.

Effeminate, ef-fēm'i-nātē, *not* ef-fēm'i-nant.

The orthography, as well as the pronunciation of these last two words, is frequently incorrect.

Effort, ef'fōrt (Worc.), ēf'furt (Web.).

Effusion, ef-fū'zhun, *not* ef-fū'shun. See adhesion.

Effusive, ef-fū'sive, *not* ef-fū'sive.

Words ending in *sive* invariably retain the pure

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōn, būll, īrn, rūde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

sound of *s*. It is quite common, however, to hear the error.

Egg, ēḡḡ, *not* eḡḡ.

Eggnog, ēḡḡ-nōḡ' (Web.), ēḡḡ'nōḡ (Worc.).

Eglantine, ēḡ'lan-tīne, *or* ēḡ'lan-tīne

Egoism, ē'go-işm, *or* ēḡ'o-işm (Worc.); ē'go-işm (Web.).

Egotism, ē'go-tişm, *or* ēḡ'o-tişm (Worc.); ē'go-tişm (Web.).

The New Imperial gives the second marking to each, ēḡ'o-tism and ēḡ'o-tist.

Egregious, e-ḡrē'ḡus, *not* e-ḡrē'ḡi-oūs.

Eh, ā, *not* ē nasalized.

Either, ēi'ther.

This is the marking of Worcester and nearly all orthoëpists, except Webster, who gives the preference to ēither, but allows either.

"Usage, as well as regularity, favors the sound of *e* in the words *either* and *neither*."—Smart.

"Without hesitation analogy gives the sound of long open *e* to the words *either* and *neither*."—Walker.

"For the pronunciation of ei'ther and nei'ther there is no authority, either of analogy or of the best speakers. It is an affectation, and in this country, a copy of a second-rate British affectation."—Richard Grant White.

Eldorado, ēl-do-rā'dō (Worc.), ēl-do-rā'do, *or* ēl-do-rā'do (Web.).

ā, ē, ī, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ū, ū, ū, short;
āir, īrm, āsk, īll, whāt, īre, īrr, prey, mīen, sīr,

Eleemosynary, ēl-ee-mōš'y-na-ry (Worc.), ēl-ee-mōš'y-na-ry (Web.).

Elegiac, ēl-e-gī'ae (Worc.), e-le'gi-ae, or ēl-e-gī'ae (Web.).

Elephantiasis, ēl-e-phān-tī'a-sis.

Elephantine, ēl-e-phān'tīne, *not* ēl-e-phān'tīne.

Eleven, e-lēv'n, *not* e-lēv'en.

Elgin, ēl'gīn, *not* ēl'gīn.

The latter is almost the universal pronunciation, though it is incorrect.

Eligible, ēl'i-gīble, *not* e-lig'i-ble.

Elite, ē-lītē', *not* ē-lītē'.

Elizabethan, e-līz'a-běth-an, *not* e-liz-a-běth'an.

Ellen, ēll'en, *not* ēll'n nor ēll'un.

Elm, ēlm, *not* ēl'um.

Elocution, ēl-o-eū'tion, *not* ēl-e-eū'tion.

Elongate, e-lōn'gāte, *not* e-lōn'gāte.

Eloquence, ēl'o-kwēnče, *not* ēl'o-kwunče.

Elucidate, e-lū'či-dātē, *not* e-lū'či-dātē. See a.

Elusive, e-lū'sīve, *not* e-lū'šīve. See effusive.

Elysian, e-lýzh'e-an (Worc.), e-lýš'i-an (Web.).

Elysium, e-lýzh'e-ūm

Emaciate, e-mā'she-ātē, *not* e-mā'či-ātē. See enunciate.

Emancipate, e-măń'či-pātē, *not* e-măń'she-pātē. See enunciate.

Embalm, em-bālm', *not* em-bālm'; *l* is silent.

Emblazon, em-blā'zn, *not* em-blā'zon.

- Embolden**, em-böld'n, *not* cm-böld'en.
- Emboss**, em-böss', *not* em-böss'.
- Embrasure**, em-brä'zhür (Web.); ēm-bra-zhür', or em-brä'zhur (Worc.).
(Worc.).
- Embronze**, em-brönze', or em-brönze' (Web.), em-brönze', or em-brönze' (Worc.).
- Embryo**, ēm'bry-o, *not* em-bry'o.
- Emendation**, ēm-en-dä'tion, *not* ē-men-dä'tion.
- Emersion**, e-mēr'shun, *not* e-mēr'zhun. See adhesion.
- Eminence**, ēm'i-nēnçé, *not* ēm'i-nunçé.
- Emissary**, ēm'is-sa-ry, *not* ēm'is-sä-ry.
- Emolliate**, e-möl'ye-äte (Worc.), e-möl'li-äte (Web.).
- Emollient**, e-möl'yent, *not* e-möl'li-ënt.
- Emphasis**, ēm'pha-sís, *not* ēm'pha-süs.
- Empiric**, em-pír'ie, or ēm'pi-rie.
- Employe**, ēm-ploy-e', or öng-plwä-yä' (Web.); ang-plwä-ä', or ēm-ploy-ä' (Worc.).
- Employee**, em-ploy-ëe', *not* em-ploy-e'.
- Webster's Unabridged does not contain this word in this orthography, but notes it thus: "The English form of this word, viz., *employee*, though perfectly conformable to analogy, and, therefore, perfectly legitimate, is not sanctioned by the usage of good writers."
- Empress**, ēm'press, *not* ēm'pris.
- Empyema**, em-py-ë'ma, *not* em-pÿ'e-ma.
- Empyrean**, em-py-rë'an (Web.), em-py-rë'an, or em-pÿ'r'e-an (Worc.).

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ě, ï, ö, ü, ý, short;
äir, ärm, äsk, äll, whäf, êre, èrr, prey, mïen, sir,

Empyreumatic, ēm-py-reu-măt'ie, *not* em-pyr-eu-măt' ie.

Emulsion, e-mūl'shun, *not* e-mul'zhun. See adhesion.

Emulsive, e-mūl'sive, *not* e-mūl'sive. See effusion.

Encephalic, en-çē-phăl'ie, *not* en-çēph'a-lie.

Enchant, en-chānt', *not* en-chānt'.

Enclasp, en-elāsp', *not* en-elāsp'.

Encomium, en-eō'mi-ūm, *not* en-eōm'yum.

Encore, äng-eōre' (Worc.), öng-cōre' (Web.).

We have endeavored to use only such French words as are in quite general use.

In the respelling of French words, throughout both dictionaries, we find the initial syllable — En — represented either as äng or öng, sometimes än. No note of explanation is given; hence, we frequently hear them pronounced as they appear to the eye. The N or Ng, used in the respelling, is to signify that the vowel preceding should be nasalized, but in no case should the n or ng be given in the pronunciation.

In the supplement of the latest Worcester we find that when the n bears a certain mark, it is nasalized. When is it *not* nasalized?

Encyclopedism, en-çy-elo-pē'dišm, *not* en-çy'elo-pe-dism.

Encyclopedist, en-çy-elo-pē'dist, *not* en-çy-elo-pē'd-ist.

sōn, ðr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, bull, ūrn, rüde,
çent, ean, ġem, ġo, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

- Endermic**, en-dĕr'mie, *not* ēn'der-mie.
Endue, en-due', *not* en-düe'. See **u**.
Endure, en-dûre', *not* en-dure'. See **u**.
Eneid, e-nē'īd, *or* ē'ne-īd (Worc.), e-nē'īd (Web.).
Enervate, e-nĕr'veate, *not* ēn'er-vate.

It is surprising how harmonious (?) are usage and orthoëpists on the pronunciation of this word; *i. e.*, the former is harmonious in always speaking it incorrectly — ēn'er-vate — while the latter agree to a man that it should be e-nĕr'veate.

- Enfranchise**, en-frăñ'chīsē, *not* en-frăñ'chīsē.
Engine, ēn'gīnē, *not* ēn'gīnē.
English, īn'gīlīsh, *not* īng'līsh, nor ēng'līsh.
Engorge, en-ḡōrḡe', *not* en-ḡōrḡe'.
Engross, en-grōss', *not* en-grōss'.
Enhance, en-hānčē', *not* en-hānčē'.
Enigma, e-nīg'ma, *not* en-īg'ma.
Enkindle, en-kīn'dle, *not* en-kīn'dul. See **cuddle**.
Ennui, īn-wē' (Worc.), ḥng-nwē' (Web.). See **encore**.
Enrapture, en-răpt'ūre, *not* en-răp'chur. See **u**.

'Twere better to separate two non-voiced consonants when pronouncing such words, *i. e.*, en-rap'-ture. See **facture**.

- Ensuing**, en-sū'ing, *not* en-sū'ing. See **u**.
Ensure, en-shūre', *not* en-shūre'.
Enthrall en-thrăll', *not* en-thrăll'.
Enthuse, en-thūsē', *not* en-thūsē'.
Enthusiasm, en-thū'si-ăşm, *not* en-thū'si-ăş-um.

a, ē, i, ɔ, ə, y, long; ă, ě, ɪ, ɔ, ū, ſ, short;
 āir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sir,

Entrance (verb), en-trān̄ce', *not* en-trān̄ce'.

Entree, önḡ-trā' (Web.), öñ trā (Worc.). See *encore*.

In the body of Worcester's Unabridged we find this word änḡ-trā'; in the supplement we find öñ-trā. The little dot over the *n* informs us it is nasal. It is *always* nasal and needs no mark; but if they were to use this, or any mark over *n* to signify that the *vowel* preceding is nasal, its significance would be of value.

Enumerate, e-nū'mer-āte, *not* e-nū'-'mer-āte. See *n*.

Enunciate, e-nǔn'she-ate, *not* e-nǔn'çī-ate.

"*C, s or t,* when immediately preceded by an accented syllable and followed by *e, i* or *u*, has usually the force of *sh*."—Webster.

The word *emancipate* is an exception.

Envelop (noun and verb), en-vē'l'op (Web. and Worc.).

No distinction is made between the noun and verb when given with the above orthography.

Envelope, ēn'vel-ōpe (Web.), äng-ve-lōpe', or ēn've-lōp (Worc.).

"This word, signifying the outward case of a letter, is always pronounced in the French manner by those who can pronounce French. Sometimes a mere Englishman attempts to give the nasal vowel the French sound, and exposes himself to laughter by pronouncing *g* after it (*see encore* in this list of

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, bȳll, ûrn, rȳde,
çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo, iš, exist, thy, n̄-ng.

words) as if written *ong-ve-lope*."—Walker. This strikes not only the "mere Englishman" but the mere Yankee and the *merest smatterer* of French. We like well-spoken French, but we admire plain, unaffected English. The one who uses either and neither, generally uses an *ongvelope*. Let us say ēn'-ve-lōpe.

Environment, en-ví'ron-měnt, *not* ēn'vir-on-měnt.

Environs (noun), en-ví'rōnš, *or* ēn'vi-rōnš.

Epaulet, ēp'āu-lět.

When the orthography is changed to *epaulette* Worcester shifts the accent to the last syllable, while Webster gives it a secondary accent.

Ephemeral, e-phém'e-ral, *not* e-phé'me-ral.

Ephod, ēf'od, *not* ē'phod.

Epicurean, ēp-i-eū-rē'an (Worc.), ēp-i-eū're-an, *or* ēp-i-eū-rē'an (Web.). See European.

Webster is the only orthoëpist who places the accent on the antepenultimate syllable.

Epicureanism, ēp-i-eū-rē'an-īşm, *or* ēp-i-eū're-an-īşm (Worc.), ēp-i-eū're-an-īşm (Web.). See European.

Epilepsy, ēp'i-lěp-sy, *not* ēp-i-lěp'sy.

Epilogism, e-pil'o-gişm, *not* ēp'i-lo-gişm.

Epilogue, ēp'i-lōgue, *not* ēp'i-lōgue. See *apologue*.

Episode, ēp'i-sōde, *not* ēp'i-şōde.

Epistle, e-pis'l, *not* e-pis'tle.

Epistolary, e-pis'tō-la-ry, *not* e-pis'tō-la-ry.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ſ̄, short;
āir, īrm, āsk, īll, whāt, īre, īrr, prey, mīen, sīr,

Epitaph, ēp'i-tāph, *not* ēp'i-tāph.

Epitome, e-pit'o-me, *not* ēp'i-tōme.

Epizootic, ēp-i-zo-ōt'ie, *not* ēp-i-zōō'tie.

Epizooty, ep-i-zō'o-ty, *not* ep-i-zōō'ty.

Epoch, ēp'oeh (Web.), ēp'oeh, or ēpōeh (Worc.).

Equable, ēqua-ble, *not* ēk'wa-ble.

Smart gives the second marking.

Equably, ēqua-bly, *not* ēk'wa-bly.

Equality, e-kwōl'i-ty, *not* e-kwäl'i-ty.

Equanimity, ēqua-nim'i-ty, *not* ēk-wa-nim'i-ty.

Equation, e-quā'shun, *not* e-quā'zhun.

The termination *tion* is always *shun*, except when it follows the letter *s* or *x*, as in *question* (kwěst'-yun), admixtion (ad-míkst'yun), suggestion (sug-ğěst'yun).

Equatorial, ēqua-tō'ri-al, *not* ēk-wa-tō'ri-al.

Equerry, e-kwēr'ry (Web.); e-kwēr'ry, or ēk'we-ry (Worc.).

Equerry, ēk'we-ry.

Equidistant, ē-kwi-dis'tant, *not* ēk-wi-dis'tant.

Equinoctial, ē-qui-nōk'shal, *not* ēk-wi-nōk'shal.

Equipage, ēk'wi-page, *not* e-quip'age.

Equipoise, ēqui-pōiṣe, *not* ēk'wi-pōiṣe.

Smart is the only orthoëpist who gives the second marking.

Erasion, e-ra'zhun, *not* e-rā'shun. See adhesion.

Ere, êre, *not* ere, nor ēre.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, wööl, mōon, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gó, i§, exist, thy, u-ng.

Erin, ē'rīn (*ēr'in* is allowed by many orthoëpists).

Ermine, ēr'mīnē, *not* ēr'mīnē.

Err, ērr, *not* ērr.

Errand, ēr'rānd, *not* ēr'rānd, *nor* ēr'rānt.

Errata, er-rā'tā, *not* er-rā'tā.

Erratum, er-rā'tūm, *not* er-rāt'ūm.

Erring, ērr'īng (Worc.); ērr'īng (Web.).

Error, ēr'rōr, *not* ēr'rōr, *nor* ēr'rōr.

Erudite, ēr'u-dītē (Web.); ēr'u-dītē, *or* ēr'u-dītē;
marked in School Ed. long *u* obscure (Worc.).

Erudition, ēr-yū-dītīon (Worc.), ēr-yū-dītīon (Web.).

Erysipelas, ēr-y-sip'e-las, *not* Ir-y-sip'e-las, *nor* ēr-y-sip'lās.

Escapade, ēs-ea-pādē', *not* ēs'ea-pādē.

Escritoire, ēs-erī-twōr'.

Escutcheon, es-eūch'un, *not* es-eūtch'e-on.

Eskimos, ēs'ki-mōs.

Espionage, ēs'pi-on-āgē, *or* ēs'pi-o-näzh.

Esplanade, ēs-pla-nādē'.

Esquire, es-quīrē', *not* squire.

Esquimaу, ēs'ke-mō.

Essayist, ēs'say-īst, *or* es-say'īst.

Esthetics, es-thēt'īes, *not* eṣ-thēt'īes.

Etacist, e'tā-çīst (Web.), ê'tā-çīst (Worc.).

Etagere, a-tā-zhār' (Worc.), ēt-a-zhār' (Web.).

Etesian, e-tē'shan (Web.), e-tē'zhe-an (Worc.). See
crucial.

Ethnography, eth-nōg'ra-phy, *not* ēth'no-grāph-y.

Etiquette, ēt-i-kēt', *not* ēt'i-kēt, *nor* ēt'i-quet.

a, ē, i, ɔ, u, y, long; ă, ě, ī, ǒ, ū, Ÿ, short;
āir, ārm, āsk, ăll, whăt, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sîr,

Eudemonist, eū-dē'mon-ist, *not* eū de-mōn' ist.

Euphonic, eū-phōn'ie, *not* eū-phō'nie.

European, eū-ro-pē'an, *not* eū-rō'pe-an.

"This word, according to the analogy of our own language, ought certainly to have the accent on the second syllable, and this is the pronunciation which unlettered speakers constantly adopt, but the learned, ashamed of the analogies of their own tongue, always place the accent on the third syllable, because *Europæus* has the penultimate long, and is, therefore, accented in Latin. *Epicurean* has the accent on the same syllable, by the same rule, while *herculean* and *cerulean* submit to English analogy, and have their accent on the second syllable, because their penultimate in Latin is short."—*Walker*.

In accordance with the best usage, and by the principal orthoëpists, the following words do not conform with English analogy; hence, have the accent on the penultimate, as *adamante'an*, *antipode'an*, *Atlante'an*, *collosse'an*, *empyre'an*, *epicure'an*, *Europe'an*, *hymene'an*, *pygme'an*.

Evangelical, ē-van-gĕl'i-eal, or ēv-an-gĕl'i-eal (Worc.), ē-van-gĕl'ie-al (Web.).

Usage, euphony and some good orthoëpists are in favor of the second marking, though the weight of orthoëpical authority is in favor of the first.

Evasion, e-vā'zhun, *not* e-vā'shun. See adhesion.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōōn, bȳll, ūrn, rȳde,
çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

Evasive, e-vā'sive, *not* e-vā'šive. See effusive.

Even, ē'vn, *not* ē'ven.

Evening, ē'vn-ing.

Eventual, e-věnt'ū-al, *not* e-věn'chu-al. See *ū*.

Everlasting, ēv-er-läst'ing, *not* ēv-er-läst'ing.

Eversion, e-věr'shun, *not* e-věr'zhun. See adhesion.

Eversive, e-věr'sive, *not* e-věr'šive. See effusive.

Every, ēv'er-y, *not* ēv'ry.

Evident, ēv'i-děnt, *not* ēv'i-dunt.

There is no need of being pedantic in the utterance of these words, but care should be observed to avoid the slovenly pronunciation.

Evil, ē'vl, *not* ē'vil. See basin.

Evolution, ēv-o-lū'tion, *not* ēv-o-lū'tion. See *ū*.

Evulsion, e-věl'shun, *not* e-věl'zhun. See adhesion.

Ewe, yū (Web.), yū (Worc. and almost all orthoëpists).

Webster is surely correct on this pronunciation, while Worcester and other orthoëpists are wrong. It is impossible to join a pure consonant *y* and long *u*. Long *u* is of itself just what Webster has marked it, consonant *y* and *ü*; *y* is not ē, as some orthoëpists teach. It may be from this error arises the pronunciation given above, yū, *i. e.* (erroneously) ēū.

Exacerbate, ēx-ăç'ér-bātē (Worc.), ēx-ăç'ér-bātē, or ex-a-çēr'bātē (Web.).

X immediately followed by an accented vowel, or

a, ē, i, ɔ, ə, y, long; ă, ě, ɪ, ɔ, ă, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, what, êre, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

by an accented vowel preceded by *h*, has the sound of *gz*; also, in some words derived from primitives, as *exaltation*, *exemplary*.—*Webster*, 104.

Exact, *ex-æt'*, *not eks*.

Exactly, *ex-æt'ly*, *not eks*.

Exaggerate, *ex-æg'er-æte*, *not eks*.

Exalt, *ex-ælt'*, *not eks*.

Exaltation, *ex-al-ta'tion*, *not eks*.

Examination, *ex-æm-i-na'tion*, *not eks*.

Examine, *ex-æm'ine*, *not eks*.

Example, *ex-æm'ple* (*Worc.*), *ex-æm'ple* (*Web.*), *not eks*.

Exasperate, *ex-æs'per-æte*, *not eks*.

Exasperation, *ex-as-per-a'tion*, *not eks*.

Excel, *ex-çel'*, *not egz*.

Excellent, *ĕx'çel-lent*, *not egz*.

Either the *x* in this case is only *k* or else the *c* in second syllable is silent. This will be found to be true in all cases where "soft *c*" follows *x*. The error occurs throughout both unabridged dictionaries. We are nowhere taught that *x* is *k*, nor is the *c* marked silent. (See our Critical Survey.)

Excerpt, *ex-çerpt'* (*Web.*); same, or *ĕx'çerpt* (*Worc.*).

Excise (noun and verb), *ex-çîše'*, *not ĕx'çîše*.

Excitant, *ex-çî'tant*, or *ĕx'çî-tânt* (*Worc.*), *ex-çit'-ant* (*Web.*).

Exclusion, *ex-elū'zhun*, *not ex-eli'zhun*. See *n*.

Exclusive, *ex-elū'sive*, *not ex-eli'şive*. See *effusive*.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, woöl, mōon, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gó, iş, exist, thy, n-ŋ.

Excrement, ēx'ere-ment, *not* ex-erē'ment.

Excretive, ēx'ere-tive (Web.), same, or ex-erē'tive (Worc.).

Excretory, ēx'ere-to-ry (Web.), same, or ex-erē'to-ry (Worc.).

Excruciate, ex-erū'she-ate, *not* ex-erū'çī-ate. See emunciation.

Excursion, ex-eûr'shun, *not* ex-eûr'zhun. See adhesion.

Execute, ēx'e-eūte, *not* egz.

Execution, ēx-e-eū'tion, *not* egz.

Executive (noun and adj.), ex-ēe'u-tive, *not* eks.

Executorial, ex-ēe-u-tō'ri-al, *not* eks.

Exegesis, ēx-e-gē'sis, *not* egz.

Exemplar, ex-ēm'plar, *not* eks.

Exemplary, ēx'em-pla-ry, *not* ex-ēm'pla-ry.

Exempt, ex-ēmt', *not* ex-ēmpt', nor eks; *p* is silent.

Exemption, ex-ēmp'shun (Web.), ex-ēm'shun (Worc.).

Exequial, ex-ē'qui-al (Worc.) eks (Web.).

Worcester is the more consistent in this marking.

Exequies, ēx'e-quieš, *not* egs.

Exert, ex-ērt', *not* eks.

Exession, ex-ēzhun, *not* ex-ē'shun, nor eks.

Exeunt, ēx'e-ünt, *not* ēg'zhunt.

Exhalation, ēx-ha-lā'tion, *not* eks.

Exhale, ex-hāle', *not* eks.

Exhaust, ex-häust', *not* eks.

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; å, ē, i, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, årr, prey, mien, sir,

Exhaustible, *ex-häust'i-ble*, *not eks.*

Exhaustion, *ex-häust'yun*, *not ex-häus'chun.* See equation.

Exhaustive, *ex-häust'īve*, *not eks.*

We will gladly welcome the day when Worcester and Webster *exhaust* this *h* ("to draw out totally"). *Exhaust*, *exhaust-port* and *exhaust-valve* (steam-engine terms) are given in the supplement of Worcester's as *eks*, not *egz*. Also, the word *exhale* (to draw, as a sword) is given *eks*, not *egz*.

"The grave doth gape, and doting death is near,
Therefore *exhale*."

Exhibit (noun and verb), *ex-hib'it*, *not eks.*

When the word is used as in a later day—"The Chicago *exhibit*," etc.—it is given *eks-hib'it*.

Exhibition, *ĕx-hi-bi'tion*, *not egz.*

Exhibitive, *ex-hib'i-tive*, *not eks.*

Exhibitor, *ex-hib'it-or*, *not eks.*

Exhibitory, *ex-hib'i-to-ry*, *not eks.*

Exhilarate, *ex-hil'a-rate*, *not eks.*

Exhilaration, *ex-hil-a-rā'tion*, *not eks.*

Exhort, *ex-hôrt'*, *not eks.*

Exhortation, *ex-hor-ta'tion*, *not egz.*

Exhorter, *ex-hôrt'er*, *not eks.*

Exhume, *ĕx-hūme'* (Wore.), *ex-hūme'* (Web., though inconsistent).

Exigence, *ĕx'i-genę*, *not egz.*

Exigency, *ĕx'i-gěn-çy*, *not egz.*

són, ôr, dō, wölf, wööl, möön, þüll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, ðem, ðo, iþ, exist, thy, u-n̄g.

Exile (noun), ēx'ile, *not* egz.

Exile (adj.), ex-ile', *not* eks.

Exile (verb), ēx'ile (Web.), ex-ile', *or* ēx'ile (Worc.).

Exist, ex-ist', *not* eks.

Existence, ex-ist'ençe, *not* eks.

Exit, ēx'it, *not* egz.

Exode, ēx'ode, *not* egz.

Exodus, ēx'o-düs, *not* egz.

Exonerate, ex-ōn'er-āte, *not* eks.

Exoneration, ēx-on-er-ā'tion, *not* eks.

Exorable, ēx'o-ra-ble, *not* egz.

Exorbitant, ex-ōr'bī-tant, *not* eks.

Exorcise, ēx'or-çīše, *not* egz.

Knowles is the only orthoëpist who marks this word ex-ōr'cise. It surely is worthy of consideration; it should at least have a secondary accent. You may *exercise* a crowd, or you may *exorcise* a crowd.

"Do all you can to *exorcise* crowds who are possessed as I am."

Exordium, ex-ōr'di-ūm, *not* eks.

Exotic, ex-ōt'ie, *not* eks.

Expansion, ex-pān'sion, *not* egz.

Expatiate, ex-pā'she-āte, *not* egz.

Expatriate, ex-pā'tri-āte, *not* ex-pāt'ri-āte.

Expatriation, ex-pā-tri-ā'tion, *not* ex-pāt-ri-ā'tion.

Expedient, ex-pē'di-ent, *not* ex-pēd'yent, *nor* ex-pēd'jent.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, short;
āir, īrm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mīen, sīr,

Expenditure, ex-pĕnd'i-tūre, *not* ex-pĕn'di-chur.

See *u*.

Expensive, ex-pĕn'sive, *not* ex-pĕn'zive. See effusive.

Experience, ex-pĕri-ençe, *not* ex-pĕr'i-ençe.

Expert (adj.), ex-pĕrt'.

Expert (verb), ex-pĕrt'.

Expert (noun), ex-pĕrt' (Worc.), ēx'pert, or ex-pĕrt' (Web.).

Explicable, ēx'pli-ea-ble, *not* ex-plie'a-ble.

Explode, ex-plōde', *not* egz.

Exploit (noun and verb), ex-plōit', *not* ēx'plot.

Explore, ex-plōre', *not* egz.

Explosion, ex-plō'zhun, *not* ex-plō'shun. See adhesion.

Explosive, ex-plō'sive, *not* ex-plō'sive. See effusive.

Exponent, ex-pō'nen't, *not* ēx'po-nent.

Export (verb), ex-pōrt'.

Export (noun), ēx'pōrt.

Expose (verb), ex-pōše'.

Expose (noun), ēx-pō-še'.

Expository, ex-pōš'i-to-ry, *not* ex-pōš'i-to-ry.

Expostulate, ex-pōst'u-lāte, *not* ex-pōst'u-late, nor ex-pōs'chu-late.

Expulsion, ex-pūl'shun, *not* ex-pūl'zhun.

Expulsive, ex-pūl'sive, *not* ex-pūl'sive.

Expurgate, ex-pūr'gāte (Worc.), ēx'pur-gāte, or ex-pūr'gāte (Web.). See concentrate.

Expurgator, ex-pūr'gā-tor, or ēx'pur-gā-tor (Worc.);

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, ġem, ġo, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

ěx'pur-gā-tor, or ex-pūr'ga-tor (Web.).

Exquisite, *ěx'qui-šite, not ex-quīš'it.*

Extant, *ěx'tant, not ex-tānt'.*

Extempore, *ex-tēm'po-re, not ex-tēm'pore.*

Extenuate, *ex-tēn'ū-āte, not ex-tēn'ū-āte. See u.*

Extinguish, *ex-tin'gwish, not ex-tin'gwish. See angular.*

Extirpate, *ex-tir'pate (Worc.), ěx'tir-pā-te, or ex-tir'pate (Web.). See concentrate.*

Extirpator, *ex-tir'pa-tor, or ěx'tir-pā-tor (Worc.).
ěx'tir-pā-tor, or ex-tir'pa-to'r (Web.).*

Extol, *ex-tōl', not ex-tōl'.*

Extortion, *ex-tōr'tion, not ex-tōr'tion.*

Extra, *ěx'trā (Web.), ěx'trā (Worc.).*

Extraordinary, *ex-traôr'dī-na-ry, or ěx-tra-ōr'dī-na-ry.*

Extrinsic, *ex-trīn'sie, not ex-trīn'sie.*

Extrude, *ex-trūde', not ex-trūde'. See u.*

Extrusion, *ex-trū'zhun, not ex-trū'shun.*

Exuberance, *ex-ū'ber-ançe, not eks.*

Exuberant, *ex-ū'ber-ant, not eks.*

Exudate, *ěx-n'dāte (Web.), eks (Worc.).*

Exudation, *ěx-n-dā'tion (Web.), eks (Worc.).*

Exude, *ex-ūde' (Web.), eks (Worc.).*

Exult, *ex-ǔlt', not eks.*

Exultant, *ex-ǔlt'ant, not eks.*

Exultation, *ěx-ul-ta'tion, not eks.*

Exultingly, *ex-ǔlt'ing-ly, not eks.*

Exutory, *ex-ū'to-ry, not ěx'u-tō-ry.*

a, ē, i, ū, y, long; ă, ě, ī, ū, ſ, short;
āir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mīen, sīr,

Eyre, âr.

Eyre (Jane), âr, *not* Ir.

Eyrie, } â'ry (Web.), â'ry (Worc.), *not* i'ry.
Eyry, }

There is no authority for i're, though there is one or more for ē'ry, and Worcester stands alone for â'ry, while there are many for a'ry.

F.

F is generally slighted more or less in the matter of pronunciation. It is by no means insignificant, but forms a strong link as an articulative element. It requires a stronger pressure of the lip and teeth than is usually given. Throw the effort beyond the shut position without opening it — *often, of'n.*

Fabric, fă'b'rie, *not* fă'brie.

Fabulist, fă'b'ū-list, *not* fă'bū-list.

Facade, fa-çāde', *or* fa-çādē' (Web.), fa-çādē' (Worc.).

Facial, fă'shal, *not* fă'çī-al, *nor* fă'shal.

Facile, făç'īle, *not* făç'īle.

Fac-simile, făe-sim'i-le.

Factious, făe'shus, *not* făet'yus.

Factory, făe'to-ry, *not* făe'try.

Facture, făet'ūre, *not* făe'chur. See n.

For ease of utterance, yet correct, do not put two non-voiced elements in the same syllable when it can be avoided, as in this case — făe'tūre. See enrapture.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
 gēnt, ean, gēm, gō, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

Fahrenheit, fähr'en-heit (Web.), fähr-en-heit' (Worc.).

In Worcester's list of names in the back of the Unabridged, as also in the School Edition, the *a* is marked short.

Fairy, fâir'y, *not* fâ'r'y.

Faithful, faith'fûl, *not* faith'fûl.

In all similar words make the last syllable fôl.

Fakir, fâ'kir (Web.), fü-kîr', *or* fâ'kir (Worc.).

Falchion, fal'chun (Web.), fal'chun, *or* fal'shun (Worc.).

Falcon, fâ'en, *not* fal'en.

There is very slight authority for the last marking, and it is not sanctioned by either Webster or Worcester.

Falconet, fäl'eo-nêt (Web.), same, *or* fal'eo-nêt (Worc.).

Falconry, fâ'en-ry, *not* fal'en-ry.

Fallen, fäl'l'n (Worc.), fâln (Web.).

Falsetto, fal-së'to (Web.), fäl-së'to. (Worc.).

Familiar, fa-mîl'yar, *not* fa-mîl'i-ar.

Familiarity, fa-mil-yär'i-të (Web.), fa-mil-ye-är'e-te (Worc.).

Family, fäm'i-ly, *not* fäm'ly.

Fanatic, fa-nât'ie, *not* fän'a-tie.

There are many who argue that this should be

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ë, î, õ, û, ÿ, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

făñ'a-tie, if we so accent the word lu'na-tie, or else (they claim), to be consistent, we should say lu năt'-ic. This objection, however, does not emanate from good authority.

Fancy, făñ'çy, *not* fän'çy.

Fandango, fan-dăñ'gō (Web.), fan-dăñ'gō (Worc.).

Webster is correct and is the more consistent in so marking. See angular.

Faneuil (Faneuil Hall), fän'eu-il, *or* fün'el (Worc.), fän'el, *or commonly* fün'el (Web.).

The writer prefers the preference given by Worcester. It is the one most frequently heard in Boston, and is surely more in keeping with the dignity of the place, the dignity of the scenes enacted there, and the dignity of the men. There is a stately tread heard in the pronunciation of the word of three syllables, which is suggestive of times past; there is a slovenliness about the other two that is also suggestive. Selah.

Fangled, fän'gld (Web.); fän'gld (Worc.).

Worcester again inconsistent. See angular.

Fantasia, fan-tă'şì-a.

Faqir, fă-kér' (Web.); fa-quēér' (Worc.).

Far, fär, *not* fûr.

Fardel, fär'del, *not* far-dĕl'.

" Who would *far'dels* bear,
To groan and sweat under a weary life? "

són, ôr, dō, wölf, woöl, mōon, byll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gō, iš, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

Far-fetched, fär'fĕtcht, *not* fär-fĕtcht'.

"Whose pains have earned the *fär'fetched* spoil."

Farewell (interj.), fâre-wĕll' (Web.); fâre-wĕll', or fâre'wĕll (Worc.).

Farewell (noun), fâre'well, *or* fâre-wĕll' (Web.); fâre'well, *or* fâre-wĕll' (Worc.).

Farewell (adj.), fâre'well (Web.); fâre'wĕll, *or* fâre-wĕll' (Worc.).

Farina, fa-ri'na, *or* fa-ri'na (Web.), fa-ri'na (Worc.).

Faro, fâr'o, *not* fa'rō.

Farrago, far-ră'gō, *not* far-rä'gō.

Far-sighted, fär'sight-ed, *not* fär-sight-ed.

Farther, fär'ther. See further.

The correct and genuine orthography is, undoubtedly, *further*, but *farther* is the more common when distance is signified. "Though *further* passes very well for *farther* when *far* is out of sight, we feel the utmost repugnance at saying, 'thus *far* shalt thou go, and no *further*.'"—*Walker*.

Farthest, fär'thest, *not* fär'therst.

Fascia, făsh'i-ă, *not* făç'i-a.

Fast, făst, *not* făst, *nor* făst.

Fasten, făs'n, *not* făs'n.

Faster, făst'er, *not* făst'er.

Fastidious, fas-tid'i-ous, *not* fas-tid'yus, *nor* fas-tig'us.

Father, fă'ther, *not* fă'ther.

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ě, ı, ö, ü, ý, short;
ähr, ürm, ask, ăll, what, ère, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

Father-confessor, *fă'ther-ĕōn'fess-sor*, or *eon-fĕss-sor*.

Fathom, *făth'om*, not *făth'om*.

Fatigue, *fa-tīgue'*, not *fa-tīgue'*.

Fatten, *făt'tn*, not *făt'ten*.

Fatuity, *fa-tū'i-ty*, not *fa-tū'i-ty*.

Faucet, *fău'çet*, not *fă'çet*, nor *făç'et*.

Fault, *făult*, not *făult*.

Faust, *foust*, or *făust* (Web.); *faust*, or *foust* (Worc.).

Favorite, *fa'vor-ite*, not *fa'vor-ite*.

Fawn, *făwn*, not *făwn*.

Fealty, *fē'al-ty*, not *fēl'ty*.

Fearful, *fēar'fūl*, not *fēar'fūl*. See *faithful*.

Feasible, *fēa'si-ble*, not *fēaş'ble*.

Feature, *fēat'ure*, not *fēa'chur*. See *a*.

Febrifugal, *fe-brif'u-gal* (Worc.), *fēb-ri-fū'gal*, or *fe-brif'u-gal*. (Web.).

Febrile, *fē'brite*, or *fēb'rile*.

February, *fēb'rū-a-ry*, not *fēb'u-ā-ry*.

Fecit, *fē'cit*, not *fēç'it*.

Fecund, *fēe'und*, not *fē'eund*.

Fecundate, *fēe'un-date* (Web.), *fe-eūn'date*, or *fēe'-un-date* (Worc.).

Federalist, *fēd'er-al-ist*, not *fēd'erl-list*.

Fee-simple, *fēe'sim-ple*, not *fēē-sim'ple*.

Feigned, *feignd*, not *feign'ed*.

Feignedly, *feign'ed-ly*, not *feignd'ly*.

Feline, *fē'line*, not *fē-line'*.

Feminacy, *fēm'i-na-çy*, not *fēm'i-nan-çy*.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, bōll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, gēm, āgo, iš, exis̄t, thy, n̄ng.

A word rarely used, but when used, rarely used correctly. See effeminacy.

Feminine, fĕm'i-nīn, *not* fĕm'i-nīn.

Femoral, fĕm'o-rāl, *not* fĕ'mo-rāl.

Femur, fĕ'mūr, *not* fĕm'ur.

Fenian, fĕ'ni-an, *not* fĕn'yan.

Feoff, fĕoff, *not* fĕ'off.

Feoffee, fĕof'fee, *or* fĕof-fēē' (Worc.), fĕof-fēē' (Web.).

Ferine, fĕ'rīn, *not* fĕ-rīn'.

Ferment (noun), fĕr'mēnt.

Ferment (verb), fer-měnt'.

Ferriage, fĕr'ri-āgē, *not* fĕr'rage.

Ferrule, fĕr'ril, *or* fĕr'rul (Worc.), fĕr'ril, *or* fĕr'rul (Web.).

Fertile, fĕr'tīl, *not* fĕr'tīl.

Ferule, fĕr'ule (Worc.), fĕr'ril, *or* fĕr'rūl (Worc.).

Fete, fete, *not* fă-tă.

Fetid, fĕt'īd, *not* fĕt'īd.

Feud, feud, *not* feud. See **u**.

Fiasco, fr-ăs'eo (Web.), fr-ăs'eō (Worc.).

Fiat, fi'at, *not* fi-ăt'.

Fibril, fr'bīl, *not* fib'rīle.

Fibrillous, fi-bril'lōus, *or* fib'rīl-loōs.

Worcester gives the same marking with the exception of not marking the first *i* long but obscure.

a, ē, i, ō, u, y, long; ă, ě, ī, ŏ, ū, Ÿ, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, what, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sîr,

Fico, fī'ēō (Worc.), fī'eo (Web.).

"A *fico* for the phrase."

Fidelity, fī-děl'i-ty, *not* fī-děl'i-ty.

Fiduciary, fī-dū'she-a-ry, *not* fī-dū'çī-a-ry. See enunciation.

Fierce, fīrçē, *not* fierçē.

Fiery, fī'er-y, *not* fī'ry.

Figurative, fig'ū-ra-tive, *not* fig'er-a-tive.

Figure, fig'ūre, *not* fig'er.

Filch, fīlch, *not* filçh.

Filial, fil'yāl, *not* fil'li-al.

Filibuster, fil'i-būs-ter, *not* fil-i-būs-ter.

Film, film, *not* fil'um.

Finale, fī-nā'le (Worc.), fī-nā'le. (Web.).

Finance, fī-nāñçē', *not* fī'nāñçē.

Financial, fī-nāñ'shal, *not* fī-nāñ'shal.

Financier, fin-an-çīēr', *not* fi-nan-çīēr'.

This word is not only "*apt to be*" but generally *is mispronounced*.

Finesse, fī-nēsse'.

Finis, fī'nis, *not* fin'is.

Finite, fī'nīte, *not* fi-nīte'.

Fiord, fī-ôrd' (Worc.), fyôrd, in one syllable (Web.).

First, fīrst, *not* fūst.

Fissure, fish'yur (Worc.), fish'ūr (Web.).

Fistula, fist'u-la, *not* fis'chu-la.

Fitful, fit'fūl, *not* fit'fūl. See faithful.

Fixture, fixt'ūre, *not* fix'chur.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, būll, ûrn, rûde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iš, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

- Flaccid**, flæç'cid, *not* flæk'íd.
Flagolet, fläg'o-lët, *not* fläg-o-lët'.
Flambeau, fläm'bō, *not* fläm-bō'.
Flannel, flän'nel, *not* flän'l.
Flare, flâre, *not* flare.
Flash, flâsh, *not* flash.
Flask, flâsk, *not* flask.
Flatten, flät'tn, *not* flät'ten.
Flattery, flät'ter-y, *not* flät'ry.
Flatulence, flät'u-lënce, *not* flät'chu-lënce. See u.
Flaunt, fläunt, *not* fläunt.
Flaw, flâw, *not* flâw.
Flaxen, fläx'n, *not* fläx'en.
Fleur de lis, fleür de lë' (Web.), fleür de lë' (Worc.).
Flew, flu, *not* flu.
Flimsy, flîm'sy, *not* flîm'sy.
Flora, flô'ra, *not* flô'ra.
Floral, flô'râl, *not* flô'râl.
Florentine, flôr'en-tîne, *or* flôr'en-tîne (Web.), flôr'-en-tîne, *or* flôr'en-tîne (Worc.).
Florid, flôr'id, *not* flô'rid.
Florin, flôr'in, *not* flô'rîn.
Florist, flô'rîst, *not* flô'rîst.
Floss, flôss, *not* flôss.
Flour, flour, *not* flou'er (*blend in one syllable*).
Flourish, floür'ish, *not* floûr'ish.
Flower, flow'er, *not* like flour.
Fluctuate, flüet'u-åte, *not* flüe'chu-åte. See u; also facture.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; å, ē, I, ö, ü, ÿ, short;
 áir, árm, ásk, áll, whátt, ére, érr, prey, mién, sír,

Flue, flūe, *not* flūē. See **ū**.

Fluency, flū'en-çy, *not* flū'en-çy. See **ū**.

Fluid, flū'id, *not* flū'iid. See **ū**.

Flume, flūme, *not* flūme. See **ū**.

Flunky, flūn'ky (Web.), flank'y (Worc.). See **an-gular**.

Flurry, flür'ry, *not* flûr'ry.

Flute, flute, *not* flûte.

Fob, fōb, *not* fōb.

Focile, fō'çile, *not* fōç'ile.

Fœticide, fēt'i-çide, *not* fēt'i-çide.

Fog, fōg, *not* fäg, *nor* fōg.

Foliage, fō'l-i-äge, *not* fōl'yäge.

Folio, fō'l-i-ō, *or* fōl'yō.

Webster does not mark the last *o* in either.

Fond, fōnd, *not* fônd.

Food, fōod, *not* fôod.

For, fôr, *not* fōr.

Forage, fôr'äge, *not* fôr'age.

Forbade, for-bâde', *not* for-bâde'.

Forbidden, for-bid'dn, *not* for-bid'den.

Force, fôrçe, *not* fôrçe.

Forceps, fôr'çeps, *not* fôr'ceps.

Forecast (noun), fôre'eäst.

Forecast (verb), fôre-eäst', *not* fôre-eäst'.

Forecastle, fôre'eäsl. (Web.); fôre'eäsl (Worc.).

Forefather, fôre'fâ-ther (Web.), fôre'fâ-ther, *or* fôre-fâ'ther (Worc.).

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, bŷll, ûrn, rûde,
çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo, iš, ex̄ist, thy, n-n̄g.

- Forehead**, fôr'ed (Web.), fôr'ed, or fôr'hëd (Worc.).
Foreign, fôr'eign, not fôr'eign.
Foremast, fôre'mâst, not fôre'mâst.
Foremost, fôre'môst, not fôre'môst.
Forenoon, fôre'nôon, not fôre-nôon'.
Forensic, fo-rën'sie, not fo-rën'sie.
Fore-ordain, fôre-or-dain', not fôre-ôr-dain'.
Forepart, fôre'pärt, not fôre-pärt'.
Forest, fôr'est, not fôr'est.
Forfeit, fôr'feit, not fôr'feit.
Forfeiture, fôr'feit-ure, not fôr'fi-chur. See **u**.
Forge, fôrge, not fôrge.
Forgery, fôr'ger-y, not fôr'ger-y.
Forget, for-gët', not for-git'.
Forgetful, for-gët'ful, not for-gët'ful.
Forlorn, for-lôrn', not for-lôrn'.
Form, fôrm (Web.), fôrm, or fôrm (Worc.).
Formidable, fôr'mi-da-ble, not for-mid'a-ble.
Formula, fôr'mu-lâ.

The *u* is unmarked by Webster and Worcester.

The dot placed underneath a vowel in Worcester's signifies that the vowel is obscure, but it does not say *what* vowel, *i. e.*, **u** or **ü**. One may say fôr'-mu-la, or fôr'-mû-la. The absence of a mark in Webster's, as in this case, designates the same as the dot in Worcester's, and thereby sanctions either pronunciation. See our Critical Survey.

Worcester's school dictionary gives it long *u*, unaccented.

a, **ĕ**, **i**, **o**, **u**, **y**, long; **ă**, **ĕ**, **î**, **ö**, **ü**, **ÿ**, short;
âir, **ârm**, **âsk**, **âll**, **whât**, **êre**, **êrr**, **prey**, **mïen**, **sîr**,

Forsooth, for-sooth', *not* for-sooth'.

Fort, fôrt, *not* fôrt.

Fortify, fôr'ti-fy, *not* fôr'ti-fy.

Fortissimo, for-tis'si-mô.

Fortitude, fôr'ti-tüde, *not* fôr'ti-tüde.

Fortnight, fôrt'night, *or* fôrt'nit (Worc.), fôrt'night (Web.).

Fortuitous, for-tü'i-toüs, *not* for-tü'i-tous. See u.

Fortunate, fôrt'ü-nate, *not* fôr'chu-nate. See u.

Fortune, fôrt'üne, *not* fôr'chun. See u.

Forty, fôr'ty, *not* fôr'ty.

Forum, fô'rüm, *not* fô'rüm.

Forward, fôr'ward, *not* fôr'urd, *nor* for-wärd'.

Fossil, fôs'sil, *not* fôs'sil.

Foster, fôs'ter, *not* fôs'ter.

Foundery, found'er-y, *not* found'ry.

Fountain, foun'tin, *not* fount'n.

Four, fôur, *not* fôur,

I did so, fôr there were fôur of them.

Fracas, frä'eas (Web.), fra'eas, *or* frä-eä' (Worc.).

This is sufficiently Anglicized to say frä'eas. It is surely not in good taste to use the second marking given by Worcester — frä-eä'.

Fracture, fræt'üre, *not* fræ'e'chur. See u, also fracture.

Fragile, fräg'ile, *not* fräg'ile.

Fragmentary, fräg'men-ta-ry (Worc.), fräg'ment-a-ry (Web.). See note next page.

són, ôr, dô, wôlf, wôl, mōn, bûll, ûrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gô, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

The syllabification by Webster is even more difficult of pronunciation than that given by Worcester. If there were a secondary accent on the penultimate the difficulty would be removed.

France, frānṣe, *not* frānṣē.

Franchise, frān'chiṣe, *not* frān'chiṣē.

Francolin, frān'eo-līn.

Frankincense, frānk'in-çēnse (Worc.), frank-in'-
çēnse, or frānk'in-çēnse (Web.).

The majority of the orthoëpists are in favor of first marking (Worcester's), though ease of utterance shifts the accent to the second syllable (Webster's); hence is largely preferred.

Fraternize, frā'ter-nīze, or fra-tēr'nīze (Web.), fra-
tēr'nīze (Worc.).

Haldeman favors frāt'er-nīze.

Fratricide, frāt'ri-çīde, *not* frāt'ri-çīde.

Fraudulent, frāud'u-lēnt, *not* frāud'ju-lēnt. See **u**.

Fraught, frāught, *not* frāught.

Free-hearted, free'heärt-ed, *not* free-heärt'ed.

Free-love, frēē-lōvē' (Web.); frēē'lōvē (Worc.).

Freemason, frēē'mā-sn, *not* frēē-mā'sn.

Free-will (noun), frēē-will' (Web.), frēē'will (Worc.).

Free-will (adj.), frēē'will.

Frequent (adj.), frē'quent.

Frequent (verb), fre-quēnt', *not* frē'quent.

This is the correct pronunciation of the word,

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; å, ë, I, ü, ü, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sîr,

when used as a verb, *i. e.*, as far as orthoëpists are concerned, but not so when considering usage.

Freshen, frēsh'n (Web.), frēsh'shn (Worc.).

Worcester doubles the final consonant or consonants preceding *en*, when *e* is silent. It is not so marked in pronunciation in the other words in this list; hence, we have not made a note of the difference between Webster and Worcester, where such words are given.

Fretful, frēt'fūl, *not* frēt'fūl. See faithful.

Fricassee, frie-as-sēē', *not* frie-a-sēē'.

This word has become fully Anglicized.

Friends, friēndš, *not* friēnš.

Frighten, frīght'n, *not* frīght'en.

Frightful, frīght'fūl, *not* frīght'fūl. See faithful.

Froebel, frōe'bel.

When spoken correctly, the *o* thus marked has the sound of ē, given with the lips rounded, as in the position of *o*. See Goethe.

Frog, frōg, *not* frōg, *nor* frōg.

From, frōm, *not* frōm.

Frontier, frōnt'iēr, *not* frōn-tiēr', *nor* frōn-tiēr'.

Frontispiece, frōn'tis-piēce, *not* frōn'tis-piēce.

Frost, frōst (Web.), frōst, *or* frōst (Worc.). See costly.

Frost-bitten, frōst'bit tn (Web.), frōst', *or* frōst'-bit-tn (Worc.).

són, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, būll, ûrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iš, exiſt, thy, n=ng.

Froth, frōth (Web.), frōth, or frōth (Worc.). See costly.

Froude, frōd, (Web.); froude (Worc.).

Frozen, frō'zn, not frō'zen.

Frugal, frū'gal, not fru'gal.

Fruit, frūt, not frāit.

Fruitful, frūt'fūl, not frūt'fūl.

Fuchsia, fū'she-a (Worc.); fūeh'sī-ā (Web.).

Webster marks this word fūch'sī-ā, thus making the *u* long and agreeing with Worcester in his marking; but he respells it for pronunciation, and marks it in such a way that it agrees with the pronunciation of the German botanist (Fuchs).

Fuel, fū'el, not fū'ul.

Fugue, fūgue (only one syllable.)

Fulcrum, fūl'erum, not fōol'erum.

Fulminate, fūl'mi-nātē, not fōol'mi-nate.

Fulsome, fūl'some, not fōol'some.

Funereal, fu-nē're-al, not fu-nē'r'i-al.

Furniture, fūr'ni-ture, not fūr'ni-chur. See *n.*

Furor, fū'rōr (Worc.), fū'ror (Web.).

Furry, fūr'ry, not fūr'ry.

Further, fūr'ther. See *farther*.

"Upon *further* consideration I'll go ten miles *farther*."

"*Further*, I have to say, you will find him at the *farther* end of town."

Furthest, fūr'thest not fūr'therst.

Fusible, fū'si-ble, not fū'si-ble.

a, ē, i, ō, u, y, long ; ă, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short ;
âir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mīen, sīr,

Fusillade (noun), *fū'sil-lādē* (Web.), *fu-sil-lādē'* (Worc.).

Fusion, *fū'zhūn*, *not fū'shūn*.

Fustian, *fūst'yan*, *not fūs'chan*.

Futile, *fū'tīlē*, *not fu'tīlē*.

Future, *fūt'ūrē*, *not fu'chūrē*. See **a**.

Futurity, *fu-tū'rī-tēy*, *not fu-chūr'i-tēy*, *nor fu-tū'rī-tēy*.

G.

G has two sounds, arbitrarily called "hard" and "soft." The "hard" g is made with the back of the tongue, as in the word *go*; the "soft" g is made with the point of the tongue, as in the word *George*. As in the case of *b* and *d*, there should be no explosive sound following the utterance of this consonant when made with the back of the tongue. Keep the position closed, but send the voice beyond the shut position. See practice exercises given under consonants; also, see *b* and *d*.

Gabardine, *gāb-är-dīnē'*, *not gāb-är-dīnē'*.

Gaelic, *gāe'lie*, *not gāl'ie*.

Gainsay, *gāin-sāy'*, or *gāin'sāy*.

Gala, *gā'lā*, *not gā'lā*.

Galilean, *gāl-i-lē'an*, *not gā-lil'e-an*.

Galileo, *gāl-i-lē'o*, *not gā-lil'e-o*.

Gallant (daring), *gāl'lānt*.

Gallant (polite), *gāl-lānt'* (Worc.), *gāl-lānt'* (Web.).

Gallantly (in a brave manner), *gāl'lānt-ly*.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iš, exisit, thy, n-n̄ng.

Gallantly (in a polite manner), *gäl-länt'ly* (Worc.),
gal-länt'ly (Web.).

Gallery, *gäl'ler-y*, *not gäl'ry*.

Galliambic, *gäl-li-äm'bie*, *not gal-li'am-bie*.

Gallic, *gäl'lie*, *not gä'lie*.

Gallows, *gäl'lus*, *not gäl'lows*. See bellows.

Galsome, *gäl'some*, *not gäl'some*.

Gambetta, *gäm-bët'ë*; French, *göng-bëh-tä'*.

Gamin, *ga-mäng'*, *not gäm'in*.

So say the authorities. The trouble is, the word is used indiscriminately; hence, the term, as well as the pronunciation, is incorrect. Until it becomes Anglicized to *gäm'in*, we would hesitate using the word when a plain English word would better serve the purpose. Worcester gives no accent.

Ganglion, *gän'gli-on*, *not gän'gli-on*. See angular.

Gangrene, *gän'grëne*, *not gän'grëne*. See angular.

Gaol, *gäol*; same as jail.

The word is now obsolete. It is the only word in the language where *g* is "soft" before *a*.

Gape, *gäpe* (Web.), *gäpe*, or *gäpe* (Worc.), *not gäpe*.

Garden, *gär'dn* (Web.), *gär'dn*, or *gär'den* (Worc.).

Gargle, *gär'gle*, *not gûr'gle*.

Garibaldi, *gär-i-bäl'di*; Italian, *gä-rü-bäl'di*.

Garish, *gär'ish*, *not gä'r'ish*.

Garrison, *gär'ri-sn*, *not gä'r'ri-ṣn*.

Garrot, *gär'rot*.

Garrote (noun and verb), *gär-röte'*.

ä, e, i, ö, ü, y, long; **ă, ē, ī, ö, ü, ý**, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

Garrulous, *gärr'ruhs*, *not* *gärr'u-lous*.

Gas, *gäss*, *not* *gäš*.

Webster remarks: "Pronounced *gäš* to some extent." So are very many words pronounced incorrectly "to some extent."

Gaseous, *gäš'e-oüs* (Web.), *gäš'e-oüs*, or *gä'se-oüs* (Worc.).

Gasoline, *gäš'o-line*, *not* *gäš'o-line*.

This word is also written *gasolene*, in which case the sound of long *e* is allowable on the last syllable; hence, in talking, either pronunciation is allowable, but in reading, the orthoëpy would depend upon the orthography.

Gasometer, *gäš-öm'e-ter* (Web.), *gä-söm'i-ter* (Worc.).

Gasp, *gäsp*, *not* *gäsp*.

Gastric, *gäš'trie*, *not* *gäš'trie*.

Gather, *gäth'er*, *not* *gëth'er*.

Gaudy, *gäu'dy*, *not* *gäu'dy*.

Gaunt, *gäunt*, *not* *gäunt*.

Gauntlet, *gäunt'let*, *not* *gaunt'let*.

Gavel, *gäv'el*, *not* *gä'vel*.

Gehenna, *ge-hěn'nä*, *not* *ga-hěn'nä*.

Gelatine, *gel'a-tine*, *not* *gél'a-tíne*.

Gemini, *gém'i-ni*, *not* *gém'i-ni*.

Gendarme, *zhöng-därm'*(Web.); *zhän-därm'*(Worc.).

See encore.

són, ôr, dø, wölf, wööl, mœon, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, géem, gó, is, exist, thy, n=ng.

Genealogical, gĕn-e-a-lög'ie-al, *not* gĕ-ne-a-lög'ie-al.

Some of the orthoëpists divide the syllables *log-ic* in this form, lög-jic. This is really giving an extra *d*, phonetically speaking, as the “soft” g is composed of *dzh*. This is not so noticeable, however, in such words as in the word *suggest*, which is given with both markings.

Genealogy, gĕn-e-ă'l'o-gy, *not* gĕ-ne-ă'l'o-gy.

There is an abundance of authority for the latter marking, but it is not allowed by either Webster or Worcester.

Generally, gĕn'er-al-ly, *not* gĕn'er-ly.

Genesis, gĕn'e-sis, *not* gĕn'e-sus.

Genial, gĕni-al, *not* gĕn'yal.

Geniality, gĕ-ni-ă'l'i-ty, *not* gĕn-yă'l'i-ty.

Genius, gĕn'yus (Web.), gĕn'yus, *or* gĕni-üs (Worc.).

Genius (a spirit), gĕni-üs.

Genii, gĕni-i, *not* gĕn'i.

Genoa, gĕn'o-a, *not* gĕ-nō'a; **Italian**, gĕn'o-vă.

Gentile, gĕn'tile, *not* gĕn'tile.

Gents, a corruption not admissible in good society.

Genuine, gĕn'u-ine, *not* gĕn'u-ine.

Geoffrey, gĕf'ry.

Geography, gĕ-ög'ra-phy, *not* gĕg'ra-phy.

Geometry, gĕ-öm'e-try, *not* gĕm'e-try.

Gerome, zha-rōme', *not* ge-rōme'.

Gerund, gĕr'und, *not* gĕr'und.

Gesture, gĕst'ure, *not* gĕs'chur, *nor* gĕs'chur.

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; å, ē, i, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, årr, prey, mien, sir,

Get, ġēt, *not* ġit.

Geyser, ġey'ser, *not* ġey'şer.

Ghastly, ġhāst'ly, *not* ġhāst'ly.

Gherkin, ġhēr'kin, *not* ġhēr'kin.

Ghoul, ġhōul, *not* ġhōul, *nor* ghoul.

Ghent, ġēnt (Web.); same, *or* gōng (Worc.).

Giaour, ġour, *not* ġoôr.

Gibber, ġib'ber, *not* ġib'ber.

Gibberish, ġib'ber-ish, *not* ġib'ber-ish.

Gibbet, ġib'bet, *not* ġib'bet.

Gibbous, ġib'boüs, *not* ġib'boüs.

Giblets, ġib'lets, *not* ġib'lets.

Gigantean, ġi-gan-tē'an,

Gigantic, ġi-gān'tie, *not* ġi-gān'tie.

Giraffe, ġi-räffe', *not* ġi-räffe', *nor* ġi-raffe'.

Girl, ġirl, *not* ġěrl.

Gives, ġiveş, *not* ġIveş.

Given, ġiv'vn, *not* ġiv'en.

Glacial, ġla'shal (Web.), ġla'she-al (Worc.).

Glacier, ġla'çier, *or* ġläç'i-er (Web.), ġläç'i-er (Worc.).

Glacis, ġla'çis, *or* ġla çis' (Web.), ġla'çis, *or* ġla çis (Worc.).

Gladden, ġlăd'dn, *not* ġlăd'den.

Gladiator, ġlăd'i-ä-tor, *not* ġlăd-i-ä-tor.

Gladiolus, ġla-dī'o-lus, *not* ġlăd-i-ō'lus.

Glamour, ġla'mour, *not* ġlăm'our.

Glance, ġlānče, *not* ġlānče, *nor* ġlānče.

Gland, ġlănd, *not* ġlănd.

Glare, glâre.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōon, būll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, ġem, ġo, iš, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

Glasgow, *gläs'gō* (Web.); same, or *gläsh'gōw* (Worc.).

Glass, *gläss*, *not gläss*, *nor glass*.

Glassy, *gläss'y*, *not gläss'y*.

Glib, *glib*, *not glib*.

Glisten, *glis'n*, *not glis'ten*.

Globule, *glöb'üle*, *not glöb'ule*.

Gloss, *glöss*, *not glöss*.

Glossary, *glös'sa-ry*, *not glös'sa-ry*.

Gloucester, *glös'ter*.

Glucose, *glü'eōse*, *not glü'cōse*.

Glue, *glüe*, *not glüe*. See *ü*.

Gluten, *glü'ten*, *not glü'tn*.

Glutton, *glüt'tn*, *not glüt'ton*.

Glycerine, *glyç'er-ine*, *not glyç'rīne*.

Gneiss, *gneiss*, *not gnē'iss*.

G before *n* at the beginning of words is silent.

Gob, *gōb*, *not gōb*.

God, *Gōd*, *not Gäd*, *nor Gōd*.

Goethe, *gō'teh*, *not gür'ta*, *nor gā'ta*.

The ö thus marked signifies that the vowel has the sound of short *e*, given with the lips rounded. See Fröbel.

Goggles, *gōg'gles*, *not gōg'gles*.

Going, *gō'ing*, *not gōin*, *nor gōrn*.

Golden, *gōld'n*, *not gōld'en*.

Gondola, *gōn'do-la*, *not gōn-dō'la*.

Gone, *gōne* (Web.), *gōne*, or *gōne* (Worc.).

Gong, *gōng*, *not gōng*.

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, ī, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, what, êre, èrr, prey, mïen, sîr,

Good-natured, *gōod'nāt'-ūred* (Worc.); *gōod-nāt'ured* (Web.).

Worcester gives these accents very nearly even, while Webster makes a strong distinction. He is not consistent, however, in his marking, for he gives us *ill'nāt-ured* and *gōod-nāt'ured*.

Gooseberry, *gōōše'bēr-ry*, *not* *gōose'bēr-ry*.

Gordian, *gōr'di-an*, *not* *gōrd'yan*, *nor* *gōr'jun*.

Gorgeous, *gōr'geoōs*, *not* *gōr'ge-oōs*.

Gormand, *gōr'mand*, *not* *gōr'mand*.

Gosling, *gōs'ling*, *not* *gōs'lin*.

Gospel, *gōs'pel*, *not* *gōs'pel*.

Gossamer, *gōs'sa-mer*, *not* *gōs'ṣa-mer*.

Gossip, *gōs'sip*, *not* *gōs'sip*.

Gothamist, *gōth'am-īst* (Worc.), *gō'tham-īst*, *or* *gōth'am-Ist* (Web.).

Gothamite, *gō'tham-īte*, *or* *gōth'am-īte*.

Gothic, *gōth'īe*, *not* *gōth'īe*.

Gouge, *gōuge* (Web.), *gōuge*, *or* *gōuȝe* (Worc.).

Gourd, *gōurd* (Web.), *gōurd*, *or* *gōurd* (Worc.).

Gourmand, *gōur'mänd*, *not* *gōur'mand*.

Government, *gōv'ern-ment*, *not* *gōv'er-ment*.

Governor, *gōv'ern-or*, *not* *gōv'ner*.

Gown, *gōwn*, *not* *gownd*.

Graceful, *grāçefūl*, *not* *grāçefūl*. See *faithful*.

Gradual, *grād'u-al*, *not* *grād'ju-al*. See *u*.

Graduate, *grād'u-āte*, *not* *grād'ju-ate*. See *u*.

Graft, *grāft*, *not* *grāft*.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, bȳll, ûrn, rȳde,
çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo, iš, ex̄ist, thy, n-ng.

- Granary, *grān'a-ry*, *not grān'a-ry*.
 Grand, *grānd*, *not grānd nor gränd*.
 Grandeur, *grānd'eur*, *not grānd'jur*.
 Grandmother, *grānd'mōth-er*, *not grān'mōth-er*.
 Grant, *grānt*, *not grānt*.
 Granule, *grān'ule*, *not grān'ule*.
 Grasp, *grāsp*, *not grāsp*.
 Grass, *grāss*, *not gräss*.
 Grass-widow, *grāss'wid-ōw*, *not gräss-wid'ōw*.
 Grassy, *grāss'y*, *not gräss'y*.
 Grateful, *grāte'fūl*, *not grāte'fūl*. See faithful.
 Gratiano, *grā-she-ă'no*, *not grä-she-ă'n'o*.
 Gratis, *grā'tis*, *not grät'is*.
 Gratitude, *grāt'i-tüde*, *not grät'i-tüde*. See *u*.
 Gratuitous, *gra-tū'i-toüs*, *not grā-tū'i-toüs*. See *u*.
 Gratitude, *gra-tū'i-ty*, *not grā-tū'i-ty*.
 Gravel, *grāv'el*, *not gräv'l*.
 Graven, *grā'vn*, *not gräv'en*.
 Grease (noun), *grēase*, *not grēaše*.
 Grease (verb), *grēaše* (Worc.), *grēaše*, or *grēase* (Web.).
 Greasy, *grēaš'y* (Worc.), *grēaš'y*, or *grēas'y* (Web.).

The latter pronunciation allowed by Webster jars on a sensitive ear, and is almost wholly disregarded.

- Gregorian, *gre-ğō'ri-an*, *not grēğ-o-ri'an*
 Gridiron, *ğrid'i-urn*, *not grīd'i-ron*.
 Grievous, *ğriēv'oüs*, *not grīēv'yus*.

ă, ē, ī, ǒ, ă, y, long; ă, ē, ī, ǒ, ū, ſ, short;
 āir, īrm, āsk, ăll, whăt, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sîr,

- Grimace**, *gri-mäç'*, *not* *grim'açē*.
Grimalkin, *gri-mäl'kin*, *not* *grí-mäl'kin*.
Grime, *gríme*, *not* *grím*.
Grimly, *grím'ly*, *not* *gríme'ly*.
Grimy, *grí'my*, *not* *grím'y*.
Gripe, *grípe*, *not* *grípe*.
Grisly, *gríš'ly*, *not* *grís'ly*.
Groat, *grōat*, *not* *grōat*.
Grocery, *grō'cer-y*, *not* *grōç'ry*.
Gross, *grōss*, *not* *grōss*.
Grosvenor, *grōv'nor*.
Grouse, *gróuse*, *not* *gróuse*.
Grovel, *grōv'l*, *not* *grōv'el*.
Growse, *grōwse*, *not* *grōwse*.
Gruel, *grū'el*, *not* *grū'ul*.
Guano, *gwā'no*.
Guarantee (verb or noun), *guär-an-tēē*.
Guaranty (noun), *guär'an-ty*.

When the orthography of the verb is that of the noun, like the noun it has the accent on the first syllable.

Webster states that “*guaranty* is the prevalent form of writing the word among legal writers and in law books, in the U. S., both for the verb and the substantive. *Guarantee* is the form most commonly used in Eng.”

Guardian, *guärd'i-an* (Web.); *guär'di-an*, or *guard'-yan* (Worc.), *not* *guär-dēn'*.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, būll, ûrn, rüde,
 çent, ean, gēm, gō, iṣ, exist, thy, n-n̄ng.

Guava, *ḡwā'va*, *not ḡwā'va*.

Gubernatorial, *ḡu-ber-na-tō'ri-al*, *not ḡu-ber-na-tō-ri-al*.

Guerdon, *ḡuēr'don*, *not ḡwēr'don*.

Guide, *ḡuide*, *not ḡyid*.

The *u* has no influence on the *i*; it is simply *ḡid*.

Guild, *ḡuild*, *not ḡuild*.

Guileful, *ḡuile'fūl*, *not ḡuile'fūl*. See *faithful*.

Guillotine, *ḡuī'lō-tīne* (Web.); *ḡuīl-lo-tīne'* (Worc.).

Guillotine, (verb) *guīl-lo-tīne'*.

Guipure, *ḡe-pūre'*.

Guizot, *ge-zo'*, or *gwe-zo'* (Web.); *gwe'zo* or *ge'zo* (Worc.).

Gum, *ḡūm*, *not ḡūm* (a very common error).

Gum-arabic, *ḡūm-ă'rā-bie*, *not ḡūm-a-rā'bie*.

Gumption, *ḡūmp'shun* (Web.); *ḡūm'shun* (Worc.).

"When *p* is preceded by *m* in the same syllable, and followed by *t* or *k* in the next syllable, it is more properly sounded."—*Webster*, 84.

Gunstock, *ḡūn'stōck*, *not ḡūn'stōck*.

Gustavus, *ḡüs-tā'vus*, *not ḡüs-tā'vas*.

Gutenberg, *ḡu'ten-bērḡ*, (Web.); *ḡu'ten-bērḡ*, (Worc.)

Guthrie, *ḡūth'rīe*, *not ḡūth'rīe*.

Gutta-percha, *ḡūt'tā-pēr'chā*, *not ḡūt-tā-pēr'eha*.

Webster gives a primary accent to the first syllable, and secondary to the penultimate, while *Worcester* marks them with about equal stress.

Guttural, *ḡūt'tur-al*, *not ḡūt'rāl*.

a, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short;
āir, īrm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mēn, sīr,

Guyon, *guy'on* or *gwē-yōng'* (Worc.); *gy'on* (Web.).

Guyot, *ge-ōt*.

Guzman, *gōoth-män'*.

Gybe, *gybe*, *not gybe*.

Gymnasium, *gym-nā'si-um* (Web.); *gym-na'zhe-ūm* (Worc.).

Gypsum, *gÿp'sum*, *not gÿp'sum*.

Gyration, *gy-rā'tion*, *not gy-rā'tion*.

Gyves, *gyves*, *not gyves*.

H.

H is generally treated as an "aspirate." The term, like many others, is too indefinite, and too indiscriminately used. The dictionary defines aspirate as "rough breathing." We are informed that "in many words *h* is silent, and in many it is not." This is not very positive. The only definite rule given is, "*H* is always silent after *r*, as in *rheum*, *rhetoric*, *rhapsody*, etc."

Habakkuk, *hăb'ak-kük* or *ha-băk'kuk*.

Habeas Corpus, *hă'be-as eōr'pus*, *not hă'be-as eōr'pus*.

Haberdine, *hăb-er-dīn'* (Worc.); same, or *hăb'er-dīn* (Web.).

Habergeon, *ha-bĕr'gē-on*, *not hăb-er-gĕ'on*.

Habitual, *ha-bit'u-al*, *not ha-bit'chu-al*. See *u*.

Habituat, *ha-bit'u-ate*, *not ha-bit'chu-ate*. See *u*.

Habitude, *hăb'i-tüde*, *not hăb'i-tüde*. See *u*.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōon, būll, ūrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gō, iš, exist, thy, n-ŋg.

Haft, häft, *not* häft.

Hagiarchy, ha'gi-är-ehy.

Ha-ha, hä-hä', *not* hä-hä'.

Halberd, hal'berd (Web.); häl'berd, *or* hä'l'berd (Worc.).

Halcyon, hä'l'cy-on (Web.); hä'l'she-un, *or* hä'l'cy-on (Worc.).

Hale, hale, *or* hale.

"This word in familiar language is corrupted beyond recovery into *haul*; but solemn speaking still requires the regular sound, rhyming with *pale*; the other sound would, in this case, be gross and vulgar."—*Walker*.

"Lest he *hale* thee to the judge."

Half, hälf, *not* hälf (*l* is silent).

Halfpenny, hä'pěn-ny, häp'pěn-ny, *or* häf'pěn-ny (Worc.).

Webster allows all of these pronunciations, but reverses the order in the matter of preference.

Halibut, hal'i-but, *not* hä'l'i-but.

Halleluiah, } häl-le-lu'yā (Web.).

Hallelujah, } häl-le-lu'ya (Worc.).

Halloo, hal-lōō', *not* hel-lō'.

Hallucination, hal-lu-çī-nā'tion, *not* hal-lu-çī-nā'tion.

Halo, hä'lō, *not* hä'lō.

Halves, hälvēs, *not* hälv̄s (*l* is silent).

Hand, hănd, *not* händ.

Handcuffed, händ'eūft, *not* hän'eūft.

a, ē, i, o, u, y, long; ä, ě, ī, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärml, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

- Handful**, hănd'fūl, *not* hăñ'fūl.
Handkerchief, hăñ'ker-chīf.
Handle, hăñ'dle, *not* hăñ'dul. See *cuddle*.
Handling, hănd'ling, *not* hăñ'dl-ing.
Handsome, hăñ'sōme, *not* hănd'sōme,
Happen, hăp'pn, *not* hăp'pen.
Harass, hăr'ass, *not* ha-răss'.
Harbor, hăr'bor, *not* är'bor.
Harden, härd'n, *not* härd'en.
Hare, hâre, *not* hăre.
Harem, hă'rem (Web.); hă'rem, *or* hă'rem (Worc.).
Harlequin, hăr'le-kīn (Worc.); härl'le-kīn, *or* hăr'le-quīn (Web.).

Here is another illustration of inconsistency. The word is only partly Anglicized when pronouncing the last syllable *kin*, yet it is the marking of almost all the orthoëpists.

- Harmonica**, har-mōñ'i-ea, *not* har-mōñ'ni-ea.
Has, hăš, *not* hĕš.
Hasp, häsp, *not* hăsp.
Hassock, hăš'sock, *not* hăš'sik.
Hasten, hăš'n, *not* has'ten.
Hateful, hate'fūl, *not* hate'fūl. See *faithful*.
Haughty, häugh'ty, *not* häugh'ty.
Haunch, häunch, *not* hăunch.
Haunt, häunt, *not* hăunt.
Have, häve, *not* hĕv.
Haven, hă'vn, *not* hă'ven.

- Haverill, hā'ver-il (U. S.); hăv'er-il (Eng.).
 Hawaii, hă-wi'e (Web.); ha-wi'e (Worc.).
 Hawaiian, ha-wi'yan.
 Haydn, hăy'dn; German, hay'dn.
 Hayfever, hăy'fē-ver, *not* hay-fē-ver.
 Hazel, hă'z'l, *not* hă'zel.
 Healthful, hěalth'fūl, *not* hěalth'fūl. See faithful.
 Heard, hěard, *not* hěard.
 Hearken, heärk'n, *not* heärk'en.
 Hearth, heärth, *not* hěarth, except by poetic license.
 Heathen, hěa'thn, *not* hěa'then.
 Heather, hěath'er (Web.); hěath'er (Worc.).
 Heathy, hěath'y, *not* hěath'y.
 Heaven, hěav'n, *not* hěav'en.
 Hebe, hě'be, *not* hěbe.
 Hebraism, hě'bra-īsm (Web.); same, or hěb'ra-īsm (Worc.).
 Hebraist, hě'bra-īst (Web.); same, or hěb'ra-īst (Worc.).
 Hebraize, hě'bra-īze (Web.); same, or hěb'ra-īze
 Hebrew, hě'bry, *not* hě'bry. [(Worc.)].
 Hecatomb, hě'e'a-tōm, *not* hě'e'a-tōm.
 Heedful, hěēd'fūl, *not* hěēd'fūl. See faithful.
 Hegel, hē'gĕl, *not* hēg'el.
 Hegira, he-gī'ra, or hēg'i-ra.
 Heigh, heigh, *not* heigh.
 Heigh-ho, heigh'hō, *not* heigh-ō'.
 Height, height, *not* heighthth.

The association of this word *height* with *length*,

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; ä, ě, I, ö, ü, ý, short;
 air, arm, ask, all, what, ère, ërr, prey, mien, sir,

breadth, depth is probably what causes the additional *th* which we so often hear.

Heighten, height'n, *not* height'en.

Heine, hī'neh, *not* hīne.

The final *e* in German is never silent.

Heinous, hēin'oūs, *not* hēin'oūs.

Heir, êir, *not* eir.

Heiress, êir'ess, *not* hēir'ess.

Helen, hēl'en *not* hēl'un.

Heliotrope, hēli-o-trōpe, *not* hēl'ya-trōpe.

Hellenic, hēl'len-ic, *or* hel-lēn'ic (Worc.); hel-lēn'ic, *or* hel-lē'nic (Web.).

Helm, hēlm, *not* hēl'um.

Helot, hēl'ot (Worc.); hē'lot, *or* hēl'ot (Web.).

Helpful, hēlp'fūl, *not* hēlp'fūl. See faithful.

Hemans (Mrs.), hēm'anṣ, *not* hē'manṣ.

Hemiopia, hēm-i-ō'pi-a, *not* hēm-i-o-př'a.

Hemistich, hēm'i-stīch (Web.); hēm'is-tīch, *or* he-mīs'tīch (Worc.).

Hempen, hēmp'n, *not* hēmp'en.

Henceforth, hēnče'fōrth, *or* hēnče-fōrth'; Webster same, transposed.

Hepatitis, hēp-a-tī'tis, *not* he-pāt'i-tis.

Herald, hēr'ald, *not* hūr'ald.

Heraldic, he-rāl'die, *not* hēr'al-die.

Herb, ērb, *not* hērb.

Herbaceous, her-bā'shus, *not* er-bā'shus.

Herbage, ērb'age, *or* hērb'age.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōon, būll, ūrn, rüde,
çent, ean, ġem, ġo, iš, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

Herbal, hērb-al, *not* ērb'al.

Herby, ērb'y (Worc.); hērb'y (Web.).

Herculean, her-eū'le-an, *not* her-eu-lē'an. See European.

Hereafter, hēre-aft'er, *not* hēre-ăft'er:

Herein, hēre-in', *not* hēre'īn.

"*Herein* is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit."

"*Herein* is our love made perfect."

Hereinto, hēre-in'to (Web.); same, or hēre-in-tō' (Worc.).

Hereof, hēre-ōff', or hēre-ōv'.

Hereon, hēre-ōn', *not* hēre-ōn'.

Heresiarch, hēr'e-si-äreh, or he-rē'si-äreh (Web.); he-rē'si-äreh (Worc.).

Orthoëpists differ on the pronunciation of this word, there being as many as five markings.

Heresy, hēr'e-sy, *not* hēr'e-sy.

Heretofore, hēre-to-fōre', *not* hēre'to-fōre.

Hereunto, hēre-un-tō', *not* hēre-ūn'tō.

Hereupon, hēre-up-ōn', *not* hēre'up-ōn.

Herewith, hēre'with (Worc.); hēre-with', or hēre-with' (Web.).

Hernia, hēr'ni-a, *not* hērn'ya.

Herodian, he-rō'di-an, *not* hēr'o-di-an.

Heroine, hēr'o-īne (Web.); same, or hē'ro-īne (Worc.); *not* īne.

Heroism, hēr'o-īsm (Web.); same, or hē'ro-īsm (Worc.).

a, ē, i, ɔ, u, y, long; ă, ě, ı, ð, ū, ſ, short;
âir, ürm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, ērr, prey, mien, sîr,

The marking given by Webster has the weight of authority. Hē-ro-ism may imply either sex, but it is exceedingly distasteful to say hē-ro-ine, as it suggests too much of the masculine element.

Herring, hēr'ring, *not* hē'r'in.

Hesitancy, hēš'i-tan-çy, *not* hēs'i-tan-çy.

Hesitate, hēš'i-tate, *not* hēs'i-tate.

Hessian, hēsh'an, *not* hēsh'an.

Heterodox, hēt'er-o-dōx, *not* hēt'ro-dōx.

Heterogeneous, hēt'er-o-gē'ne-oōs, *not* hēt-ro-gē'neous.

Heteropathy, hēt'er-öp'a-thy, *not* hēt'er-o-päth'y.

See allopathy.

Hexameter, hex-ām'e-ter, *not* hēx'a-mē-ter.

Hexastich, hēx'a-stīch, *not* hēx'a-stīch.

Hexateuch, hēx'a-teūch, *not* hēx'a-teūch. See a.

Hey, hey, *not* hey.

Heyse, hey'seh, *not* heyşe. See Heine.

Hiatus, hī-a'tus, *not* hī'a-tus.

Hibernate, hī'ber-nāte, *not* hī-bēr'nāte.

Hiccough, hī'eup, *or* hī'eōf (Worc.); hī'eup (Web.).

Though *hiccough* is the most general orthography, *hickup* is the most usual pronunciation.

Hickory, hick'o-ry, *not* hick'ry.

Hidden, hid'dn, *not* hid'den.

Hideous, hid'e-oōs, *not* hid'yus.

Hierarch, hī'e-räreh, *not* hī'räreh.

Hieroglyphic, *hi-e-ro-glyph'ie*, *not hi-ro-glyph'ie*.

High-minded, *high'-mīnd-ed*.

High-pressure, *high'-prēsh-ur*.

High-spirited, *high'-spīr-it-ed*.

High-strung, *high'-strüng*.

High-toned, *high'-tōned*.

Highway, *high'wāy* (Web.); *high-wāy'* (Worc.).

Highwayman, *high'wāy-man*, *not high-wāy'man*.

Of all words compounded with *high* as a prefix, Worcester gives only one that does not have the accent on *high* (*high-wāy'*), while Webster gives only two (*high-bound'*, *high-lift'*).

Hilarious, *hi-la'ri-oūs*, *or hi-la'ri-ous* (Web.); *hi-la'-ri-ous* (Worc.).

Hilarity, *hi-lär'i-ty*, *or hi-lär'i-ty* (Web.); *hi-lär'i-ty* (Worc.).

Hindmost, *hind'mōst*, *not hind'mōst*.

Hindoo, *hin-dōo'* (Worc.); *hin'dōo* (Web.).

Hindooism, *hin-dōo'īsm* (Worc.); *hin'dōo-īsm* (Web.).

Hindostan, *hīn-do-stān'*, *not hīn'do-stan*.

Hippopotamus, *hip-po-pōt'a-mūs*, *not hip-po-po-tā'-mus*.

Hirsute, *hir-sūt'*, *not hir'sute*.

Historian, *his-tō'ri-an*, *not hiş-tō'ri-an*.

Historical, *his-tō'rī-äl*, *not hiş-tō'rī-äl*.

History, *his-to-ry*, *not his'try*.

" How large is the number of those who make the distinction between the *e* and the *o* in *mystery*

a, ē, i, ɔ, u, y, long; ă, ĕ, ī, ɔ̄, ū, ȳ, short;
âir, ărm, ăsk, ăll, whăt, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sir,

and *history*? And yet in that and in like distinction lie the beauty and the elegance of cultivated speech. The slovenly speaker ‘lumps’ almost all such vowels into the obscure sound of *u*, saying *mystur-y*, *histur-y*, even if he does not go further and say *mystery*, *histry*.”—*Richard Grant White*.

Histrionic, hɪs-tri-ɔn'ie, *not* his-trɔn'ie.

Hog, hɔg, *not* hôg, *nor* häg.

Hogshead, hɔgʃ'hēad, *not* hôgʃ'hēad.

Hoist, hōist, *not* hoist.

Hold, hōld, *not* hōl.

It is a very common tendency to drop the final *d* in such words as *hold*, *sold*, etc. How frequently we hear “*hol on, there*,” and “*I sol it yesterday*.”

Holinshed, hōl'inʃ-hēd, *not* hōl'in-shed.

Hollo, } hōl-lō' (Worc.); hōl'lo (Web.); *not* hēl-lō'.
Holloa, } hōl'o-eäust, *not* hō'l'o-eäust.

Hollow, (to shout) hō'l'lōw, *or* hōl-lōw' (Worc.); hō'l'low (Web.).

Hollyhock, hōl'ly-hōck, *not* hōl'ly-hōck.

Holocaust, hōl'o-eäust, *not* hō'l'o-eäust.

Homage, hōm'age, *not* ɔm'age.

Homely, hōme'ly, *not* hōme'ly.

Homestead, hōme'stēad, *not* hōme'stēd.

Homeopathic, hō-me-o-pāth'ic. See alopathy.

Homeopathist, hō-me-öp'a-thist, *not* hō-me-o-pāth'ist.

Homeopathy, hō-me-öp'a-thy, *not* hō-me-o-pāth'y.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, būll, ûrn, rüde,
çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo; iṣ, exist, thy, n=ng.

Homogene, hō'mo-gēne (Web.); hōm'o-gēne, or hō'-mo-gēne (Worc.).

Homogeneous, hō-mo-gē'ne-oüs, or hōm-o-gē'ni-oüs (Worc.); hō-mo-gē'ni-oüs (Web.).

Homogenesis, hōm-o-gēn'e-sis (Worc.); hō-mo-gēn'-e-sis (Web.).

Honest, ən'est, not ən'ěst, nor ən'ist.

Honorable, ən'or-a-ble, not ən-or-ble.

Hoof, hōof, not hōf.

Hook, hōk, not hōk.

Hoop, hōp, or hōp.

Hopeful, hōpe'fūl, not hōpe'fūl. See faithful.

Horatio, ho-rā'she-ō, not ho-rā'sho.

Horizon, ho-rī'zon, not hōr'i-zon.

Horizontal, hōr-i-zōn'tal, not hōr-i-zōn'tal.

Horologe, hōr'o-lōge (Web.); hōr'o-lōge (Worc.).

Horoscope, hōr'o-seōpe, not hōro-seōpe.

Horrible, hōr'ri-ble, not hōr'ri-ble.

Horrid, hōr'rid, not hōr'rid.

Horrify, hōr'ri-fy, not hōr'ri-fy.

Horror, hōr'rōr, not hōr'rōr.

Horseradish, hōrse'rād-ish, not hōrse'rēd-ish.

Horticulture, hōr'ti-eūlt-are, not hōr'ti-eūl-chur.

See u.

Horticulturist, hōr-ti-eūlt'u-rīst, not hōr-ti-eūlt'u-rāl-ist.

Hosanna, ho-šān'na, not ho-šān'na.

Hospitable, hōs'pi-ta-ble, not hos-pit'a-ble.

Hospital, hōs'pi-tal, not əs'pi-tal, nor hōs'pit-al.

a, ē, i, ɔ, ə, y, long; ă, ě, ī, ɔ̄, ū, ÿ, short;
āir, ürm, åsk, əll, whåt, êre, ērr, prey, mien, sir,

There are as many as six orthoëpists who cling to the antiquated pronunciation *ospital*, and two who give *awspital*.

Hospitality, hōs-pi-tă'l'i-ty, *not* hōş-pi-tă'l'i-ty.

Hostage, hōst'age, *not* hōst'age.

"Your *hostages* I have; so have you mine."

Hostess, hōst'ess, *not* hōst'is.

Hostile, hōs'tile, *not* hōs'tile.

There are scores of words ending in *ile* and *ine* which have changed from the antiquated pronunciation *ile* and *ine*. The New Imperial, however, holds to the latter pronunciation of almost all the words of this class.

Hostler, ös'ler (Worc.); hōs'ler, *or* ös'ler (Web.).

Hotel de Ville, ö-tĕl'dü-vĕl.

Hough, hōk, *not* hūf.

Hound, hound, *not* houn.

Housewife, house'wife, *or* hüs'wif (Web.); Worcester, same transposed.

Hovel, hōv'el, *not* hōv'l *nor* hōv'el.

Hover, hōv'er *not* hōv'er.

Hudibras, hū'di-bras, *not* hū'di-brā.

Huddle, hūd'dle, *not* hūd'dul. See *cuddle*.

Humble, hūm'ble (Web.); hūm'ble, *or* üm'ble (Worc.).

Humor, hū'mor, *or* yū'mor (Web.); Worcester, same transposed.

Smart marks this word hū'mor, when it signifies

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, woōl, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, gēm, āgo, iš, ex̄ist, thy, n=ng.

moisture, as in one's body, and *yū'mor* when used in any other sense.

It is impossible to give *yū* in one sound as Worcester and others mark it. See dishumor.

Humorist, *hū'mor-ist*, or *yū'mor-ist* (Web.); *yū'mor-ist* (Worc.). See dishumor.

Humorous, *hū'mor-oōs*, or *yū'mor-oōs* (Web.); *yū'mor-oōs* (Worc.).

Hundred, *hūn'dred*, *not* *hūn'derd*.

Hunger, *hūn'ger*, *not* *hūn'ger*. See angular.

Hungry, *hūn'gry*, *not* *hūn'ger-y*.

Hurra, } *hūr-rā'* *not* *hūr-rā'*.
Hurrah, } *hūr-rā'*

Hurricane, *hūr'ri-eāne*, *not* *hūr'ri-eāne*.

Hurry, *hūr'ry*, *not* *hūr'ry*.

Hurtful, *hūrt'fūl*, *not* *hūrt'fūl*.

Hussar, *hus-ṣär'* (Worc.); *hus-ṣär'* (Web.).

Hussy, *hūṣ'sy*, *not* *hūs'sy*.

Hustle, *hūs'l*, *not* *hūs'tle*.

Huswife, *hūz'zif*, or *hūz'wif*.

Huzza, *hūz-zā'* (Worc.); *hūz-zā'* (Web.); *not* *hūz-zā'*.

Hybrid, *hy'brid*, or *hȳ'b'rid*.

Hydatid, *hȳd'a-tīd* (Web.); *hy da-tīd*, or *hȳd'a-tīd* (Worc.).

Hydraulic, *hy-drāu'lie*, *not* *hy-drāul'ie*.

Hydrometer, *hy-drōm'e-ter*, *not* *hy'dro-mē-ter*.

Hydropathic, *hy-dro-pāth'ie*. See allopathy.

Hydropathist, *hy-drōp'a-thīst*, *not* *hy-dro-pāth'ist*.

Hydropathy, *hy-drōp'a-thy*, *not* *hy-dro-pāth'y*.

a, ē, i, ɔ, ə, y, long; ă, ě, ī, ɔ, ū, ſ, short;
air, ărm, ăsk, ăll, whăt, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sir,

- Hydrophobic**, *hy-dro-phō'bīe*, *not* *hy-dro-phō'bie*.
Hyemal, *hy-e'mal* (Web.); *hy-ē'mal*, *or* *hy'e-mal* (Worc.).
Hygiene, *hy'gi-ēne*, *or* *hy'giēne* (Worc.); *hy'gi-ēne* (Web.).
Hygienic, *hy-gí-ēn'ie*.
Hygienist, *hy'gi-en-īst*.
Hymeneal, *hy-me-nē'al*, *not* *hy-mē'ne-al*.

Webster syllabifies the word differently, but does not change the acent — (*hy-men-ē'al*.)

- Hyperbaton**, *hy-pēr'ba-tōn*, *not* *hy-per-bā-ton*.
Hyperbole, *hy-pēr'bo-le*.
Hypercritical, *hy-per-erīt'ie-al*, *not* *hÿp-er-erīt'ie-al*.
Hyperion, *hy-pē'ri-on*.
Hypochondriac, *hÿp-o-ehōn'dri-ăe*.
Hypocrisy, *hÿ-pōe'ri-sy*, *not* *hy-pōe'ri-sy*.
Hypocritical, *hÿp-o-erīt'ie-al*, *not* *hy-po-erīt'ie-al*.
Hypodermic, *hÿp-o-dēr'mie*.
Hypothenuse, *hy-pōth'e-nūse* (Worc.); same, *or* *hÿ-pōth'e-nūse* (Web.).
Hypothesis, *hy-pōth'e-sis* (Worc.); same, *or* *hÿ-pōth'e-sis* (Web.).
Hypothetical, *hy-po-thēt'ie-al* (Worc.); same, *or* *hÿp-o-thēt'ie-al* (Web.).
Hypsometer, *hyp-sōm'e-ter*, *not* *hyp-so-mē'ter*.
Hyson, *hy'son* (Worc.); *hy'sn* (Web.).
Hyssop, *hÿs'sop*, *or* *hÿs'sop* (Worc.); *hÿs'sop*, *or* *hy'-sop* (Web.).

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōon, būll, ūrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gēm, āgo, iš, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

Hysteria, hys-tē'ri-a, *not* hys-tēr'i-a.
Hysterical, hys-tēr'ie-al, *not* hys-tēr'ie-al.

I.

Worcester regards this vowel—and correctly so—as a diphthong, while Webster treats it as a long vowel sound, making no distinction between *a*, *i*, *o*, *u*. *I* and *u* should not be classed with *a* and *o*. Neither *a* nor *o* can be given without the name sound of each forming its initial sound. Not so with *i* and *u*. See our Critical Survey.

Iago, i-ä'go.

Ice Cream, içe'erēam, *not* içe-erēam'.

There is a general tendency, in compound words, to misplace the accent.

Iceland Moss, içe'land-möss, *not* ice-land-möss'.

Iconoclast, i-eön'o-eläst.

Idea, i-dë'a, *not* i'dë, *nor* i-dë'ur.

Those who say *i-de-ur*, *Em-mar*, *operar*, etc., make the mistake of not *pulling up* at the right time. See *carve*.

Ideal, i-dë'al, *not* i-dë'l'.

Idealism, i-dë'al-işm, *not* i'de-al-işm.

Ides, idë, *not* i'dës.

"A soothsayer bids you beware the *ides* of March."

Idiosyncracy, id-i-o-sÿn'era-sy.

Idle, i'dle, *not* i'dul. See *cuddle*.

a, *ä*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*, long; *ă*, *ĕ*, *ĭ*, *ŏ*, *ŭ*, *ÿ*, short;
âir, *ûrm*, *âsk*, *ăll*, *whăt*, *êre*, *ĕrr*, *prey*, *mïen*, *sîr*,

Idol, i'dol, *not* i'dl.

Idyl, i'dil (Worc.); i'dyl, *or* id'yl (Web.).

Ignis-fatuus, ig'nis-făt'u-üs, *not* ig'nis-făt'chu-üs.

Ignominious, ig-no-mîn'i-oüs, *not* ig-no-mîn'yus.

Ignominy, ig'no-mîn-y, *not* ig-no-mîn'y.

Ignoramus, ig-no-ră'mus, *not* ig-no-räm'us.

Illinois, il-le-nôr', *or* il-li-nôiš' (Web.); il-li-nôis', *or* il-li-nôr' (Worc.).

Ill-natured, ill'nat'ured, *not* ill-nat'ured, *nor* ill-nat'-churd.

Illuminate, il-lă'min-ăte, *not* il-lü'min-ăte. See **a**.

Illusion, il-lă'zhun, *not* il-lă'shun. See adhesion.

Illusive, il-lă'sive, *not* il-lü'sive. See effusive.

Illustrate, il-lüs'tră-te, *not* il'lus-tră-te.

Illustration, il-lus-tră'tion, *not* il'lus-tră-tion.

Illustrative, il-lüs'tra-tive, *not* il'lus-tră-tive.

Illustrious, il-lüs'tri-oüs, *not* il-lüs'trouüs.

Image, im'äge, *not* im'ig; it should be *a* obscured.

"It is in the delicate but firm utterance of the unaccented vowels with correct sound that the cultured person is most surely distinguished from the uncultured. In such words as *purpose*, *favorable*, *pliant*, *lion*, the unaccented vowels are made short *u* by slovens in speech, who pronounce them *pur-pus*, *favoruble* (or *favruble*), *pliunt*, *liun*. In like manner, such words as *damage*, *ravage*, *savage*, *orange*, are pronounced *damig*, *ravig*, *savig*, *oring*."

—Richard Grant White.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, woöl, mōön, þyll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gēm, āgo, iš, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

Imagery, *im'age-ry* (Web.); *im'a-ger-y*, or *im'age-ry* (Worc.).

Imbecile, *im'be-çile*, or *im-be-çile'* (Web.); *im-běç'-ile*, or *im-be-çile'*.

The first pronunciation has euphony and usage in its favor, the second is very unusual, while the third is quite fashionable — with a certain class who are *imbecile* enough to invite attention to their pronunciation.

Imbroglio, *im-brōl'yo* (Web.); *im-brōl'ye-ō* (Worc.).

It seems to be quite the thing with Worcester to get out of a word all there is in it.

Imbrue, *im-brüe'* not *im-brüe*.

Immature, *im-ma-türe'* not *im-ma-türe*'. See *u*.

Immediate, *im-mē'di-ate*, not *im-mē'jate*.

Immersion, *im-mēr'shun*, not *im-mēr'zhun*. See *adhesion*.

Imminent, *im'mi-nēnt*, not *im'mi-nunt*. See *image*.

Immobile, *im-mōb'īle*, not *im-mō'bile*.

Immoral, *im-mōr'al*, not *im-mōr-al*.

Immortelle, *im-mōr-tĕlle'*.

Imogen, *im'o-gēn*, not *im'o-gēne*.

Impartiality, *im-pär-shi-ă'lī-tă*, or *im-par-shă'l'i-ty* (Web.); *im-pär-she-ă'l'e-te* (Worc.).

We invariably give the preference to either Webster or Worcester in the marking of unaccented vowels. In this case Webster marks them, in some

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; ä, ě, ī, ō, ü, ý, short;
âir, àrm, àsk, àll, whàt, êre, èrr, prey, mïen, sir,

cases Worcester marks them. Our object is clearness. See image.

Impeccable, īm-pē'ea-ble, *not* īm'pe-ea-ble.

Impedible, im-pēd'i-ble (Worc.); im-pēd'i-ble, *or* im-pēd'i-ble (Web.).

Impenitent, īm-pēn'i-tēnt, *not* im-pēn'i-tunt.

In this case Worcester marks the unaccented syllables, and Webster does not.

Imperious, im-pē'ri-oōs, *not* im-pēr'i-ous.

Imperspicuity, im-pēr-spi-eū'i-ty, *not* īm-per-spie'u-i-ty.

Imperturbable, īm-per-tūr'ba-ble.

Impetuous, im-pēt'u-oōs, *not* im-pēt'chu-ūs. See u.

Impious, īm'pi-oōs, *not* im-pī'ous.

"Where vice prevails, and *impious* men bear sway,
The post of honor is a private station."

Impiously, īm'pi-oōs-ly, *not* im-pī'ous-ly.

Implacable, īm-plā'ea-ble, *not* im-plāe'a-ble.

Importunate, im-pōrt'u-nate, *not* im-pōr'chu-nate.

Importune, īm-pōr-tūne', *not* im-pōr-tūne', *nor* chūn'.

Impostor, im-pōs'tor.

Impotent, īm'po-tēnt, *not* im-pō'tent.

Imprison, im-prīsh'n, *not* im-prīsh'on.

Impromptu, im-prōmp'tū, *not* im-prōmp'tū. See u.

Improvise, īm-pro-više' (Web.); īm-pro-više' (Worc.).

Improviso, īm-pro-vi'sō, *not* im-pro-vi'sō.

Imprudent, im-prū'dent, *not* im-prū'dent.

Impuissance, īm-pū'is-sāñçe, *not* īm-pu-īs'sance.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, wööl, mōon, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo, iş, exist, thy, n=ng.

Impulsion, im-pūl'shun, *not* im-pūl'zhun. See adhesion.

Impulsive, im-pūl'sive, *not* im-pūl'zive. See effusive.

Inamorata, in-ām-o-rā'tā.

Inaptitude, in-āp'ti-tüde, *not* in-ap'ti-tüde. See u.

Inaugurate, in-āu'gu-rātē, *not* in-āu'ger-ate.

Incendiary, in-çēn'di-a-ry, *not* in-çēn'dyar-y.

Inchoate, īn'eho-ātē (Worc.); īn'eho-ate (Web.).

Webster ignores his own rule in this case, which Worcester follows. See angular.

Inchoative, in-ehō'a-tīve, *not* in-ehō'a-tīve.

The accent being removed, the first syllable does not change to *ng*. See angular.

Incisive, in-çī'sive, *not* in-çī'zive. See effusive.

Incisor, in-çī'sor (Worc.); in-çī'șor (Web.).

Inclemency, in-elēm'en-çy, *not* in-elēm'un-ey.

Include, in-elūdē', *not* in-elūdē'. See u.

Inclusion, in-elū'zhun, *not* in-elū'shun. See adhesion.

Inclusive, in-elū'sive, *not* in-elū'zive. See effusive.

Incognito, in-eōg'ni-tō, *not* in-eōg-nī'tō.

Incoherent, īn-eo-hē'rent, *not* īn-eo-hē'r'ent..

Incommensurate, īn-eom-mēn'shu-rate, *not* īn-eom-mēn'zhu-rate.

Incommodious, īn-eom-mō'di-ous, *not* īn-com-mō'-jus.

Incomparable, in-eōm'pa-ra-ble, *not* in-eom-pâr'a-ble.

ā, ē, ī, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ū, ū, ū, short;
āir, īrm, īsk, īll, whāt, īre, īrr, prey, mīen, sir,

Incomposite, *in-com-pōʃ'ite*, *not* *in-eōm'po-ʃite*.

Incondite, *in'eon-dīte*, *or* *in-eōn'dīte* (Worc.); *in-eōn'dīte*, (Web.).

Incongruence, *in-eōn'grū-ençē*, *not* *in-eōn'grū-ençē*, (Web.). See angular.

Incongruity, *in-eon-grū'i-ty*, *not* *in-eon'grū-i-ty*.

Inconsummate, *in-eon-sūm'mate*, *not* *in-eōn'sum-mate*.

Incontiguous, *in-eon-tīg'u-ous*, *not* *in-eon-tīg'ū-ous*.

Incontiguously, *in-eon-tīg'u-oūs-ly*.

Worcester marks this word *in-eon-tīg'u-ous-ly*.

Does he mean it?

Inconvenience, *in-eon-vēn'yençē*, or *in-eon-vē'ni-ençē* (Worc.); *in-eon-vēn'iençē* (Web.).

Incorporeal, *in-eor-pō're-al*, *not* *in-eor-po-rē'al*.

Incorrigeable, *in-eōr'ri-gi'ble*, *not* *in-eōr'ri-gi'ble*.

Increase (noun), *in'erēase*, *or* *in-erēase'* (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).

Incredulity, *in-ere-dū'li-ty*, *not* *in-ere-dū'li-ty*.

Incredulous, *in-erēd'u-loūs*, *not* *in-erēd'ju-lous*.

See *u*.

Increment, *in'ere-ment* (Worc.); *in'ere-ment* (Web.).

Again Worcester is the more consistent. See angular.

Incubus, *in'eū-bus* (Worc.); *in'eū-bus* (Web.).

Incursion, *in-eūr'shun*, *not* *in-eūr'zhun*. See adhesion.

sōn, ðr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōōn, bȳll, ûrn, rȳde,
çent, ean, ḡem, āgo, iš, ex̄ist, thy, n=ng.

Indeciduous, in-de-çid'ū-oüs, *not* in-de-çid'ju-ous.

Indecisive, in-de-çī'sive, *not* in-de-çī'zive.

Indecorous, in-de-eō'rūs, *or* in-dēe'o-rūs. See de-eorus.

Indecorum, in-de-eō'rum, *not* in-dēe'o-rum.

Indefatigable, in-de-făt'i-ga-ble, *not* in-de-făt'i-ga-ble.

Indenture, in-děnt'ūre, *not* in-děn'chur.

India, in'dī-a (Web.); in'dī-a, *or* in'je-a (Worc.).

Indian, in'dīyan, *or* in'dī-an (Web.); in'dīyan (Worc.).

It is strange that Worcester does not say *injun*, as a native of *in-je-a*, for he says in-jā-rüb'ber and in-je-än'a.

Indiana, in-di-än'a (Web.); in-di-än'a, *or* in-je-än'a (Worc.).

Indianapolis, in-di-än-äp'o-lis (Web.); in-dian-äp'o-lis (Worc.).

India-rubber, in'dia-rüb'ber (Web.); in'ja-rüb'ber (Worc.).

Indicative, in-dīe'a-tive, *not* in'dī-eā'tive.

Indicator, in'dī-ea-to-ry, *not* in-dīe'a-to-ry.

Indict, in-dít'.

"C is silent in the words *indict*, *indicter*, *indictable* and *indictment*."—Worcester, 65.

Indigenous, in-diğ'e-noüs, *not* in-di-gē'noüs.

Indigestion, in-di-gěst'yūn, *not* in-di-gěs'chun.

Indisputable, in-dis'pu-ta-ble, *not* in-dis-pū'ta-ble.

Indissoluble, in-dis'so-lu-ble, *not* in-dis-sōl'u-ble.

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ě, I, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, what, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

Individual, in-di-vid'ū-al, *not* in-di-vid'ju-al. See *ū*.

Indocible, in-dōç'i-ble, *not* in-dōç'i-ble.

Indocile, in-dōç'ile, *not* in-dōç'ile.

Induce, in-duçē', *not* in-duçē'. See *ū*.

Inducement, in-duçē'ment, *not* in-duçē'ment.

Indue, in-due', *not* in-due'. See *ū*.

Industry, in'dus-try, *not* in-düs'try.

Ineffectual, in-ef-fëet'ū-al, *not* in-ef-fëe'chu-al.

Inequitable, in-ěk'wī-ta-ble, *not* in-e-kwit'a-ble.

Worcester spells this word with the prefix *in*, but pronounces it with the prefix *ěn*.

Inertia, in-ěr'she-a, *not* in-ěr'sha.

Inexhaustible, in-ex-häust'i-ble.

The writer petitions for this *h* to be dropped from this word in all its forms, but so long as our standards recognize it, so should we. See *exhaust*.

Inexorable, in-ěx'o-ra-ble, *not* in-ex-o'ra-ble.

Inexpedient, in-ex-pē'di-ent, *not* in-ex-pēd'yent.

Inexpiable, in-ěx'pi-a-ble, *not* in-ex-pr'a-ble.

Inexplicable, in-ěx'pli-ea-ble, *not* in-ex-plie'a-ble.

Inexpugnable, in-ex-püg'na-ble (Worc.); same, or in-ex-pugn'a-ble (Web.).

Inextricable, in-ěx'tri-ea-ble, *not* in-ex-trie'a-ble.

Infamously, in'fa-moüs-ly, *not* in-fa'mous-ly.

Infantile, in'fan-tile, *or* in'fan-tile.

Infantine, in'fan-tine, *or* in'fan-tine.

It is impossible to formulate any rule concerning words ending in *ile* and *ine*. See *hostile*.

són, ór, dø, wølf, wøol, mœon, bułl, ûrn, røde,
çent, ean, gem, gó, iſ, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

- Infatuate**, in-făt'ū-ate, *not* in-făt'chu-ate. See **u**.
- Inferable**, in-fĕr'a-ble, *not* in-fĕr'a-ble.
- Inferrible**, in-fĕr'ri-ble, *not* in-fĕr'ri-ble.
- Infidel**, in'fi-dĕl, *not* in'fi-dul.
- Infinite**, in'fi-nîte, *not* in'fi-nîte.
- Infinitesimal**, in-fin-i-tĕs'i-mal, *not* in-fin-i-tĕs'i-mal.
- Infinitude**, in-fin'i-tûde, *not* in-fin'i-tûde.
- Inflammable**, in-flăm'ma-ble, *not* in-flam'ma-ble.
- Infusion**, in-fū'zhun, *not* in-fū'shun. See **adhesion**.
- Infusive**, in-fū'sive, *not* in-fū'zive. See **effusive**.
- Ingelow** (Jean), jĕn in'gē-lōw.
- Ingenious**, in-gēn'yus (Web.); same, or in-gē'ni-oüs (Worc.).
- Ingenuity**, in-gē-nū'i-ty, *not* in-gē-nū'i-ty. See **u**.
- Ingenuous**, in-gēn'ū-ous, *not* in-gēn'ū-ous.
- Ingratitude**, in-grāt'i-tûde, *not* in-grāt'i-tûde. See **u**.
- Ingredient**, in-grē'di-ent, *not* in-grē'gent.
- Inherent**, in-hĕr'ent, *not* in-hĕr'ent.
- Inhospitable**, in-hōs'pi-ta-ble, *not* in-hos-pit'a-ble.
- Inimical**, in-im'i-eal (Web.); same, or in-i-mi'eal (Worc.).
- Initiate**, in-īsh'i-ate, *not* in-īsh'ate.
- Innate**, in-nate' (Worc.); in'nat, or in-nāt' (Web.).
- Innocent**, in'no-çēnt, *not* in'no-sunt. See **image**.
- Inofficial**, in-of-fish'al, *not* in-o-fish'al.
- Inopportune**, in-ōp-por-tūne', *not* in-ōp'por-tūne, nor in-ōp-por-tūne'.
- Inquiry**, in-quī'ry, *not* in'qui-ry.
- Insatiate**, in-sā'she-ate, *not* in-sā'shate.

a, ē, i, ɔ, ə, y, long; ă, ě, ı, ɔ, ă, y, short;
âir, ărm, ăsk, ăll, whăt, ěre, ěrr, pręy, mien, sîr,

Insatiety, in-sa-ti'e-ty, *not* in-sa'she-ty.

Insaturable, in-sát'u-ra-ble, *not* in-sát'chu-ra-ble.

See *u*.

Inscrutable, in-serü'ta-ble, *not* in-serü'ta-ble.

Insects, In'seets, *not* In'sées.

Insidious, in-síd'i-oüs, *not* in-síd'yus.

Insignia, in-sig'ni-a, *not* in-sig'nya.

Insition, in-sísh'un, *or* in-sízh'un (Web.); same, transposed (Worc.).

Inspiratory, in'spi-ra-to-ry, *or* in-spi'ra-tō-ry (Worc.); same, transposed (Web.).

In-statu-quo, in-stá'tu-quó (Worc.); *not* in-stät'u-quó.

Instead, in-stěad' *not* in-stid'.

Institute, In'sti-tute, *not* In'sti-tüte. See *u*.

Institution, in-sti-ta'tion, *not* in-sti-tü'tion. See *u*.

Instrument, in'strūměnt, *not* In'strūměnt.

Insulate, in'su-late. ? ? ?

This is as clear as either Unabridged gives it. Webster does not mark the *u*, nor does he respell the word. Worcester marks the *u* obscure. This is very indefinite, as we do not know which *u* he obscures. In Worcester's school dictionary the *u* is marked as long *u* obscure, *i. e.*, as long *u* always is when unaccented. This would make the pronunciation In'syu-late.

We find the word having the same root—*pen-in-su-la*—marked by both authorities. Webster gives

són, ôr, dø, wolf, woöl, mœon, byll, ûrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gó, iꝑ, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

it shū, or shū; Worcester gives it shu in the Unabridged, and ū obscured (syū) in the school edition.

Integer, in'te-ger, *not* in'te-ğer.

Integral, in'te-gral, *not* in-tē'gral.

Intellect, in'tel-lēet, *not* in'tu-lēet.

Intellectual, in-tel-lēet'ū-al, *not* in-tel-lēe'chu-al.
See ū.

Intercalary, in-tēr'ea-la-ry, *not* in-ter-eă'a-ry.

Interest (verb), in'ter-ěst, *not* in-ter-ěst'.

Interest (noun), in'ter-est, *not* in'ter-ěst, *nor* in'trest.

Interested, in'ter-ěst-ed, *not* in-ter-ěst'ed.

Interesting, in'ter-ěst-ing, *not* in-ter-ěst'ing.

Interim, in'ter-im, *not* in'ter-um.

Interlocutor, in-ter-lō'e'u-tor, *or* in-ter-lo-eū'tor
(Worc.); in-ter-lōe'ū-tor (Web.).

Interlude, in'ter-lude, *not* in'ter-lüde. See ū.

Intermezzo, in-ter-měd'zō.

International, in-ter-năsh'un-al, *not* in-ter-nă'shun-al.

Interpolate, in-tēr'po-late, *not* in'ter-po-late.

Interstice, in'ter-stiće, *or* in-tēr'stiće.

Intestine, in-tēs'tīne, *not* in-tēs'tīne.

Intransitive, in-trān'si-tīve, *not* in-trān'shi-tīve.

Intrigue (noun and verb), in-trīgūe', *not* in'trīgūe,
nor in-trīgūe'.

Intrinsic, in-trīn'sie, *not* in-trīn'sie.

Introduce, in-tro-dūçē', *not* in-tro-dүçē'. See ū.

Intrude, in-trūđe', *not* in-trūđe'.

a, ē, i, ö, ū, y, long; å, ĕ, ī, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

- Intrusion**, in-trū'zhun, *not* in-trū'shun. See adhesion.
- Intrusive**, in-trū'sive, *not* in-trū'zive. See effusive.
- Intuition**, in-tū-īsh'un, *not* in-tū-īsh'un.
- Intuitive**, in-tū'i-tive, *not* in-tū'i-tive.
- Inure**, in-ūre', *not* in-ūre'.
- Invalid**, in'va-lid (Web.); in'va-lid' (Worc.). See Brazil.
- Invasion**, in-vā'zhun, *not* in-vā'shun. See adhesion.
- Invasive**, in-vā'sive, *not* in-vā'sive. See effusive.
- Inveigh**, in-veigh'.
- Inveigle**, in-vē'gl, *not* in-ve'gl.
- Inventory**, in'ven-to-ry, *not* in-vēn'to-ry.
- Inversion**, in-vēr'shun, *not* in-vēr'zhun. See adhesion.
- Invidious**, in-vīd'i-oōs, *not* in-vīd'yus.
- Involution**, in-vo-lū'tion, *not* in-vo-lū'tion. See *a.*
- Iodide**, i'o-dīde (Web.); i'o-dīde (Worc.). See bromide.
- Iodine**, i'o-dīne, *not* i'o-dīne.
- Ionia**, i-ō'nī-a, *not* i-ōn'ya.
- Iowa**, i'o-wa, *not* i-ō'wa, nor i-o-wā'.
- Iphigenia**, iph-i-ğē-nī'a, *not* iph-i-ğē'ni-a.
- Irascible**, i-răs'çī-ble, *not* īr-răs'çī-ble.
- Irate**, i'rāte (Worc.); i-rātē' (Web.).
- Irene**, i-rē'ne, *not* i-rēnē'.
- Iridescent**, īr-i-dēs'çēnt, *not* i-re-dēs'çēnt.
- Iridium**, i-rīd'i-um, *not* īr-rīd'i-um.
- Irksome**, īrk'sōme, *not* īrk'sm.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, būll, ӯrn, rüde,
çēnt, ean, ġem, ġo, iš, exist, thy, u=ng.

Iron, *i'urn*, *not i'ron*.

Irony (like iron), *i'urn-y*.

Irony (satire), *i'run-y*.

Iroquois, *ir-o-kwoi'* (Web.); *ir-o-kwois'*, or *ir-o-kwoi'* (Worc.).

Irrational, *ir-răsh'un-al*, *not ir-ră'shun-al*.

Irrecognizable, *ir-re-eōg'ni-za-ble*, *not ir-rēe'og-ni-za-ble*.

Irrefragable, *ir-rēf'ra-ḡa-ble*, *not ir-re-frāg'able*.

We often hear this word correctly syllabified, yet the *g* given its "soft" sound. Bear in mind that *g* is always "hard" before *a* (except *gaol*).

True, there are many orthoëpists who pronounce this word *ir-re-frāg'a-ble*, but it is not sanctioned by either Worcester or Webster. Walker, in speaking of placing the accent on the second syllable, says: "I am much mistaken if it has not only the best usage on its side, but the best analogy to support it."

Irrefutable, *ir-rēf'u-ta-ble*, or *Ir-re-fut'a-ble* (Web.); *ir-re-fu'ta-ble*, or *ir-rēf'u-ta-ble* (Worc.).

Why this inconsistency in Worcester? It is sometimes argued that having the verb *refute* is sufficient reason for placing the accent on the third syllable. Then why should not the words *irrevocable*, *indisputable*, *incomparable*, *irreparable* be similarly influenced?

Irremediable, *ir-re-mē'di-a-ble*, *not Ir-rēm'e-di-a-ble*.

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; *ă, ě, ī, ö, ü, ý*, short;
air, *ärn*, *äsk*, *äßl*, *what*, *ére*, *ërr*, *prey*, *mien*, *sir*,

- Irreparable**, *Ir-rēp'a-ra-ble*, *not Ir-re-pār'a-ble*.
Irresoluble, *Ir-rēš'o-lu-ble*, *not Ir-re-sōl'u-ble*.
Irrespirable, *Ir-rēš'pi-ra-ble*, *not Ir-re-spi'ra-ble*.
Irrevocable, *Ir-rēv'o-ea-ble*, *not Ir-re-vō'ea-ble*.
Isaiah, *I-ṣā'ya*, *not I-zā'a*.
Isinglass, *I'sin-glass*, *not I'sin-gläss*.
Islamism, *Iṣ'lam-iṣm*, *not Is'lam-iṣm*.
Isobare, *I'so-bâre*, *not Is'o-bâre*.
Isochronal, *I-sōeh'ro-nal*, *not I'so-ehrō-nal*.
Isolate, *Iṣ'o-late* (*Worc.*); *Is'o-late* (*Web.*), *not I'so-late*.
Isolation, *Iṣ-o-lä'tion* (*Worc.*); *Is-o-lä'tion* (*Web.*).
Isomerism, *I-sōm'er-iṣm*, *not Iṣ'o-mer-iṣm*.
Isotonic, *I-so-tōn'ie*, *not Is-o-tōn'ie*.
Israel, *Iṣ'ra-el*, *not Is'rā-el*.
Isthmus, *Is'mus*, *or Ist'mus* (*Web.*); *Ist'mus* (*Worc.*).
Italian, *I-täl'yan*, *not I-täl'yan*.
Italic, *I-täl'ie*, *not I-täl'ie*.

Worcester gives these words *it-tal'yan* and *it-täl'ie*. This difference, as almost all other differences of unaccented or secondary accented syllables, between Webster and Worcester is scarcely discernible in general conversation, unless it is that the Worcester markings cause one to be more careful, possibly not a little pedantic.

Itch, *itch*, *not itch*.

Ithuriel, *I-thū'ri-el*.

"Such spirits have nothing to do with the detecting spirit of *Ithuriel*."

sōn, ór, dō, wolf, wōl, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
 ȳent, ean, gēm, gō, iṣ, exist, thy, n̄ng.

Ivory, i'vo-ry, *not* iv'ry.
Ixion, ix-i'on, *not* ix'i-on.

J.

The component parts of *J* are *d* and *zh* given with one impulse of the voice (*dzh*), just as *ch* in *charm* is *tsh* with one impulse of the *breath*. To give *j* it is necessary to place the tongue in position of *d*; to give *ch* (*charm*) it is necessary to place the tongue in position of *t*, which is the unvoiced *d*, just as *sh* is the unvoiced *zh*. *J* and the so-called soft *g* are the same in sound. This is well illustrated in the word *judge*. The *d* by sight is silent; it is *j*üg.

- Jackal**, jäck'äl, *not* jäck-äll'.
Jackdaw, jäck'dåw, *not* jäck-dåw'.
Jacob, Ja'eob, *not* Ja'eup.
Jacquard, jæ-eärd', *or* zhak-kär' (Worc.); zhä-kar' (Web.).
Jaguar, jäg-ü-är', *not* jäg-wär'.
Jalap, jäl'up, *not* jal'up.
January, jän'ü-a-ry, *not* jän'u-â-ry.
Japanese, jäp-a-nëše', *not* jäp-an-ëse'.

How much one will wander out of the way to pronounce words in some unaccustomed manner that is sure to invite more attention to the man than the matter. It is affectation personified to hear the sound of *s* instead of *z* in such words as

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ē, i, ö, ü, ÿ, short;
 air, ärn, ask, åll, what, ère, èrr, prey, miën, sir,

Japanese, Chinese and Portuguese. The latter word is very suggestive of some affinity between the affected speaker and his pronunciation.

Jaques, zhăk. Actors and readers say Ja'kwēz.

Jasmine, jăš'mine, or jăš'mine.

Webster and Worcester agree in this marking, except in the matter of the unaccented syllables. In all cases we give such words a diacritical mark, when given by either authority, but we do not consider it necessary to so state it in every word where such differences occur, as it does not affect the pronunciation, except in its clearness.

Jaundice, jăun'diçe, *not* jaun'diçe.

Jaunt, jăunt, *not* jaunt.

Jaunty, jăun'ty, *not* jaunt'y.

Javelin, jăv'lin, *not* jăv'e-lin.

Jean Paul, jēan păul, *or* zhon powl.

Jehovah, Je-hō'vah, *not* Je-hō'ver. See idea.

Jeremiade, jér-e-mi'ade.

Jerusalem, je-rū'sa-lém, *not* je-rū'sa-lém.

Jesuit, jěš'u-it, *not* jěš'a-it.

Jew, ju, *or* ju.

Jewel, ja'el *or* ju'el (Web.); ja'el (Worc.).

Jewelry, ja'el-ry, *not* juł'ry.

Jewess, ju'ess.

Jewish, ja'ish, *or* ju'ish (Web.); ja'ish (Worc.).

Jewsharp, jaš'härp, *or* juš'harp (Web.); jaš'härp (Worc.), *not* juš'härp.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, woöl, mōön, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gō, iš, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

Jocose, jo-eōse', *not* jōe'ōse, *nor* jō'eōse.

Jocund, jōe'und, *not* jo-eünd'.

John, jōhn, *not* jōhn.

Johnson, jōhn'son, *not* jōhn'son.

Join, jōin, *not* jīne.

Jointure, jōint'are, *not* join'chur.

Joist, jōist, *not* jīst.

Jostle, jōsl, *not* jōs'tle.

Jostling, jōs'ling, *not* jōst'ling.

Jovial, jō'vi-al, *not* jōv'yal.

Jowl, jōwl, *not* joul.

Joyful, jōy'fūl, *not* jōy'fūl. See *faithful*.

Juan (Don), jū'an, *not* jū-ān'.

Jubilee, jū'bi-lee, *not* ju-bi-lēē'.

Judaical, ju-dā'i-eal, *not* ju-da-ī'eal.

Judaism, ju'da-īsm, *not* jū'da-īsm.

Judgment, jūdg'ment, *not* jūdg'munt. See *image*.

Jugular, jū'gū-lar, *not* jūg'lar.

The *u* in the second syllable is not marked by Webster, but is marked obscure by Worcester in the Unabridged, while in the school edition it is given as long *u* obscured. This is definite, and every obscure *u* in the Unabridged should be so designated, otherwise it is not known whether it is to have the sound of *u* obscure, or *ü* obscure. See such words as *deputy*, *sinew* and *inaugurate*.

Jujube, jū'jube, *not* jū'ju-bē, *nor* jū'dy (paste).

Julian, jal'yān, *not* jū'lī-an.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long ; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short ;
āir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mēn, sīr,

- Juliet, ja'li-et, *not jal'yet, nor ju-li-ět'.*
Junior, jan'yur (Web.); jan'yur, *or ja'ni-or* (Worc.).
Junius, ja'ni-oǒs (Worc.); same, *or jan'yus* (Web.).
Juniper, ja'ni-per, *not ju'ni-per.*
Juno, ja'nō, *not ju'no.*
Jupiter, ja'pi-ter, *not ju'pi-ter.*
Jurist, ja'rיסט, *not ju'rיסט.*
Jury, ja'ry, *not ju'ry.*
Just, jüst, *not jǐst, nor jěst.*
Justificative, jüs'ti-fi-eā-tive (Web.); jüs-tif'i-ea-tive (Worc.).
Justificatory, jüs'ti-fi-eā-to-ry (Web.); jüs-tif'i-ea-to-ry (Worc.).
Juvenile, ja've-nīlē, *not ju've-nīlē.* See hostile.

K.

This non-voiced consonant is made by the back of the tongue coming in contact with the soft palate. There should be no explosive force given to this element when it is final in a syllable or word, as the tongue should be kept in its position with an endeavor to place the result out of the mouth without removing the tongue. When speaking the word *lecture*, it should have the first syllable (lee) ended by placing the tongue quickly and accurately in position of *k*, and this being done, the syllable *tare* can be given easily, at the same time avoiding the disagreeable sound *chur*. See P and T, as also our instruction on the consonants.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, bōll, ûrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gō, is, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

- Kaleidoscope**, ka-lei'do-seōpe, *not* ka-lēi'do-seōpe.
Kangaroo, kăñ-ḡa-rōō', *not* kän-ḡa-rōō'.
Karmathian, kar-mă'thi-an.
Katydid, kă'ty-did, *not* kā-ty-did'.
Kearny (Philip), keär'ny, *not* kēar'ny.
Keble (John), kēb'l, (Web.); kēb'bl (Worc.).
Keelson, kēēl'son, *or* kēl'son (Worc.); kēl'son (Web.).
Kellog (Clara Louisa), kĕll'og, *not* kĕl'lōg.
Kemble (Fanny), kĕm'b'l, *not* kĕm'būl.
Kennel, kĕn'nel, *not* kĕn'l.
Kept, kĕpt, *not* kĕp.
Kernel, kĕrn'el, *not* kĕrn'l.
Kettle, kĕt'tle, *not* kit'tle.
Khan, kăñ, *or* kăñ.
Khedive, khe-dīve', *or* khē'dīve (Web.); khe-dī've, *or* khe-dīve' (Worc.).
Kiln, kīl, *not* kiln.
Kind, kīnd, *not* ke-īnd, *nor* kyīnd. See guide.
Kindergarten, kin'der-găr-ten, *not* kīn'der-găr-den.
Kindle, kīn'dle, *not* kīn'dul. See cuddle.
Kindness, kīnd'ness, *not* kīn'ness, *nor* kīnd'nuss.
Kirchmaier, kīreh'mai-er.
Kirschwasser, kīrsch'väss-er (Worc.); kīrsch'wäss-er (Web.).

This word being purely German, Webster is surely at fault in his pronunciation of the second syllable.

Kitchen, kītch'en, *not* kītch'n.

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, ï, ö, ü, ý, short;
 áir, árm, ásk, áll, wháet, ére, érr, prey, mien, sir,

Kitten, kít'tn, *not* kít'ten.

Kleptomania, klép-to-má'ni-á.

Klick, klíck, *not* klick.

Klopemania, klóp-e-má'ni-a (Worc); kló-pe-má'ni-a (Web.).

Knapsack, knáp'säck.

Knavery, knáv'er-y, *not* knáv'ry.

Knowledge, nól'edge, *not* nö'lédge.

Kossuth, kósh'óot (Web.); kós'shóot (Worc.).

Kuklux, kú'klüx, *not* kú'klux.

L.

The prevailing fault in the formation of this consonant is in placing the point of the tongue too high above the teeth. It should have exactly the position of *d*, but instead of the tongue pressing its sides upward, as in *d*, it relaxes them for *l*.

Speak the words *file down*. If the point of the tongue is correctly placed on ending the first word, it will begin the second with no change of position at the point but an additional pressure. Speak the words slowly, halting a moment between the words.

Labarum, läb'a-rüm, *not* la-bä'rüm.

Label, lä'bel, *not* lä'bl.

Labial, lä'bí-al, *not* lab'yal.

Laboratory, läb'o-ra-to-ry, *not* läb'ra-to-ry.

Laborer, lä'bor-er, *not* läb'rér.

Labyrinth, läb'y-rinth, *not* läb'rinth.

són, ór, dō, wólf, woöl, móon, býll, úrn, rýde,
çent, ean, gém, gó, iþ, exist, thy, n=ng.

Laccine, lä'çīne, *not* lä'eçīne.

Lacerate, läç'er-āte, *not* lä'e'er-ate.

Lachrymose, läeh'ry-mōse (Web.); laeh-ry-mōse' (Worc.), *not* läeh'ry-mōše.

Lackadaisical, läck-a-dā'išie-al, *not* läck-si-dā'si-eal.

Laconism, lä'e'on-īşm, *not* lä'eon-īşm.

Lacquer, lä'e'er, *not* läe'ewer.

Lacrosse, la-erōsse', *not* la-erōsse'.

Ladle, la'dle, *not* la'dul. See *cuuddle*.

Laertes, lä-ēr'tēs.

LaFayette (city), lä-fay-ětte' (Worc.); läf-a-ět' (Web.).

LaFayette (General), lä-fay-ětte' (Worc.); lä-fa-yět' (Web.).

LaFontaine, lä-fōn-taine'.

Lager, lä'ger, *not* la'ger.

Lalla Rookh, lä'l'a rōök, *not* läl-la rōök'.

Lamentable, läm'ent-a-ble, *not* la-měnt'a-ble.

Lancaster, läne'as-ter (Web.); länc'as-ter (Worc.), *not* län'eäst-er.

Lance, länce, *not* länçē.

Lancet, län'çet, *not* län'çet.

Land, länd, *not* länd.

Landau, län'dāu (Web.); län-dāu' (Worc.).

When written *landaw*, Worcester places the accent on the first syllable.

Landlord, länd'lôrd, *not* län'lurd.

Webster does not mark the unaccented syllable.

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; å, ē, i, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

- Lang Syne**, lāng'syne' (Worc.); lāng'syne (Web.).
Language, lān'gwaĝe, *not* lān'gwaĝe. See angular.
Languid, lān'gwid, *not* lān'gwid.
Languish, lān'gwish, *not* lān'gwish.
Languor, lān'gwor, *not* lān'gwor.
Laocoön, la-oe'o-ōn, *not* la-oe'oon.
Lapel, la-pēl', *not* lap-ēl'.
La Place, lä-pläçe'.
Lapse, lāpse, *not* lāpse.
Larum, lär'um, *or* lä'rūm (Worc.); lär'um (Web.).
Laryngeal, la-rÿn'ge-al (Worc.); lär-yn-gé'al, *or* la-rÿn'gē-al (Web.).
Laryngitis, lär-yn-gí'tis, *not* lär-yn-gí'r'is. See meningitis.
Laryngoscope, la-rÿn'go-seōpe, *not* la-rÿn'go-seōpe.
Larynx, lär'ingks (Web.); lär'ingks, *or* la'ringks (Worc.), *not* lär'nyx.
La Salle, lä-sälle', *not* la-sälle' *nor* la-sél'.

Chicagoans haven't time to say Lä Sälle' street.

- Lash**, lāsh, *not* lásh.
Lass, läss, *not* läss.
Lassie, lās'sie, *not* läs'sie.
Lassitude, lās'si-tüde, *not* läs'si-tüde.
Lasso, lās'sō, *not* läs'so.
Last, lást, *not* lāst.
Lasting, last'ing, *not* lāst'ing.
Lastly, last'ly, *not* lāst'ly.
Latent, lä'tent, *not* lät'.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, wöol, mōon, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gém, gó, iş, exist, thy, u-n̄g.

Lath, läth (Web.); lāth (Worc.), *not* läth.

Laths, läthṣ (Web.); lāthṣ (Worc.). See truths.

Latin, lāt'in, *not* lāt'n.

Latitude, lāt'i-tude, *not* lāt'i-tüde.

Latria, la'tri-a (Worc.); la'tri-a, or la-tri'a (Web.).

The second marking given by Webster is that of Johnson and Ash, of which Walker remarks: "One of these modes of accentuation must be wrong; and my opinion is, that, as these words (*latria* and *dulia*) are appellatives, we should adopt that accent which Dr. Johnson did when his Greek was out of his head; that is, the antepenultimate."

Walker here refers to Dr. Johnson forgetting his Greek when he marked the word *dulia* with the accent on the antepenultimate, dū'li-a.

Lattice, lāt'tiçe, *not* lāt'tus.

Laudanum, lāu'da-nūm (Web.); lāud'a-nūm, or lāud'-a-nūm (Worc.), *not* lāud'nūm.

Laugh, läugh, *not* läugh.

Launch, läunch, *not* läunch.

Laundress, läun'dress, *not* lāun'dress.

Laundry, läun'dry, *not* lāun'dry.

Laura, lāu'rā, *not* lāu'ra.

Laureate, lāu're-ate, *not* lāu're-ate.

Laurel, lāu'rel (Web.); lāur'el, or lāur'el (Worc.).

Lava, lä'va, or lä'va.

Wright is the only orthoëpist who marks this with short *a* (läv'a).

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, i, ò, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, what, êre, èrr, prey, mien, sîr,

Lawful, lāw'fūl, *not* lāw'fūl, *nor* lāw'fūl.

Lawn, lāwn, *not* läwn.

Leaden, lēd'n, *not* lēad'en.

Leap, lēap, *not* lēap.

Leaped, lēaped' (Web.); lēaped *or* lēapt' (Worc.).

Learned (adj.), lēarn'ed, *not* lēarned. See blessed.

Leash, lēash, *not* lēash.

Leatheret, lēath'er-ēt (Worc.); lēath-er-ēt' (Web.).

Leatherette, lēath-er-et'te'.

Leaven, lēav'n, *not* lēav'en, *nor* lēav-en.

Leclerc (Jean), le-elēr'.

Lecture, lēet'āre, *not* lēe'chur. See **a**; also **facture**.

Legato, le-gä'to, *not* le-gä'to

Legged, legd *not* leg'ged.

Do not say "a two leg'ged animal."

Legend, lē'gēnd, *or* lēg'end.

Legendary, lēg'en-da-ry (Web.); same, *or* lē'gen-da-ry (Worc.).

Worcester respells this word and gives an extra sound of *d* (lēd'gen-da-ry).

We say an extra sound because *j* or *g* is composed of *dzh*. This is really the correct pronunciation, theoretically and practically. It is seldom we hear the word pronounced as syllabified. Were the *g* entirely finished with the first syllable, it would give a pedantic pronunciation. The *d* given by Worcester avoids this.

Legislative, lēg'is-lā-tive, *not* lēg-is-lā'tive.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōōn, būll, ûrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, i§, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

Legislator, lēg'is-lā-tor.

Legislature, lēd'gis-lāt-yur (Worc.); lēg'is-lā-ture (Web.), *not* lēg-is-lā-ture, *nor* lēg'is-lā-chur.

With the exception of the extra *d* given to the first syllable by Worcester there is no difference in the pronunciation by Worcester and Webster. Wherever an unaccented syllable contains long *u*, as does the last syllable of the last word (*tūre*), it is always the same in both dictionaries. When Webster respells the word, he places the *t* with the syllable preceding it — as does Worcester — and gives the last syllable *yūr*.

Leicester, lēs'ter, *not* lei'çēs-ter.

Leipsic, leip'sie.

Leisure, lē'zhur, *not* lēzh'ur, *nor* le'zhur.

Leisurely, lē'zhur-ly. *not* lēzh'ur-ly.

Length, lēnḡth, *not* lēn̄th.

Lengthen, lēngth'n, *not* lēn̄th'n.

Lenient, lē'ni-ēnt, *not* lēn'i-ēnt, *nor* lēn'yent.

Lenitive, lēn'i-tive, *not* lē'ni-tive.

Lenore, le-nōre', *not* le-nôre.

Lenten, lēnt'n, *not* lēn'ten.

Lentigo, len-tī'gō, *not* lēn'ti-go.

Lentulus, lēn'tu-lüs *not* len-tūl'us.

Leonine, lē'o-nīne, *not* lē'o-nīne.

Leporine, lēp'o-rīne, *or* lēp'o-rīne.

Lessen, lēss'n, *not* lēss'en.

Lesson, lēs'sn, *not* lēss'on.

Lessor, lēs'sōr, *or* les-sōr' (Worc.); lēs'sor (Web.).

a, ē, i, ō, u, y, long; ă, ě, ī, ō, ū, ſ, short;
âir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sir,

Lethal, lĕ'thal, *not* lĕth'äl.

Lethargic, lĕ-thär'gię, *not* lĕth'ar-gię.

Lethargy, lĕth'ar-gy, *not* lĕth'ar-gy.

Lethe, lĕ'the, *not* lĕthe.

Lethean, le-thé'an, *not* lĕth'e-an.

Lettuce, lĕt'tis, *not* lĕt'tus.

Leuctra, leüe'tra, *not* leüe'tra.

Levant (adj.), lĕ'veant (Web.); lĕ'vant, or le-vănt' (Worc.).

Levant (noun), le-vănt'.

Levantine, le-vănt'ine, or lĕv'an-tine.

Levee (an embankment), lĕv'ee.

Levee (an assembly of guests), lĕv'ee (Eng.); le-văe' (U. S.).

Used in the latter sense, both Webster and Worcester make a note sanctioning the shifting of the accent to the last syllable. Formerly the term was applied the same as *matinee* to denote a *morning* assembly, to distinguish it from a *soiree* as signifying an *evening* assembly. *Levee* is now used same as *soiree*, for any special assemblage, but generally in the evening; while *matinee* is universally used only in connection with an afternoon, or day time, performance.

Level, lĕv'el, *not* lĕv'l.

Lever, lĕ'ver (Worc.); lĕ'ver, or lĕv'er (Web.).

Leverage, lĕv'er-age, *not* lĕ'ver-age.

Leyden, ley'dn, or ley'dn. (Worc.); ley'den (Web.).

són, ôr, dΩ, wölf, wööl, mōon, bull, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo, i§, exist, thy, n=ng.

Leydenjar, ley'den-jär (Worc.); ley'dn, or ley'dn-jär, (Web.).

Liaison, lē'a-zōng (Worc.); lē-a-zōng' (Web.), not li'a-son.

Libel, li'bel, not li'bl.

Liberality, lib'er-äl'i-ty, not lib-räl'i-ty.

Libertine, lib'er-tīne, not lib'er-tīne, nor tīne.

Librarian, li-brā'ri-an, not li-brâr'i-an.

Library, li'bra-ry, not li'ber-y.

Licentiate, li-çēn'she-āte, not li-çēn'shate.

The penult in the verb is marked āte, while in the noun it is left obscure. It were better to give the *a* in the noun as marked in the verb, else it tends to rather a slovenly pronunciation, being two removes from the accented syllable.

Lichen, li'chen, or lich'en.

Licorice, lie'o-riçe, not lie'o-rish.

Liddell, lid'dell, not lid-děll'.

Cornell, *Bushnell*, *Parnell*, *Battell*, *Bedell*, *Widdell*, *Weddell*, *Morrell*, *Linnell*, *Brownell*, etc., should have the accent on the first syllable. But a name is personal property, and the owner thereof feels that he has the right to do with it as he chooses.

A man in an ordinary position of life may be known by the name of Dā'vies, but should he arise to great prominence he must shift the accent as he shifts his fortune, and he must be known by the name of Da-viēs'.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ſ̄, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, what, êre, èrr, prey, miën, sîr,

Alas, for poor Mr. *Smith!* Yet, he may say *Smith'* with the same propriety as did our friend *Cox*, who insisted upon being called *ei-ōx'*.

Lief, liēf, *not* lēv.

Lien, li'en, *or* li'en, *not* lēn.

Lieu, lieū, *not* lieū. See ū.

Lieutenant, lieū-tēn'ant, *or* lēf-tēn'ant (Web.); lēv-tēn'ant, *or* lieū-tēn'ant (Worc.).

Ligature, lig'a-türe, *not* lig'a-türe, *nor* lig'a-chur. See ū.

Lighten, light'n, *not* light'en.

Light-hearted, light'heärt-ed, *not* light-heärt'ed.

Lignum-vitæ, lig'num-vi'tē (Worc.); lig-num-vi'tae (Web.).

Ligure, li'güre, *or* lig'üre (Web.); li'gure (Worc.).

Liken, li'kn, *not* lik'en.

Lilac, li'læ, *not* li'læ, *nor* li'læ.

Lima, li'ma (U. S.); li'mä (Peru).

Limature, li'ma-türe, *not* lim'a-ture.

Limner, lim'ner, *not* lim'ner.

Lincoln, lin'eoln (Worc.); link'on (Web.). See angular.

Linden, lin'den, *not* lind'n.

Lineament, lin'e-a-mënt, *not* lin'a-ment.

Linen, lin'en, *not* lin'n.

Linger, lin'ger, *not* lin'ger. See angular.

Lingual, lin'gwal (Worc.); lin'gwal (Web.). See angular.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, wööl, mōon, bull, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, géem, gó, is, exist, thy, u=ng.

Linguist, lin'gwiſt. This marking is inconsistent.

We fail to see why *linguist* should not have the same sound of *n* as *lingual*. Worcester gives *n* in *lingual* the sound of *ng*, but does not so mark it in *linguist*. Webster does not mark either word in accordance with his rule. See angular.

Linsey Woolsey, lin'sey wōol'sey, not lin'sey wōol'-sey.

Lion, li'on, not li'un. See image.

Liquor, lik'ur, not lik'wor.

Listen, lis'n, not lis'ten.

Liszt, list.

Literati, lit'er-a-t'i.

Literature, lit'er-a-tūre, not lit'er-a-türe, nor chur.

It is immaterial whether the word is syllabified thus: lit'er-a-tūre, or lit'er-a-türe. In either case the *u* is long *u* unaccented, which is always yū. In many words the *t* coming in the same syllable with the *u* will make it easier of utterance, and appear less labored than when placed with the preceding syllable. Bear in mind what long *u* is, and the rest will take care of itself. See *u*.

Lithe, lithe, not lithe.

Lithesome, lithe'sōme, not lith'some.

Lithograph, lith'o-ğraph, not lith'o-ğraph.

Lithographer, li-thög'ra-pher, not lith'o-ğraph-er.

Lithographic, lith-o-ğraph'ie, not lith'o-ğraph'ie.

Lithography, li-thög'ra-phy, not lith'o-ğraph-y.

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; å, ě, I, ö, ü, ý, short;
äir, ärn, åsk, åll, whåt, ère, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

Lithomancy, lith'ō-mān-çy, *not* lith'ō-mān-çy.

Litigious, li-tid'gus, *not* li-tig'i-oüs.

Here Webster agrees with Worcester on prefacing soft g with a d. See legendary.

Little, lit'tle, *not* lit'tul. See cuddle.

Liturgy, lit'ur-gy, *not* lit'ur-gy.

Livelong, live'lōng, *not* live'lōng.

Livery, liv'er-y, *not* liv'ry.

Livid, liv'id, *not* liv'ud. See image.

Llama, lä'ma, *or* lä'ma (Web.); lä'ma (Worc.).

Loath (adj.), lōath, *not* lōath, *nor* lōath.

Loathe (verb), lōathe.

Loathsome, lōath'some.

Lobelia, lo-bē'li-ā, *not* lo-bēl'ya.

Location, lo-eā'tion (Worc.); lō-eā'tion (Web.).

Lochinvar, lōeh-in-vär', *not* lōeh'in-vär.

Locust, lō'eust, *not* lō'eus.

Lodi, lō'di (U. S.); lō'di (Italy).

Lodovico, lō-do-vī'eo.

Lofty, lōf'ty, *not* lōf'ty.

Log, lōg, *not* lōg, *nor* läg.

Logarithm, lōg'a-rithm (Web.); lōg'a-rithm (Worc.).

Logomachy, lo-gōm'a-ehy, *not* lōg-a-mā'chy.

Loitering, lōr'ter-ing, *not* lōr'tring.

Loll, lōll, *not* lōll.

Lombard, lōm'bard, *or* lōm'bard (Web.); lōm'bard, (Worc.).

Long, lōng, *not* lōnḡ.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, bȳll, ûrn, rȳde,
çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo, iꝝ, exist, thy, n-nḡ.

Longevity, lon-gěv'i-ty, *not* lon-gěv'i-ty.

Longitude, lōn'gī-tude, *not* lōn'gī-tüde. See **u**.

Long-lived, lōng-lived, *not* lōnḡ-lived'.

Loof, lōof, *or* lōof (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).

Look, lōok, *not* lōök.

Loosen, lōos'n, *not* lōos'en.

Loquacious, lo-quā'shus, *not* lo-quă'shus.

Lord, lōrd, *not* lōrd.

Lore, lōre, *not* lōre.

Los Angeles, los-ān'ge-lēs (Worc.); lōs-ān'hēl-ēs (Web.); *not* lōs-ān'ge-lōs.

The last syllable of the word is quite frequently incorrectly written, *i. e.*, *los* instead of *les*.

Loss, lōss, *not* lōss.

Lost, lōst, *not* lōst.

Loth, lōth, *not* lōth. See *loath*, which is the more correct and usual orthography.

Lottery, lōt'er-y, *not* lōt'ry.

Louisiana, lōu-r̄-shi-ā'na (Web.); lōu-is-i-ä'na (Worc.).

Louisville, lōu'is-ville, *or* lōu'i-ville.

Lower (as the clouds), lou'er, *not* lōw'er.

"That no cloud might lower on my young fame."

Loyal, lōy'al, *not* lōy'yal.

Lucid, lū'cid, *not* lū'cid. See **u**.

Lucifer, lū'ci-fer, *not* lū'ći-fer. See **u**.

Lucrative, lū'era-tive, *not* lū'era-tive. See **u**.

Lucre, lū'eer, *not* lū'eer. See **u**.

Lucretia, lū-erē'shi-a, *not* lū'erē'sha.

a, ē, i, ū, u, y, long; ă, ě, ī, ū, ū, y, short;
âir, ârm, âsk, âll, what, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

- Luculent**, lu'eu-lĕnt, *not* lue-u-lĕnt.
Lucullite, lu-eū'lītē, *not* lue'ul-lītē.
Lucy, la'çy, *not* lü'çy. See **u**.
Ludicrous, lu'di-eroüs, *not* lü'di-eroüs. See **u**.
Lugubrious, lu-gü'bri-oüs, *not* lu-gü-bri-oüs.
Lukewarm, luke'wär'm, *not* lüke'wär'm. See **u**.
Lullaby, lüll'a-by, *not* lüll'a-bÿ, *nor* lüll-a-by'.
Luminous, lu'mi-noüs, *not* lü'mi-noüs. See **u**.
Lunacy, lu'na-çy, *not* lü'na-cy. See **u**.
Lunatic, lu'na-tie, *not* lü'na-tie, *nor* lü-nät'ie.
Luncheon, lünch'eón, *not* lünch'e-ón.
Lupercal, lu-pér'eal.

In Shakespeare the accent is invariably placed on the first syllable. Webster allows it; Worcester says it is incorrect.

- Lure**, lüre, *not* lure. See **u**.
Lurid, lu'rid, *not* lü'rid. See **u**.
Luscious, lüsh'u's, *not* lüsh'i-oüs.
Luther, lu'ther; German lü'ter.
Lutheran, lu'-ther-an, *not* lüth'r'an.
Luxuriance, lux-ü'ri-ançé (Worc.); same, or lux-ü'-ri-ançé (Web.).
Luxuriant, lux-ü'ri-ant (Worc.); same, or lüx-ü'ri-ant (Web.).
Luxuriate, lux-ü'ri-åte (Worc.); same, or lux-ü'ri-åte (Web.).
Luxurious, lux-ü'ri-oüs (Worc.); same, or lux-ü'ri-oüs (Web.).

són, ðr, dø, wölf, woöl, mōon, byll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

Luxury, lǔx'ū-ry, *not* lǔx'ū-ry.

Where the *x* is marked as having the sound of *gz*, in the four words just given, Webster and Worcester differ somewhat in the respelling, but, like the word *legendary*, the division of the component parts of the consonant ending the first syllable, makes so slight a change in the pronunciation, that it would scarcely be noticeable in ordinary conversation. The *x* in these words (except in *luxury*) is *gz*, but by Worcester the *g* is divorced from the *z*, while Webster retains them in same syllable. Lugz-yuri-ant (Web.); lug-zure-ant (Worc.).

Lyceum, ly-çē'um, *not* ly'çē-um.

Lyonnaise, lē-ün-naz'.

Lyrical, lyr'ie-al, *not* lyr'ie-al.

Lyrist, ly'rיסט, *not* lyr'ist.

Lytton (Bulwer), lýt'on, *not* lyt'ton.

M.

M is a nasal consonant, and is made with the lips in the position of *p* and *b*. **B** is voiced *p*, and **m** is the result of *p* and *b* position, with the current of air passing through the nostrils. See instruction on consonants.

Ma, mä, *not* ma.

Ma'am, yes, mä'am, *not* mäm.

Mabel, mä'bel, *not* mä'bl.

Macadamize, mae-ăd'am-ize, *not* ma-căd'em-ize.

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; ä, ě, I, ö, ü, ý, short;
air, ürm, ask, gll, what, ère, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

- Maccabean**, mæ-e-a-bē'an, *not* mæ-eā'b'e-an.
Maccabees, mæ'ea-bēēš, *not* mæ-ea-bēēš'.
Macerate, mäç'er-āte, *not* mä'çer-āte.
Machiavelian, mäeh-i-a-vēl'yan.
Machinal, mäeh'i-nal (Web.); same, or ma-çhī'nal (Worc.).
Mackerel, mäck'er-el, *not* mäck'rel.
Macrocosm, mæ'ro-eōşm, or mä'cro-eōşm (Web.); mä'ero-eōşm (Worc.).
Madam, măd'am.
Madame, mä-däme' (Web.); ma-däme' (Worc.).
Madden, măd'dn, *not* măd'den.
Madeira, ma-dēi'rā, or ma-dei'rā (Web.); ma-dē'ra (Worc.).
Madamoiselle, măd'mwa-zĕl' (Web.); măd-em-wă-zĕl' (Worc.).

Worcester is incorrect in his marking, as a Frenchman would not say madem nor um. We think Webster's marking is not quite what it should be, as the *d* and *m* should be so closely joined in utterance that no mark of accentuation could be given between them.

- Madrid**, măd'rid (U. S.); mă-drăd' (Spanish).
Maelstrom, mael'strōm, *not* măel'strom.
Magazine, măg-a-zīne'.
Magi, mă'gī, *not* măg'ī.
Magna Charta, măg'nā-ehär'tā, *not* chär'ta.
Magnesia, măg-nē'zhe-a (Worc.); same, or măg-nē'-zhā (Web.).

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, woōl, mōōn, būll, īrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, īgo, iš, ex̄ist, thy, n=ng.

Magnetism, măg'net-işm, *not* măg'net-iş-um.

Magnitude, măg'ni-tüde, *not* măg'ni-tüde. See **u**.

Magnolia, mağ-nō'li-a, *not* mağ-nōl'ya.

Mahogany, ma-hōg'a-ny, *not* ma-hōg'a-ny.

Mahomet, ma-hōm'et, *or* mā'ho-met, *or* mă'ho-met (Web.); mă'hom-ět (Worc.).

"Ma-hōm'et is not only the prevailing English pronunciation, but it corresponds more nearly with the Arabic."—*Dr. Thomas*.

Maiden, măid'n, *not* măid'en.

E before terminal *n* is almost always silent; but the nearest that definiteness can be approached—owing to so many exceptions to any rule covering all the words—may be put in the following form: 1st, *e* before terminal *n* should always be *silent* in participles. 2d, *e* before terminal *n* should always be *sounded* in any word (not a participle) in which terminal *en* is immediately preceded by *l*, *m*, *n* or *r*.

Maintain, main-tain' (Web.); same, *or* māin-tain' (Worc.).

Maintenance, māin'ten-ançé, *not* main-tain'ançé.

Majolica, ma-jōl'i-eá, *not* ma-yōl'i-ea.

Malaria, ma-la'ri-a, *not* ma-lâ'ri-a.

Worcester gives the same vowel mark, but syllabifies the word differently—mal-ă'ri-a.

Malay, ma-lāy', *not* mă-lāy'.

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; ä, ě, ı, ö, ü, ý, short;
ähr, ürm, ask, ăll, whăt, êre, ěrr, prey, mien, sir,

Malefactor, măl-e-fă'e'tor (*Worc.*); măl'e-făe-tor (*Web.*).

Worcester is consistent in his marking of the words bĕn-e-fă'e'tor and măl-e-fă'e'tor, but Webster is not, as he does not place the accent on the same syllable in both words, and there is no good reason for the difference as shown by him—bĕn-e-fă'e'tor and măl'e-făe-tor.

Malefeasance, măl-fēa'sance.

Malpractice, măl-prăe'tice, *not* măl'prăe-tice.

Malice, măl'ice, *not* măl'us.

Malignant, ma-lig'nant, *not* ma-li'nant.

Maligner, ma-lin'er, *not* ma-lig'ner.

Mall (a public walk), măll, *not* mall.

Malvolio, măl-vō'li-ō, *not* măl-vō'l'yō.

Mamma, mam-mă', *not* mäm'ma.

We wish the children were sufficient authority for placing the accent of this word and also that of *papa*, then we should be authorized in saying what we universally hear—mäm'ma and pä'pa. Surely usage has not been considered in the marking of these words.

Mammillary, măm'mil-la-ry, *not* ma-mil'la-ry.

Man, măn, *not* a nasal vowel.

Not one person in ten thousand pronounces this little word correctly, *i. e.* they do not give the pure sound of short *a*, but a nasal sound. Listen when you hear it pronounced, and see if the *a* in *man*, *can*, etc., is like *a* in *an*.

són, ór, dō, wólf, wóol, móon, búll, úrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gém, gó, i§, exít, thy, n-ng.

- Manakin**, mă̄n'a-kīn, *not* mă̄n'a-kun.
Mandamus, man-dă'mus, *not* mă̄n'da-mus.
Mandarin, mă̄n-da-rīn', *not* mă̄n'da-rīn.
Mandolin, mă̄n'do-līn, *not* mă̄n-do-līn'.
Manege, ma-năzh'.
Manes, mă̄nēs.
Maneuver, ma-neu'veer (Web.); ma-neu'ver (Worc.).
Manganese, mă̄n-ă̄gă-nĕshē', *not* mă̄n-ă̄gă-nĕshē'.
Mangel wurzel, mă̄n'ă̄gl-wūr'z'l.
Mango, mă̄n'ă̄gō, *not* mă̄n'ă̄gō.
Mania, mă̄n'i-a, *not* mă̄n'ya.
Maniacal, ma-ni'ae-al, *not* ma-ni-ăe'al.
Manikin, mă̄n'i-kīn, *not* mă̄n'i-kun.
Mannerism, mă̄n'ner-ă̄şm, *not* mă̄n'ner-iş-um.
Manor, mă̄n'or, *not* mă̄n'ur, *nor* mă̄n'or. See image.
Mansard-roof, mă̄n'sard-rōof (Web.); mă̄n'sārd-rōof (Worc.).
Mansuetude, mă̄n'swe-tüde, *not* mă̄n'swe-tüde. See n.
Mantel, mă̄n'tl, *not* mă̄n-tel.
Mantilla, man-tîl'la, *not* man-tîl'ly.
Mantle, mă̄n'tle, *not* mă̄n'tul. See cuddle.
Mantua, mă̄n'tu-ă, *or* mă̄n'tu.
Mantua-maker, mă̄n'tu-mă̄k'er, *not* mă̄n'shu-mă̄k'er.
Manufacture, mă̄n-ă̄fæt'üre, *not* mă̄n-ă̄fæ'chur.
 See n.
Manure, ma-nüre', *not* ma-nüre'. See n.
Many, mĕn'y, *not* mă̄n'y.
Many-legged, mĕn'y-lĕg'd, *not* mĕn'y-lĕg'ged.
Marabou, mă̄r-a-bōu', *not* mă̄r'a-bōu.

ă, ē, ī, ă̄, ă̄, y, long; ă, ē, ī, ă̄, ū, ū, ū, short;
 āir, īrm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mīen, sīr,

- Marabout**, mär-a-bōut', *not* mär-a-bout'.
- Maranatha**, mär-a-nāth'a (Worc.); mär-a-nāth'a, or mär-a-na'thā (Web.).
- Marasmus**, ma-răš'mus, *not* ma-răš'mus.
- Marathon**, mär'a-thōn.
- Marchioness**, mär'shun-ěs, *not* mär'čhi-on-ěss.
- Marian**, mä'ri-ăñ, *not* mär'i-on.
- Marigold**, mär'i-ğöld, *not* mä'ri-ğöld.
- Marital**, mär'i-tal, *not* ma-rī'tal.
- Market**, mär'ket, *not* mär'kit.
- Marmalade**, mär'ma-lāde, *not* mär-ma-lādē'.
- Marquess**, mär'kwas, *not* mär'kes.
- Marriage**, mär'riğ, *not* mär'uğ.
- Marseilles**, mär-sälz'.
- Marseillais**, mär-säl-yā'.
- Marseillaise**, mär-säl-yaz'.
- Marten**, mär'ten, *not* mär'tn.
- Marvel**, mär'vel, *not* mär'vl.
- Marvelous**, mär'vel-oüs, *not* märv'lōüs.
- Mascott**, mäs'eott, *not* mäś'eott, nor mäs'eott.
- Masculine**, mäs'eu-line, *not* mäs'cu-line.
- Mask**, mäšk, *not* mäšk.
- Mason**, mä'sn, *not* mä'son.
- Masque**, mäšk, *not* mäšk.
- Mass**, mäss, *not* mäss.
- Massacre**, mäs'sa-eer, *not* mäs'sa-ere.
- Massacred**, mäs'sa-eerd, *not* mas'sa-ered.
- Massacer**, mäs'sa-erer, *not* mäs'sa-eer-er.
- Massacring**, mäs'sa-ering, *not* mäs'sa-eer-ing.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, wööl, möön, bull, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, géem, gó, iş, exist, thy, n=ng.

Massage, mäss'äge (Web.); más-sáz'h' (Worc.).

Mast, mäst, *not* mäst.

Master, mäs'ter, *not* mäs'ter.

Mastiff, mäs'tiff, *not* mäs'tiff.

Mastodon, mäs'to-döñ, *not* mäs'tō-döñ.

Mathesis, ma-thē'sis, *not* mäth'e-sis.

Matin, mät'in, *not* mä'tin.

Matinee, mät-i-nä', *not* mät-i-nē'.

Matrix, mä'trix, *not* mät'rix.

Matron, mä'tron, *not* mät'ron.

Matronal, mät'ron-al, *or* mä'tron-al.

Matronly, mä'tron-ly, *not* mät'ron-ly.

Matthew, mäth'hu. The *u* is obscure. Which *u*?

In all other names than that of the apostle it is marked long *u*. This, we think, is what it should be. Mäth'u, *not* mäth'hyu.

Mattress, mät'tress, *not* ma-träss'.

None but the most affected speakers ever use the latter pronunciation. They belong to the either and neither class, who are such invalids' that they could not rest upon a mat'tress. There would surely be a frä-eä' (pure English, frä'eas) if they could not have their mat-träss'.

Mature, ma-ture', *not* ma-türe'. See *u*.

Maturity, ma-tü'ri-ty, *not* ma-tü'ri-ty. See *u*.

Matutinal, mät-u-tí'nal, *not* ma-tü'she-nal.

Mauch Chunk, mäueh chänk'.

Mausoleum, mäu-so-lë'um, *not* mäu-sö'le-um.

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ě, ı, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, ërr, prey, mien, sir,

Mauve, mōv, *not* māuve.

Maximilian, măx-i-mil'yan, *not* măx-i-mil'i-an.

Mayor, măy'or, *not* măr'.

Mayoralty, măy'or-al-ty, *not* măr'äl-ty.

Webster gives the two incorrect pronunciations as colloquial. We do not consider "colloquial" as authority, but as a synonym of laziness. *Git* is colloquial for *get*, and *eĕtch* for *eătch*.

Mazurka, ma-zūr'kă, *not* ma-zûr'kă.

Measure, mězh'ur (Worc.); mězh'yūr (Web.).

Mechanist, měeh'an-ist, *not* me-ehăñ'ist

Medal, měd'al, *not* měd'l.

Medallion, me-dăl'yon, *not* me-dăl'li-on.

Meddle, měd'dle, *not* měd'dul. See *cuddle*.

Mediæval, mē-di-ē'val (Web.); měd-i-ē'val (Worc.).

Medici, měd'e-chē (Worc.) ; same, or měd'a-chē (Web.).

Medicinal, me-dīç'i-nal, *not* med-e-çī'nal.

Medicine, měd'i-çine, *not* měd'sn. See *mayoralty*.

Again Webster says "colloquially měd'sin, or med-sn."

Mediocre, mē'di-ō-eer, *not* mē-di-ō'eer, *nor* mē-di-ōe'er.

Medium, mē'di-ūm, *not* měd'yum, *nor* mē'jum.

Meerschaum, mēēr'schăum (Web.); mēēr'shoum (Worc.).

Melancholy, měl'an-ehōl-y, *not* měl-an-ehōl'y.

Melee, mā-lā', *not* mē-le'.

són, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, būll, ūrn, rüde,
çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo, iš, ex̄ist, thy, n̄ng.

Meliorate, mēl'yo-rātē, *not* mēli-o-rātē.

Mellow, mēl'lōw, *not* mēl'ler.

Melodeon, me-lō'de-on (Web.); same, *or* mēl o-de'on (Worc.).

Melodious, me-lō'di-oūs, *not* me-lō'jus.

Melodrama, mēl-o-dra'ma, *not* mēl-o-drām'a.

Memoir, mē-mōir', *or* mēm'war (Worc.); mēm'wor, *or* mēm'wor (Web.).

Memorial, me-mōri-al, *not* me-mōr'i-al.

Memory, mēm'o-ry, *not* mēm'ry.

Menage, me-nāzh'.

Menagerie, men-āzh'e-rȳ (Web.); me-nā'zhe-re, *or* men-ā'ge-ry (Worc.).

Mene, mē'ne, *not* mēne.

Mendelssohn, mēn'dels-sōhn.

Menial, mē'ni-al, *not* mēn'yal.

Meningitis, mēn-in-gī'tis, *not* mēn-in-gī'tis.

We are surprised not to find a note in Webster's Unabridged, saying "colloquially" men-in-gī'tis. *Bronchitis*, *laryngitis* and *meningitis* are all given with the *i* long.

Mensurable, mēn'shū-ra-ble (Web.); mēns'yu-ra-ble (Worc.).

Mercantile, mēr'ean-tīle, *not* mēr'ean-tile, *nor* mēr'-ean-tīle.

Mercenary, mēr'çē-na-ry, *not* mēr'çē-nā'ry.

Merchandise, mēr'chan-dišē, *not* mēr'chan-dīse.

Merciful, mēr'ci-fūl, *not* mēr'ci-fūl. See *faithful*.

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ě, ī, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ürm, ask, åll, what, êre, ûrr, prey, mien, sir,

Merino, me-rī'no, *not* me-rī'no.

Merrilies (Meg), mēg-mēr'ri-līę, *not* līę.

Mesmeree, mēš-mēr-ēē', *not* mēš-mēr-ēē'.

Mesmeric, meš-mēr'ie, *not* mes-mēr'ie.

Mesmerism, mēš'mer-işm, *not* mēš'mer-ism.

Mesmerist, mēš'mer-Ist, *not* mēš'mer-Ist.

Mesmerize, mēš'mer-iže, *not* mēš'mer-iže.

Mesne, mēne.

Messianic, mēš-si-ăñ'ie, *not* mes-si'an-ie.

Messieurs, mēsh'yerz (Web.); mēsh'urz, *or* mēš'yerz (Worc.); *not* mes'sers.

Metal, mēt'al, *or* mēt'tl (Web.); mēt'tl, *or* mēt'al (Worc.).

Metalline, mēt'al-līne, *not* me-tāl'in.

Sheridan, *Johnson*, *Ash* and *Bailey* place the accent on the second syllable, but the majority of orthoëpists agree with the marking of Worcester and Webster as herein given.

Metamorphose, mēt-a-môr'phose, *not* mēt-a-môr'-phōę.

Metaphor, mēt'a-phor, *not* mēt'a-phōr.

Meteorolite, me-te-ō'r'o-līte, *not* mē-te-or-o-līte.

Methodism, mēth'od-işm, *not* mēth'od-iş-um.

Metonymy, me-tōn'y-my, *or* mēt'o-nȳm-y.

Meyerbeer, mey'er-bäer.

Mezza voce, mēd'za-vō'chā (Worc.); mēd-za-vō'chā, *or* mēt-za-vō'chā (Web.).

Mezzo, mēd'zō, *or* mēt'zō.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, gem, āgo, iş, exist, thy, u=ng.

Mezzo soprano, mĕd'zō so-pră'nō.

Mezzo tint, měd'zo-tint (Worc.); same, or měz'zo-tint (Web.).

Mi. mi, *not* mī.

Miasma, mi-as'mā, *not* mi-ăs'mā.

Michael Angelo, mī'ka-el än'gē-lo; me-kĕl än'gē-lo
(Italian).

Michaelmas. mīch'äl-mas.

Michigan, mīch'i-gan (Web.); mīch'i-ğän (Worc.).

Microscope. mi'erō-sēōp.

Microscopic, mi-erō-sēōp'ie, *not* mie-ro-sēōp'ie.

Microscopist, mi'erō-seō-pist (Worc.); mi'erōs'eo-pist, or mi'erō-seō-pist (Web.).

Microscopy, mi-erō'seo-py (Worc.); mi-erō'seo-py (Web.).

Middle, *mid'dle*, not *mid'dul*. See cuddle.

Mignonette, mīn-yon-ĕt' (Web.); mīn-yo-nĕt' (Worc.).

Mikado, mi-kä'dō, (Web.); mi-kä'dō (Worc.).

Milan, mil'an, or mi-lăñ'.

"The usage of the best English poets, as well as of the best speakers, is decidedly in favor of the first pronunciation."—Webster.

Milch, milch, not milch, nor mileh.

Mildew, mil'du, *not* mil'du. See u.

Millinery, mil'li-nēr-y, *not* mil'li-nēr-y, *nor* mil'ner-y.

Millionaire, mil'yun-air (Web.).

See next page (millionnaire).

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ě, ï, õ, û, ý, short; air, arm, ask, all, what, ère, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

- Millionnaire, *mīl'yun-âr* (Web.); *mīl-yun-âr'* (Worc.).
- Mimetic, *mi-mēt'ie*, *not mīm'e-tie*.
- Mindful, *mīnd'fūl*, *not mīnd'fūl*. See faithful.
- Mineralogy, *mīn-er-ă'l'o-gy*, *not mīn-er-ă'l'o-gy*.
- Miniature, *mīn'i-a-tūre*, *or mīn'it-yūr* (Web.); *mīn'-ia-tūre*, *or mīn'i-a-tūre* (Worc.).
- Minute (noun), *mīn'it* (Web.); *mīn'ut*, *or mīn'it* (Worc.).
- Minute (adj.), *mī-nute'* (Web.); *mi-nute'*, *or mi-nute'* (Worc.).
- Minutely, *mī-nute'ly*, *not mi-nute'ly*.
- Minutia, *mī-nū'shi-ă*, *not mi-nū'sha*.
- Mirabel, *mīr'a-bĕl*.
- Miracle, *mīr'a-ele*, *not mēr'a-ele*.
- Miraculous, *mī-răe'u-loōs*, *not m'răe'u-loōs*.
- Mirage, *mī-răzh'* (Web.); *mī-răzh'* (Worc.); *not mīr'age*.
- Mirthful, *mīrth'fūl*, *not mīrth'fūl*. See faithful.
- Misanthrope *mīs'an-thrōpe*, *not mīs'an-thrōpe*.
- Misbehave, *mīs-be-hāve'*, *not mīs-be-hāve'*.
- Mischance, *mīs-chānce'*, *not mīs-chānce'*.
- Mischievous, *mīs'che-vūs*, *not mīs-chē'vus*.
- Misconstrue, *mīs-eōn'strūe*, *not mīs-eon-strūe'*.
- Misdemeanor, *mīs-de-mēan'or*, *not mīs-de-mēan'or*.
- Miserere, *mīs-e-rē're*.
- Misery, *mīs'er-y*. *not mīs'ry*.
- Misfortune, *mīs-fōrt'üne*, *not mis-fōrt'chun*. See *u*.
- Mississippi, *mīs-sis-sip'pi*, *not mīs-sip'pi*.
- Misnomer, *mīs-nō'mer*, *not mīs-nō'mer*.
- Misogynist, *mī-sōg'y-nist*.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, būll, ûrn, rûde,
çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

Missouri, mis-sou'ri (Worc.); miss-ou'ri (Web.).

Missile, mis'sile, *not* mis'sile.

Missionary, mish'un-a-ry, *not* mish'un-a-ry.

Mistletoe, miz'l-toe, *not* mis'l-toe.

Mitten, mit'ten, *not* mit'tu.

Mixture, mixt'ure, *not* mixt'chur. See **u**.

Mizzen, miz'zn, *not* miz'zen.

Mnemonics, ne-mōn'ies, *not* ne-mōn'ies.

Mobile, mō'bile (Web.); mo-bile', or mōb'ile (Worc.).

Moccasin, möe'ea-sin, *not* möe'ea-şin.

Mocha, mö'eha, *not* möeh'a.

Mock, möck, *not* môck.

Mockery, möck'er-y, *not* möck'ry.

Model, möd'el, *not* möd'l.

Moderato, möd-e-rä'tō, *not* möd-e-rä'to.

Modest, möd'est, *not* möd'ist.

Modiste, mö-dïst', *not* mo-dïst-a'.

Modulate, möd'u-late, *not* möd'ju-late.

Mohammedan, mo-häm'med-an, *not* mo-häm'me-dan.

Moiety, möi'e-ty (Worc.); möi'e-ty, or maw'e-të (Web.).

Moire antique, mwôr'än-ték'.

Moisten, möi'sn, *not* möis'ten.

Moisture, möist'üre, *not* mois'chur. See **u**.

Molecular, mo-lëe'u-lar.

Molecule, möl'e-eule, *not* möl'e-eale.

Molestation, möl-es-tä'tion, *not* mö-les-tä'tion.

Moliere, mo-lë-êre'.

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; å, ē, i, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, ërr, prey, mien, sir,

Mollient, mōl'yent, or mōl'le-ent (*Worc.*) ; same transposed (*Web.*).

Moloch, mō'lōeh, not mōl'ōeh.

Molten, mōl'tn, not mōl'ten.

Momentary, mō'men-ta-ry, not mō'men-tā'ry.

"In the terminations *a*-ny and *a*-ry, the *a* has usually the same sound as short *e* unaccented."—*Webster.*

Monad, mōn'ad, not mō'nad.

Monadic, mo-nād'ie, not mo-nā'die.

Monarchic, mo-nāreh'ie.

Monarchist, mōn'āreh-īst, not mo-nāreh'ist.

Monastery, mōn'as-tēr-y, not mōn'as-tē'ry.

Monetary, mōn'e-ta-ry (*Web.*); mōn'e-ta-ry, or mōn'-e-ta-ry (*Worc.*).

Mongolian, mon-gō'li-an, not mon-gōl'yan.

Mongrel, mōn'grel, not mōn'grel.

Monk, mónk, not móñk.

Monocotyledon, mōn-o-eōt-y-lē'don.

Monogamist, mo-nōg'a-mist, not mōn'o-ḡām-ist.

Monogamy, mo-nōg'a-my, not mōn'o-ḡām-y.

Monogram, mōn'o-grām, not mōno-grām.

Monograph, mōn'o-grāph, not mōno-grāph.

Monologue, mōn'o-lōgue, not mōno-lōgue, nor mōn'o-lōgue. See *apologue*.

Monomania, mōn-o-mā'ni-a, not mō-no-mā'ny-a.

Monomaniac, mōn-o-mā'ni-āe, not mō-ni-mā'ni-ac.

Monostich, mōn'o-stīch, not mōn'o-stītch.

són, ór, dō, wólf, wóol, móon, búll, úrn, rúde,
çent, éan, gém, gó, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

- Monosyllabic**, mōn-o-syl-lāb'ie, *not* mōn-o-sŷl'la-bie.
Monosyllable, mōn'o-sŷl-la-ble, *not* mōn-o-sŷl'la-ble.
Moral, mōr'al, *not* mōr'al.
Morale, mō-râle'.
Morgue, mōrŷue, *not* mōrŷue.
Moribund, mōr'i-bünd, *not* mōr'i-bünd.
Morpheus, mōr'pheūs, *or* mōr'phe-üs (Web.); mōr'-pheūs (Worc.).
Morphine, mōr'phīne, *not* mōr'phīne.
Morsel, mōr'sel, *not* mōr'sl.
Mortal, mōr'tal, *not* mōr'tl.
Mortise, mōr'tīse, *not* mōr'tīse.
Mortuary, mōrt'u-a-ry, *not* mōr'chu-ä-ry.
Mosaic, mo-šä'ie, *not* mo-sä'ie.
Moscow, mōs'eōw, *not* mōs'eow.
Moslem, mōš'lem (Web.); mōs'lem (Worc.).
Mosque, mōsque, *not* mōsque.
Moss, mōss, *not* mōss.
Mossy, mōs'sy, *not* mōs'sy.
Moth, mōth, *not* mōth.
Moths, mōthš, *not* mōthš, *nor* mōths. See truths.
Mountain, moun'tin, *not* moun'tn, *nor* moun'ting.
 See image.
Mountainous, moun'tin-üs, *not* moun'tain-oüs.
Mouths (noun), mouthš, *not* mouths.
Mozart, mo-zärt'; mōt'sart (German).
Mucilaginous, mü-çî-läg'i-noüs, *not* mü'çî-lä'gi-noüs.
Muddle, müd'dle, *not* müd'dul. See cuddle.
Multifarious, mül-ti-fâ'ri-oüs, *not* mül-ti-fâ'ri-oüs.

ä, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; å, ë, ï, õ, ü, ý, short;
 àir, àrm, ásk, àll, whàt, ère, èrr, prey, mièn, sir,

Multiplicaton, mülti-pli-eä'tion, *not* mülti-pi-eä'tion.

Multitude, mülti-tude, *not* mülti-tüde. See **u**.

Munich, mü'nieh, *not* mü'nich.

Municipal, mu-niç'i-pal, *not* mü-ni-çip'al.

Murderer, mürr'er-er, *not* mürr'drer.

Muriate, müri-ate, *not* müri-ate.

Murillo, mu-ril'lo; mü-rélyo (Spanish).

Murrain, mü'r-raín, *not* mü'r-rain'.

Muscovado, müs-eo-vä'dö.

Museum, müsë'um, *not* mü'se-um.

Mushroom, müsh'rōom, *not* müsh'rōon.

Muskallonge, müs'kal-lönge (Web.); lönge' (Worc.).

Muskrat, müsk'rät, *not* müsh'rät.

Mussulman, müs'sul-män, *not* müş'sul-man.

Mustache, mus-täche' (Web.); same, or mus-täche' (Worc.).

The latter pronunciation is very harsh, but fortunately it is seldom heard.

Button, müt'tn, *not* müt'ton.

Mutual, müt'u-al, *not* müchu-al.

My, my (Web.); my, or mě; e obscure (Worc.).

This is a little word, but a very troublesome one. The *y* has its full long sound when the word *my* is so circumstanced as to be brought in contradistinction with any other possessive pronoun. This is my book, not yours. In all other cases it should be long *y* obscured, or may possibly be accepted when

són, ôr, dø, wölf, wööl, möön, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gó, iş, exist, thy, n=ng.

given as short *y*, inasmuch as Worcester sanctions it; yet the short *y* sound (*mi*) tinges a little of affectation. It is quite common upon the stage, but the stage is no longer recognized authority.

By all means do not let the *y* be turned into long *e*, as Webster says, “after the Irish fashion, ‘I took down mēē hat.’” Neither should *mi* be used in serious or solemn discourse.

Myrtle, mēr’tle, *not* mēr’tul. See *cuddle*.

Mythological, myth-o-lög’ie-al, *not* myth-o-lög’ie-al.

Mythology, my-thöl’o-gy, *not* my-thöl’o-gy.

N.

If you place your tongue in the position of *t*, and while retaining it in that position make the *t* audible without removing the tongue, you will produce *d*. Keep the point of the tongue in *t* and *d* position, and by changing the vocal current of air from the mouth to the nostrils, the result will be *n*. As *p*, *b* and *m* can be made with the lips held in the position of the first of the three elements (*p*), so *t*, *d* and *n* can be made without removing the point of the tongue after placing it in the position of the first element (*t*).

Bear in mind that we make a distinction between *p* and *t* position, and *p* and *t* breath. Observe the same rule for *p*, *t* and *k*—as regards keeping the position closed—as we give for *b*, *d* and *g*, under

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, I, õ, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, what, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

their respective headings. For further information concerning *n*, see our Critical Survey.

Nabob, nā'bob (Web.); nā'bōb (Worc.).

Naiad, nā'yad, *not* nā'id, *nor* nī'ad.

Naive, nā'īve, *not* nī've.

Naively, nā'īve-ly (Web.); nā'īve-ly, *or* naïve'ly (Worc.).

Naivete, nā'īve-tē (Web.); nā'ev-tē' (Worc.).

Nape, nāpe, *not* nāpe.

Naphtha, nāp'tha (Worc.); nāp'tha, *or* nāf'tha (Web.).

Narcotine, nār'eo-tīne, *not* nār'eo-tīne, *nor* tīne.

Narrate, nār'rāte, *or* nār'rāte' (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).

Narrator, nar-rā'tor, *not* nār'ra-tor.

Narrow, nār'rōw, *not* nār'rōw.

Nasal, nā'sal, *not* nāsal.

Nasality na-sāl'i-ty, *not* na-sāl'i-ty.

Nascent, nās'ēnt, *not* nāsent.

Nastily, nās'ti-ly (Web.); nās'ti-ly (Worc.).

Nasty, nās-ty, *not* nās'ty.

Natal, nā'tal, *not* nāt'al.

National, nāsh'un-al, *not* nā'shun-al.

The orthoëpists, with the exception of Knowles, fully agree on this pronunciation.

Nationality, nāsh-un-āl'i-ty, *not* nā-shun-āl'i-ty.

Natural, nāt'u-rāl, *not* nāt'chur-al.

Naturalize, nāt'u-rāl-īze, *not* nāt'chur-al-īze.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, gem, āgo, iš, exist, thy, nāng.

Nature, nă'ture, *not* nă'chur. See **u**.

The same with all words of this *nature*.

Naught, năught, *not* näught.

Naughty, năugh'ty, *not* näugh'ty.

Nausea, nău'she-a, *not* nău'sha.

Nauseant, nău'she-ănt, *not* nău'se-ant.

Nauseate, nău'she-ăte, *not* nău'se-ate.

Nauseous, năw'shus, *not* năw'she-us, *nor* năw'se-ous.

Naval, nă'vel, *not* nă'vl.

Navel, nă'vl, *not* nă'vel.

Nazarene, năz-a-rēne', *not* năz'a-rēne.

Nearest, nēar'est, *not* nēar'ist. See **image**.

Nebraska, ne-brăs'ka, *not* ne-brăs'ka.

Necessitate, ne-çĕs'si-tătc, *not* ne-çĕs'si-ate.

Necklace, něck'laçe, *not* něck'lus.

Necrologic, nēe-ro-lög'ie, *not* ne-eröl'o-gie.

Necrology, ne-eröl'o-gy, *not* nēe-röl'o-gy.

Necromancy, nēe'ro-măñ-çy, *not* nē'ero-man-çy.

Necropolis, ne-eröp'o-lis.

Necroscopic, nēe-ro-seöp'ie.

Necroscopy, ne-erös'eo-py, *not* nēe'ros-eöp-y.

Necropsy, nēe'rop-sy, *not* ne-eröp'sy.

Nectarean, nēe-tă're-an, *not* nee-ta-rē'an.

Nectarine, nēe'tar-īne, *not* nēe'tar-īne, *nor* īne.

Nee, nă, *not* nēē.

Needful, nēēd'fūl, *not* nēēd'fūl. See **faith'ful**.

Ne'er, nēr, *not* nēr *nor* ner.

Negligee, nēg-li-zhā'.

a, ē, i, ɔ, ă, y, long; ă, ē, i, ɔ, ă, y, short;
âir, àrm, ásk, ăll, whăt, êre, ĕrr, prey, mien, sîr,

Negotiable, ne-*gō'shē-a-ble*, *not* ne-*gō'shī-ble*.

Negotiate, ne-*gō'shī-āte*, *not* ne-*gō'shate*.

Negotiation, ne-*gō-shī-āshun*, *not* ne-*gō-shā-shun*.

Negro, nē'grō, *not* nīg'ger.

Neighboring, neigh'bor-ing, *not* neigh'bring.

Neither, nē'i'ther (Worc.); nē'i'ther, or nei'ther (Web.).

See *either*, where you will find a note in reference to both words *either* and *neither*.

Nemesis, nēm'e-sis, *not* ne-mīs'is.

Nephew, nēf'yū (Web.); nēv'vu, or nēf'fu (Worc.).

"This word is uniformly pronounced nēv'vu by the English orthoëpists; but in the United States it is often pronounced nēf'fu."—Worcester.

We would like to see a uniformity established in these *ph* combinations—*diphthong*, *diphtheria*, *triphthong*, *naphtha*, *nephew*, etc. See *triphthong*.

Nepotism, nēp'o-tiṣm, *not* nē'po-tism.

Neptune, nēp'tūnē, *not* nēp'chun. See *u*.

Nervine, nērv'īnē, *not* nēr'vīnē, *nor* vīnē.

Nescience, nēsh'ençē (Web.); nēsh'e-ēnçē (Worc.).

Nestle, nēs'l, *not* nēs'tle.

Nether, nēth'er, *not* nēth'er.

Nethermost, nēth'er-mōst, *not* nēth'er-mōst.

Neuralgia, neu-rāl'gi-ā, *not* neu-rāl'i-gy.

Neuter, neu'ter *not* neu'ter. See *u*.

Neutral, neu'tral, *not* neu'tru-l.

Nevada, ne-vā'dā (Worc.); ne-vā'da (Web.).

Neve, nē've.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōon, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iṣ, exīst, thy, n=ng.

New, nū, *not* nū. See **ñ**.

Newfoundland, nū'fond-lānd (Web.); same, or **new-found'land** (Worc.).

Newfoundland (adj.), nū-found'land.

New Orleans, nū-ôr'le-ans, *not* new-or-lēns'.

News, nū\$, *not* nū\$. See **ñ**.

Newsmonger, nū\$'mōn-ger, *not* nū\$'mōn-ğer.

Newspaper, nū\$'pā-per, *not* nū\$'pā-per.

Niagara, nī-äg'a-ra, *not* nī-äg'ra.

Nice (city), nīçe, *not* nīçe.

Nicety, nī'çe-ty, *not* nīçe'ty.

Niche, nīche, *not* nīhe.

Nicotine, nī'e-o-tīne, *not* nī'e-o-tīne, nor nī'e-o-tīne.

Night-Blooming Cereus, night-blōom-ing-çē're-üs,
not çē'rus.

Nihilist, nī'hil-ist, *not* nī'le'ist.

Nihilistic, nī-hil-is'tic, *not* nī'l-lis'tic.

Niobe, nī'o-bē, *not* nī'obe.

Nomad, nōm'ad, *not* nō'mad.

Nomadian, no-mā'di-an, *not* no-măd'i-an.

Nomadic, no-măd'ic, *not* no-mā'dic.

Nom de plume, nōm-de-plūme', *not* nōm'de-plūme.

Nomenclature, nō'men-elat-üre (Worc.); no-men-
elat'üre (Web.).

Nominative, nōm'i-na-tīve, *not* nōm'na-tīve.

Nonchalant, nōn'çha-läng' (Worc.); nōn-çha-lōng'
(Web.).

None, nōne (Worc.); nōne, or nōne (Web.).

Webster is the only orthoëpist who allows the

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ě, ï, ö, ü, ý, short;
äir, ärm, äsk, äll, whät, ère, èrr, prey, mïen, sir,

second marking. It is seldom used by the best speakers.

Nonpareil, nōn-pa-rēl', *not* nōn'pa-rēl.

Nonplussed, nōn'plüst, *not* nōn-plüst'.

Nonsuit, nōn'suit, *not* nōn-suit', *nor* nōn'suit.

Nook, nōok (Web.); nōok, *or* nōök (Wore.).

Noology, nō-ö'l'o-gy.

Noon, nōon, *not* noōn.

Noose, nōōsē, *or* nōōse.

Normal, nōr'mal, *not* nōr'mal.

Norwegian, nor-wé'gi-an, *not* nor-wé'gan.

Norwich, nōr'rig (Eng.); nōr'wich (U. S.).

Northern, nōrth'ern, *not* nōrth'en.

Nosology, no-sōl'o-gy (Web.); same, *or* no-şōl'o-gy (Worc.).

Nostril, nōs'tril, *not* nōs'tril.

Nostrum, nōs'trum, *not* nōs'trum.

Notable (remarkable), nōt'a-ble.

Notable (careful), nōt'a-ble.

"When this word signifies *remarkable*, it ought to be pronounced nōt'a-ble; and when it means *careful* or *bustling*, nōt'a-ble. The adverb follows the same analogy; nor ought this distinction (though a blemish in language) to be neglected."—*Walker*.

Nothing, nōth'ing (Wore.); nōth'ing, *or* nōth'ing (Web.).

Webster stands alone in the second marking.

Notice, nō'tiçe, *not* nō'tus.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōon, bull, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

Nothwithstanding, nōt-with-stānd'ing, *not* nōt-with-stānd'ing.

Nought, nōught, *not* näught.

Novel, nōv'el, *not* nōv'l.

Novice, nōv'içe, *not* nōv'us.

Novitiate, no-vish'i-āte, *not* no-vish'āte.

Noxious, nōx'shus, *not* nōg'shus, *nor* nōx'i-ous.

Nubia, nō'bi-a, *not* nū'bi-a, *nor* nū'by.

Nucleous, nū'ele-ous, *not* nū'ele-ous. See **u**.

Nudity, nō'di-ty, *not* nū'di-ty. See **u**.

Nugget, nūg'get, *not* nūg'get.

Nuisance, nū'i'sançe, *not* nūi'sançe. See **u**.

Numb, nūm, *not* nāmb.

Numerous, nū'mer-ous, *not* nū'mer-ous. See **u**.

Nuncio, nūn'she-ō, *not* nūn'çī-o.

Nuptial, nūp'shal, *not* nūpt'yāl.

Nurture, nūrt'ūre, *not* nūrt'chur. See **u**.

Nutriment, nū'tri-mēnt, *not* nū'tri-ment. See **u**.

Nutritious, nū-trish'us, *not* nū'trish-us. See **u**.

Nutritive, nū'tri-tīve, *not* nū'tri-tīve. See **u**.

O.

Phonetically speaking, *o* has but two sounds, long and short. Other than these we designate by sounds of other vowels, as *broad a*, *short u*, etc. See "Visible Speech Vowel Symbols," page 88, in regard to this vowel.

Oaken, öak'n, *not* öak'en.

Oar, öar, *not* ôar.

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ě, ī, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, whåt, ère, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

Oasis, *o'-a-sis* (Worc.); *o'-a-sis*, or *o-ä'-sis* (Web.).

Oasis (plural), *o'-a-si_s* (Worc.); *o'-a-si_s*, or *o-ä'-si_s* (Web.).

Oaten, *öat'n*, not *oat'en*.

Oath, *öath*, not *oath*.

Oaths, *öaths*, not *oaths*. See *truths*.

Obbligato, *öb-bli-ğä'tō*, not *ob-bli-ğä'tō*.

Obduracy, *öb'du-ra-çy*, or *ob-dü'ra-çy*.

Obdurate, *öb'du-rate*, or *ob-du'rate*, not *dü*.

Obedience, *o-be'di-ĕnçē*, not *o-bë'gëncë*.

Obeisance, *o-be'i'sançē*, or *o-bë'i'sançē* (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).

Obelisk, *öb'e-lisk*, not *o-be-lisk*.

Oberon, *öb'e-ron*, not *o-be-ron*.

Obese, *o-bëse'*, not *o-bëše'*.

Obesity, *o-bës'i-ty*, not *o-bë'si-ty*.

Obey, *o-bëy'*, not *û-bey'*.

This should be long *o* obscured, not the sound of *u* in *urge*. Whenever a long vowel forms an initial, unaccented syllable, approximate its long sound, *a*-*bout*, *e*-*vent*, *i*-*dea*, *o*-*bey*, *u*-*nite*.

Obit, *öbit*, or *öb'it*.

Obituary, *o-bit'u-a-ry*, not *o-bit'chu-a-ry*. See *u*.

Objurgate, *ob-jûr'gäte*, not *öb'jur-gäte*.

Obligatory, *öb'li-ğä-to-ry*, not *ob-lîg'a-to-ry*.

Oblige, *o-blîge'*, not *o-blîge*'.

"Formerly *obleej*", and still so pronounced by some old-fashioned speakers."—Webster. (See next page.)

són, ör, dΩ, wölf, woöl, mōön, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gó, i§, exist, thy, n=ng.

"The word *oblige*, which was formerly classed with *marine*, etc., is now pronounced regularly."—*Smart*.

"John Kemble is said to have corrected the Prince of Wales (George IV.) for adhering to the former pronunciation by saying, 'It will become your royal mouth better to say *oblige*.'"—*Worcester*.

"When Lord Chesterfield wrote his letters to his son, the word *oblige* was by many polite speakers pronounced as if written *obliege*, as if to give a hint of their knowledge of the French language; nay, Pope has rhymed it to this sound:

Dreading even fools by flatterers besieged,
And so *obliging* that he ne'er *obliged*.

But it was so far from having generally obtained, that Lord Chesterfield strictly enjoins his son to avoid this pronunciation as affected. In a few years, however, it became so general that none but the lowest vulgar ever pronounced it in the English manner; but upon the publication of the nobleman's letters, which was about twenty years after he wrote them, his authority had so much influence with the polite world as to bid fair for restoring the *i* in this word to its original rights; and we not unfrequently hear it now pronounced with the broad English *i* in those circles where, a few years ago, it would have been an infallible mark of vulgarity."—*Walker*.

a, ē, i, ɔ, u, y, long; ă, ě, ı, ɔ̄, ū, ȳ, short;
air, ärn, ásk, ăll, whät, êre, ěrr, prey, mien, sîr,

Oblique, ob-lïque', or ob-lique'.

"When it becomes the custom to *write* this word in the English form *oblike*, it will be consistent to give up the French pronunciation; but not till then."—*Smart*.

- Obnoxious**, ob-nök'shus, *not* ob-nög'shus.
Obscenity, ob-sçen'i-ty, *not* ob-scēn'i-ty.
Obsequies, öb'se-quïës, *not* ob-së'quies.
Observation, öb-ßer-vä'tion, *not* öb-ser-vä'tion.
Obsolete, öb'so-lëte, *not* öb-so-lëte'.
Obstetrics, ob-stët'ries, *not* ob-stët'er-ies.
Obstreperous, ob-strëp'er-oüs, *not* ob-strëp'rōus.
Obtrude, ob-trüde', *not* ob-trude'.
Obtrusion, ob-trü'zhun, *not* ob-trü'shun. See adhesion.
Obtrusive, ob-trü'sive, *not* ob-trü'zive. See effusive.
Obtuse, ob-tüse', *not* obtüse'.
Obtusion, ob-tü'zhun, *not* ob-tü'shun. See adhesion.
Obverse (adj.), ob-vërse'.
Obverse (noun), öb'vérse.
Occasion, öe-eä'zhun, *not* ö-eä'shun.
Occiput, öe'çi-püt, *not* öe'ei-püt.
Occult, oe-cült', *not* öe'eult.
Oceanic, o-she-än'ie.
Oceanus, o-çë'a-nus.
Ocher, ö'ehler, *not* öeh'er.
Ocmulgee, oe-mü'l'gëë, *not* oe-mü'l'gee.
Oconee, o-eö'nee, *not* ö-eo-nëë'.

són, ôr, dø, wölf, woöl, mœön, buüll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gó, iß, exist, thy, n=ng.

- Octagon**, ə'e'ta-gōn, *not* ə'e'ta-gōn.
Octavo, oe-tā'vo, *not* oe-tä'vo.
Octuple, ə'e'tu'ple, *not* əe-tū'ple.
Odd, ədd, *not* ôdd.
Odeon, o-dē'on, *not* ə'de-on.
Odious, ə'di-ous (Web.); əd'yus, *or* ə'di-ous (Worc.);
not ə'jus.
odium, ə'di-ūm (Web.); ə'di-um, *or* əd'yum (Worc.);
not ə'jum.
Odorine, ə'dor-īne, *not* ə'dor-Ine.
Odyssey, əd'y-sy, *not* ədy-sy.
O'er, ə'er, *not* ô'er.
Of, əv, *not* ăv.
Off, əff (Web.); əff, *or* əff (Wore.).
Offal, əff'fal, *not* ôf'fal, *nor* əf'fal.
Offer, əf'fer, *not* ôf'fer.
Office, əf'fiçē, *not* ôf'fiçē.
Official, of-fish'al, *not* o-fish'al.
Officiate, of-fish'i-āte, *not* of-fish'āte.
Officinal, of-fiç'i-nal, *or* of-fi-çī'nal (Web.); same
 transposed (Worc.).
Officious, of-fish'ous, *not* o-fish'ous.
Offset (verb), əff'sēt (Worc.); off-sēt', *or* əff'sēt
 (Web.).
Offspring, əff'sprīng, *not* ôff'spring.
Oft, əft (Web.); əft, *or* ôft (Worc.).
Often, əf'n (Web.); əf'fn, *or* ôf'n (Worc.).
Ogilby, ə'gī'l-bȳ.
Ogilvie, ə'gī'l-vīe.

ā, ē, ī, ū, y, long; ă, ě, ī, ŏ, ū, y, short;
 āir, īrm, āsk, ăll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mīen, sīr,

Ogle, ɔ'gl, *not* ɔg'l.

Old, ɔld, *not* ɔl.

Olden, ɔld'n; *not* ɔld'en.

Oleander, ɔ-le-ăñ'der, *not* ɔ-le-ăñ'der.

Olefiant, ɔ'le-fi-ant (Web.); o-lĕf'i-ant, *or* ɔ'le-fi-ant (Worc.).

Oleomargarine, ɔ-le-o-mär'gă-rīne, *not* ɔ-le-o-mär'-gă-rīne, *nor* ɔ-leo-mär'gă-rīne.

G is always hard before *a*, except in *gaol*.

Olfactory, ol-fă'e-to-ry, *not* ol-fă'e'try.

Olibanum, o-lib'a-num, *not* o-li-bă'num.

Oligarchy, ɔl'i-ğär-ehy, *not* ol-i-ğär'ehy.

Olio, ɔ'li-ō, *or* ɔl'yō.

Omega, o-mē'gă (Worc.); o-mē'gă, *or* o-mĕg'ă (Web.).

Omelet, ɔm'e-let (Web.); ɔm'let (Worc.).

Ominous, ɔm'i-noüs, *not* ɔ'min-ous.

Omniscience, om-niš'h'ens (Web.); ɔm-niš'h'i-ençe, *or* om-niš'h'ens (Worc.).

Omniscient, om-niš'h'ent (Web.); om-niš'h'i-ent (Worc.).

Omniscious, om-niš'h'us, *not* om-niš'h'i-ous.

On, ɔn, *not* ôn.

Once, wónçe, *not* wŭnst.

Oneida, o-ner'da, *not* o-nēi'da.

Onerary, ɔn'er-a-ry, *not* ɔn'ry.

Onerous, ɔn'er-oüs, *not* ɔ'ner-oüs.

Only, ɔn'ly, *not* ôn'ly.

Onomatopœia, ɔn-o-măt-o-pĕ'ya.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, wööl, mōon, bull, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, ȝem, ȝo, is, exist, thy, n-ŋg.

Onset, ön'sët, *not* ôn'set.

Onslaught, ön'slaught, *not* ôn'slaught.

Onward, ön'ward, *not* ôn'ward.

Onyx, ö'nÿx, *not* ön'yx.

Oolong, öö'lóng (Web.); öö-lóng' (Worc.).

Opal, ö'pal, *not* ö'päl.

Open, ö'pn, *not* ö'pen.

Opening, ö'pn-ing, *not* ö'pen-ing.

Operative, öp'er-a-tive, *not* öp'er-a'tive.

Ophelia, ö-phë'li-a, *or* ö-phël'ya.

Ophthalmic, of-thä'l'mie, *or* op-thä'l'mie (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).

Ophthalmy, öf'thal-mÿ, *or* öp'thal-mÿ (Web.); same transposed (Worc.); *not* oph-thä'l'my.

Opinion, o-pin'yun, *not* ü-pin'yun.

Give every element its due quantity and quality; no more, no less. Do not say ö-pin'yun, nor ü-pin'-yun, but strike the happy medium. Avoid pedantry on the one hand, and slovenliness on the other.

Opium, ö'pi-üm, *not* öp'yum.

Opodeldoc, ö-po-dël'doe (Web.); öp-o-dël'doe (Worc.).

Opponent, op-pö'nent, *not* öp'po-nent.

Opportune, öp'por-tune', *not* öp'por-tune.

Opportunity, öp'por-tü'ni-ty, *not* op'por-tü'ni-ty.
See **ü**.

Oppugnant, op-püg'nant, *not* op-pügn'ant.

ä, è, ï, ö, ü, y, long; å, ē, i, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, èrr, prey, miën, sir,

Oppugner, op-pūgn'er, *not* op-pūg'ner.

Opulence, ɔp'u-lēnṣe, *not* ɔp'u-luṇe. See image.

Or, ôr, *not* ûr.

Oracle, ɔr'a-ele, *not* ôr'a-ele.

Oral, ɔ'rāl, *not* ɔr'al.

Orange, ɔr'an᷇e, *not* ɔr'in᷇e, *nor* ôr'n᷇e. See image.

Orange (William, Prince of) ɔr'ange, *not* ôr'ange.

Orangoutang, ɔ-rāng'ou-tāng' (Web.); same, *or* ɔ'rāng-qu'tāng' (Worc.); *not* ɔ-rāng-out'tāng.

Orator, ɔr'a-tor, *not* ôr'a-tor.

Oratorical, ɔr-a-tōr'ie-al, *not* ôr-a-tōr'ieal.

Oratory, ɔr'a-tor-y, *not* ôr'a-tō-ry.

The unaccented *o* should be long *o* obscured; not enough so to become û, nor should it have such full stress as to become long *o*. There should be a marked difference between the pronunciation of the word *oratory*, and the words *or a tory*.

Orchestra, ôr'e-hes-tra, *or* or-ehēs'tra, *not* ôr'ches-tra.

"In words derived from the ancient languages *ch* is generally hard like *k*. The exceptions are *charity*, *chart* and *charter*."—(Worc. 68.)

Orchestic, or-ehēs'trie, *not* ôr'e-hes-trie.

Ordeal, ôr'de-al, *not* or-dē-al, *nor* ôr'je-al, *nor* ôrd'-yal.

Ordinary, ôr'di-na-ry, *not* ôr'di-nā-ry, *nor* ôrd'n'ry.

Oregon, ɔr'e-ḡōn, *not* ôr'e-ḡōn.

Orgeat, ôr'zhāt (Worc.); same, *or* ôr'zhā (Web.).

Orgies, ôr'ḡiēs, *not* ôr'ḡiēs.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, mōon, bȳll, ûrn, rȳde,
çent, ean, ġem, ġo, iš, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

Orgues, ôrgş, *not* ôr'gūęş.

Orgy, ôr'gy, *not* ôr'gy.

Oriel, ö'ri-el, *not* ôr'i-el.

Orifice, ör'i-fiçe, *not* ôr'i-fice.

Oriflamme, ör'i-flămme, *not* ôr'i-flămme.

Origin, ör'i-gin, *not* ôr'i-gin.

Original, o-ríg'i-nal, *not* o-ríg'o-nal.

Oriole, ö'ri-öle, *not* ôr'i-ole.

Orion, o-ri'on, *not* ö'ri-on.

Orison, ör'i-şon, *not* ör'i-son, *nor* ôr'i-son.

Ornate, ôr'nătę, *not* ôr-nătę.

Orotund, ö-ro-tünd (Web.); ö-ro-tünd' (Worc.); *not* ôr'o-tünd.

Orphean, or-phē'an (Worc.); same, *or* ôr'phe-an (Web.).

Orpheus, ôr'pheüs (Worc.); ôr'phe-us (Web.).

The former is the more classic, the latter is the more popular.

Orthodox, ôr'tho-dōx, *not* ôr'tho-dōx.

Orthoepical, ôr-tho-ěp'ie-al.

Orthoepist, ôr'tho-e-pist, *not* or-thō'e-pist.

Orthoepy, ôr'tho-e-py, *not* or-thō'e-py.

There are a number of orthoëpists who favor the second marking. For ease of utterance, and for consistency with the marking of *orthography*, we would like to see the accent shifted to the second syllable in the future editions of Webster and Wor-

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, ï, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

cester. Such a change would be readily accepted by all educators.

Osage, o-sāgē', *not* ɔ'sāge.

Oscillatory, ɔ'scil-la-tory (Web.); same, or os-çil-la-to-ry (Worc.).

Osier, ɔ'zher, *not* ɔ'ʃi-er.

Osseous, ɔ'sse-üs, *or* ɔsh'e-oüs (Worc.); ɔs'se-üs (Web.).

Ossian, ɔsh'an, *not* ɔs'si-an.

Ostentate, ɔs'ten-tātē, *or* os-tēn'tātē (Web.); os-tēn-tate (Worc.).

Ostentatious, ɔs-ten-tā'tiōus, *not* ôs-ten-tā'tiōus.

Ostler, ɔs'ler (Worc.); ɔst'ler (Web.).

Ostracize, ɔs'tra-çīze, *not* ôs'tra-çīze.

Ostrich, ɔs'trīch, *not* ôs'trīch.

Otiose, ɔ'she-ôse (Web.); ɔ-she-ôs' (Worc.).

Otium, o'she-üm, *not* ɔ-she-üm'.

Ottar, ɔt'tar (written also *attar* and *otto*).

Ought, ôught, *not* äught.

Outre, ou-tre'.

Outside, out'side, *not* out-side'.

Oven, ôv'n, *not* ôv'en.

Overalls, ɔ'ver-ôlls, *not* ɔ'ver-hâlls.

Overseer, ɔ-ver-sē'er (Worc.); ɔ ver-sēē'r (Web.); *not* ɔ'ver-seēr.

Overt, ɔ'vert, *not* o-vērt'.

Overture, ɔ'vert-ôrē (Web.); ɔ'ver-ture (Worc.); *not* ɔ'ver-chûr.

Ovid (a city), ɔv'id.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, ̄go, iš, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

Ovid (the poet), öv' id.

Oxide, öx' ide, *not* öx' ide. See bromide.

Oyer, ö' yer, *not* ôy' er.

Oyez, } ö-yës' (Worc.); ö'yës (Web.).
Oyes, }

Ozone, ö'zëne, *not* ö-zëne'.

P

By referring to the chapter on "Visible Speech Consonant Symbols," page 96, it will be observed that we make a distinction between this silent element and when it is given with the puff of breath.

Pacific, pa-çif' ie, *not* pa-çiv' ie.

Pacification, păç-i-fi-eä'tion, or pa-çif-i-eä'tion (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).

Paddle, păd'dle, *not* păd'dul. See cuddle.

Paganini, pă-gă-nee'nee.

Pageant, păg'eant, or pă'geant..

Pageantry, păg'eant-ry, or pă'geant-ry (Web.); păg'eant-ry (Worc.).

Pail mail, pĕl-mĕl'. See pall mall.

Painful, păin'fūl, *not* pain'fūl. See faithful.

Palace, păl'ace, *not* păl'us, nor păl'is. See image.

Paladin, păl'a-din, *not* pa-lă'din.

Palanquin, păl-an-kĕn', *not* păl'an-kĕn.

Palatial, pa-lă'shal, *not* pa-lă'she-al.

Palatic, pa-lă'tie, *not* păl'a-tie.

Palatine, păl'a-tine, *not* păl'a-tine, nor tîne.

ă, ĕ, ī, ă, ū, y, long; ă, ĕ, ī, ă, ū, y, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

Palaver, pa-lä'ver, *not* pa-läv'er.

Palestine, päl'es-tīne, *not* päl'es-tīne, *nor* tīn.

Palette, päl'ette, *not* pa-lëtte'.

Palfrey, päl'frey (Web.); päl'frey, *or* päl'frey (Worc.).

The orthoëpists are about equally divided on this word.

Palimpsest, päl'imp-sëst.

Palisade, päl-i-säde', *not* päl'i-sade.

Pallet, päl'let, *not* pal-lët'.

Palliative, päl'li-a-tīve, *not* päl'li-ä-tive.

Pallid, päl'lid, *not* päl'lud.

Pall mall, päl-měl', *not* päll-mäll', *nor* päl-mal'.

Palm, päm, *not* päm.

Palmetto, pal-mët'tō, *not* päl-mët'to.

Palmistry, päl'mis-try.

Palm Sunday, päm'sün-day, *not* päm-sün'day.

Palmy, päm'y, *not* päm'y.

Palsied, päl'şied, *not* päl'şied.

Palsy, päl'şy, *not* päl'sy, *nor* päl'şy.

Paltry, päl'try, *not* päl'try.

Pamphlet, päm'flet, *not* pämp'let.

Panacea, pän-a-çē'ā, *not* pän'a-çē-ā.

Panado, pa-nä'do, *not* pa-nä'do.

Pancreas, pän'ere-äs (Worc.); pän'ere-as, *or* pän'-ere-as (Web.). See angular.

Panegyric, pän-e-gýr'ie, *not* pän-e-gér'ie.

Spirit and *miracle* were once pronounced spĕr'it and mĕr'a-cle, and there are many of the ortho-

són, ôr, dō, wölf, wööl, mœön, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gó, iʂ, exist, thy, n=ng.

ëpists who still say squér'rel and pan-e-gér'ic. Although Smart thus marks the last two words, he says "we may hope in time to hear them reclaimed." When Smart says "reclaimed," he means squír'rel as well as pan-e-gýr'ic.

Panel, păñ'el, *not* păñ'l.

Pannier, păñ'yer, *or* păñ'ni-er.

Panorama, păñ-o-ră'ma, *or* pan-o-ră'ma (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).

Pant, pánt, *not* păñt.

Pantaloons, păñ-ta-lōōns', *not* păñt-lōōng'.

Pantheon, pan-thé'on (as an English word); păñ'-the-on (as a classical word).

Hail, learning's *Pantheon!* Hail the sacred ark,
Where all the world of science does embark.—*Cowley*.

Mark how the dread *Pantheon* stands
Amid the toys of modern hands.
How simply, how severely, great.—*Akenside*.

Panting, pánt'ing, *not* păñt'ing.

Pantomime, păñ'to-míme, *not* păñ'tō-míne.

Pantry, păñ'try, *not* pán'try.

Papa, pa-pă', *not* pă'pa. See mamma.

Papaw, pa-păw', *not* pă'păw.

Papier mache, păp'yă-mă'sha.

Papilla, pa-pil'lă, *not* păp'il-la.

Papillary, păp'il-la-ry, *not* pa-pil'la-ry.

Papoose, } pap-pōōse', *not* păp'pōōse.

Pappoose, } pappoos', *not* păp'pōōse.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; å, ē, ï, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, èrr, prey, mién, sir,

Papyrus, pa-py'rus, *not* pa-pyr'us.

Parabola, pa-răb'o-la, *not* păr-a-bō'la.

Parachute, păr'a-çhüte (Web.); păr-a-çhüte' (Worc.).

Parade, pa-răde', *not* p'răde.

Paradise, păr'a-dîse, *not* păr'a-dîse.

Paradisean, păr-a-dîzh'yan (Worc.); păr-a-dîs'e-an (Web.).

Paradisian, păr-a-dîş'ian (Worc.); păr-a-dîş'i-an (Web.).

Paradisiacal, păr-a-di-si'ae-al, *not* şî'.

Paradisical, păr-a-dîs'ie-al (Worc.); păr-a-dîş'ie-al (Web.).

Paraffine, păr'af-fîne, *not* păr'af-fîne.

Paragon, păr'a-ğōn, *not* păr'a-gn.

Parallel, păr'al-lĕl, *not* păr"lĕl.

Paralysis, pa-răl'y-sîs, *not* pa-răl'sis.

Parameter, pa-răm'e-ter, *not* păr'a-mē-ter.

Paramo, pa-ră'mō, *not* pa-ră'mo, *nor* păr'a-mō.

Paraphernalia, păr-a-pher-nă'li-a, *not* păr-a-pher-năl'ya.

Parasite, păr'a-sîte, *not* păr'a-şîte.

Parasol, păr'a-sôl (Web.); păr'a-sôl, *or* păr'a-sôl (Worc.).

Parcel, păr'çel, *not* păr'çl.

This is another of Webster's "colloquials."

Pardon, păr'dn, *not* păr'don.

Paregoric, păr-e-ğör'ic, *not* păr-e-gôr'ic.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, mōon, bÿll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, ȝo, iȝ, exist, thy, n=ng.

Parenchyma, pa-rěn'ehy-mà (Web.); pa-rěn'ehy-ma (Worc.).

There is no reason why this should not conform with words of this class, i. e. "the *n* ending an accented syllable," etc., becoming *ng*. This marking of Worcester is inconsistent.

Parent, pár'ent, *not* pá'rent, *nor* pär'ent.

Parentage, pár'ent-age (Web.); pár'ent-age, *or* pär'ent-age (Worc.).

Parhelion, par-hěli-on, *or* par-hěl'yon.

Pariah, pü'ri-ah, *or* pa'ri-ah (Web.); pä'ri-äh (Worc.); *not* pa-ri'ah.

Parian, pä'ri-an, *not* pär'i-an.

Parietal, pa-ri'e-tal, *not* pär-i-ē'tal.

Paris-green, pär'is-grēen, *not* pär-is-grēen'.

Parisian, pa-rízh'yan (Web.); pa-rízh'i-an (Worc.).

Parliament, pär'le-měnt *not* pär'li-a-ment, *nor* pär'l'ya-ment.

The second syllable is not marked in Webster's, but is intended to be either obscure *i* or obscure *a*. It is immaterial. Worcester gives the second syllable *le*, the *e* marked obscure.

Parmesan, pär-me-šän', *not* pär'me-šän.

Parnassus, par-näs'sus, *not* par-näs'sus.

Parol, pär'ol (Worc.); pa-rö'l' (Web.).

Parole, pa-röle', *not* pär'ol.

Parotid, pa-rōt'id, *not* pa-rō'tid.

Parquet, pär-kä' (Worc.); par-kä' *or* par-kët' (Web.).

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, I, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, what, êre, ërr, prey, mien, sir,

- Parrhasius**, par-rā'shi-us.
Parsley, pārs'ley, *not* pārsh'ley.
Parson, pār'sn, *not* pār'son.
Parterre, pār-tērr', *not* pār-tēr-rē'.
Partiality, pār-she-äl'i-ty, *not* par-shāl'i-ty.
Participle, pār'ti-çī-ple, *not* pārt'çip-l.
Particular, par-tie'u-lar, *not* par-tie'lar.
Partisan, pār'ti-şān, *not* pār'ti-sān.
Partner, pār'tner, *not* pārd'ner.
Partridge, pār'tridge, *not* pāt'ridge.
Parusia, pa-rū'zhe-ā, *not* pa-rū'she-ā.
Parvenue, pār'vee-nūe (Web.) ; pār'vee-nūe' (Worc.);
not par-ve-nūe'.
Paschal, pās'ehal, *not* pāsch'al.
Pasha, pa-shā' (Worc.); pa-shā' or pā'sha (Web.).
Pass, pāss, *not* pās.
Passable, pāss'a-ble, *not* pāss'a-ble.
Passado, pas-sā'dō (Worc.); same, *or* pas-să'do
 (Web.).
Passage, pās'sage, *not* pās'sage.
Passbook, pāss'bōk, *not* pāss'bōk.
Passenger, pās'sen-ğér.
Passe-partout, pās-par-tō'.
Passi-flora, pās-si-flō'rā (Worc.); pās'si-flō-rā (Web.).
Passing, pāss'ing, *not* pāss'ing.
Passive, pās'sīve, *not* pās'sīve.
Pass-key, pāss'kēy, *not* pāss'kēy.
Passover, pāss'ō-ver, *not* pāss'ō-ver.
Passport, pāss'pōrt, *not* pāss'pōrt.

són, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, būll, ȳrn, rȳde,
 çent, ean, ȝem, ȝo, iȝ, ex̄ist, thy, n=ng.

Password, pāss'wûrd, *not* păss'wûrd.

Past, păst, *not* păst, *nor* păst.

Pastel, pă'stel, *not* pas-tĕl'.

Pastil, păs'til.

Pastille, pas-tille'.

Pastor, păs'tor, *not* păs'tor, *nor* păs'tor.

Pasture, păst'ure, *not* păst'ure, *nor* păs'chur.

Patchouly, pa-chou'lÿ (Web.); patch-qu'ly (Worc.);
not pa-chou'la.

The former marking is surely the more euphonious.

Patent, păt'ent, *or* pă'tent (Worc.); pă'tent, *or* păt'-ent (Web.).

Patentee, păt-en-tēē', *or* pă-tén-tēē' (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).

The weight of authority is in favor of short *a* in these two words and their derivative.

Paternoster, pă'ter-nōs-ter, *not* păt'er-nôs ter.

Path, păth, *not* páth, *nor* păth.

Paths, păthš, *not* páths. See truths.

Pathos, pă'thōs, *not* păth'os.

Patients, pă'shents, *not* pă'shens.

We often read of "patience on a monument," but *these* patients go *under* the monument.

Patois, pat-wă' (Web.); păt-wă' (Worc.).

Patriarch, pă'tri-äreh, *not* păt'ri-äreh.

Patrimony, păt'ri-mo-ny, *not* pă'tri-mo-ny.

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, I, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, èrr, prey, miëñ, sîr,

Patriot, pā'tri-ot (Web.); same, or păt'ri-ot (Worc.).
Patriotic, pā'tri-ot-ic (Web.); same, or păt'ri-ot-ic (Worc.).

Patriotism, pā'tri-ot-ısm (Web.); same, or păt'ri-ot-ısm (Worc.).

Patron, pă'tron (Web.); same, or păt'ron (Worc.).

Patronage, păt'ron-age, not pă'tron-age.

Patronal, păt'ron-al, not pă'tron-al.

Patroness, păt'ron-ess, not păt'ron-ess.

Patronize, păt'ron-ize (Web.); păt'ron-ize, or păt'ron-ize (Worc.).

There is neither uniformity nor consistency in the marking of these words; hence we find it necessary to give the various forms, as no one of them would be a safe guide.

Paunch, păunch, or păunch.

Pavement, păve'ment, not pave'munt. See image.

Pavilion, pa-vil'yun, not pa-vil'i-on.

Pawn, păwn, not păwn.

Peaceful, pēaçe'fūl, not pēaçe'fūl. See faithful.

Peaked, pēak'ed (Worc.); peak'ed, or peekt (Web.).

Peart, pēart, not pēart.

Pecan, pe-eān' (Worc.); pe-eān', or pe-eān' (Web.).

Peccable, pē'e-a-ble, not pē'e-a-ble.

Peculiar, pe-eul'yar (Web.); pe-eul'yar, or pe-eu'li-ar (Worc.).

Peculiarity, pe-eul-yār'i-tȳ (Web.); pe-eul-ye-ār'i-ty (Worc.).

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōon, būll, ūrn, rūde,
 cent, ean, gēm, gō, iṣ, exist, thy, n=ng.

Pecuniary, pe-ĕun'ya-ry (Web.); same, or pe-ĕu'ni-a-ry (Worc.).

Pedagogic, pĕd-a-ḡōg'ie, *not* pĕd'a-ḡōg-ie.

Pedagogism, pĕd'a-ḡōḡ-iṣm (Web.); pĕd'a-go-ḡiṣm (Worc.).

Pedagogue, pĕd'a-ḡōḡue, *not* pĕd'a-ḡōḡue.

Pedagogy, pĕd'a-ḡōḡ-y (Worc.); pĕd'a-ḡoḡy (Web.).

Pedal (adj.), pĕ'dal.

Pedal (noun), pĕ'dal.

Pedalian, pe-dă'li-an, *not* pe-dăl'yan.

Pedestal, pĕd'es-tal, *not* pe-dĕs'tal.

Pedobaptist, pĕ-do-băp'tist, *not* pĕd-o-băp'tist.

Pegasus, pĕg'a-süs, *not* pe-ḡăs'us.

Pellucid, pel-lă'cid, *not* pel-lă'cid. See **a**.

Pencil, pĕn'cil, *not* pĕn'cl.

Pendulum, pĕnd'u-lüm, *not* pĕn'du-lum.

Penelope, pe-nĕl'o-pĕ, *not* pĕn'e-löpe.

Penguin, pĕn'ḡwin, *not* pĕn'ḡwin.

This is one of the words purposely excepted from being affected by the *ng* rule. See angular.

Peninsula, pen-in' su -la (Worc.); pen-in'su-la, or pen-in'shü-la (Web.). See insulate.

Penitentiary, pen-i-tĕn'sha-ry, *not* pen-i-tĕnsh'ry.

Pennsylvania, pĕnn-syl-vă'ni-a, *not* pĕnn-syl-vă'ny-a.

Pennyroyal, pĕn-ny-rôy'al, *not* pĕn-ny-rôy'l'.

Pensive, pĕn'sive, *not* pĕn'šive.

Pentarchy, pĕn'tăreh-y, *not* pen-tăreh'y.

Pentastich, pĕn'ta-stiħ, *not* pĕn'ta-stiħch.

ă, ĕ, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ĺ, short;
âir, ârm, âsk, âll, whât, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sîr,

Pentateuch, pĕn'ta-teūeh, *not* pĕn'ta-teueh. See **u**.

Pentecost, pĕn'te-eōst, *not* pĕn'te-eōst.

Penult, pĕ'nult, *or* pe-nūlt'.

Penurious, pe-nū'ri-oüs, *not* pe-nū'ri-ous.

Peony, pĕ'o-ny, *not* pī'ny. Sometimes written *piony*.

It is correct to say pī'o-ny, when the word is so written, but it is never pī'ny.

Peradventure, pĕr-ad-věnt'ure *not* pĕr-ad-věnt'are, *nor* pĕr-ad-věn'chure.

Percolate, pĕr'eo-lāte, *not* pĕr'eo-late.

Perdu, } per-due', *or* pĕr'due (Web.); per-due'
Perdue, } (Worc.).

Peregrination, pĕr-i-ḡri-na'tion.

Peremptorily, pĕr'emp-to-ri-ly, *not* pĕr'emp-to-ri-ly, *nor* per-ēmp'to-ri-ly.

Peremptory, pĕr'emp-to-ry, *not* pĕr'emp-tory, *nor* per-ēmp'tō-ry.

Perfect (adj.), pĕr'feet.

Perfect (verb), pĕr'feet, *or* per-fēet' (Web.); pĕr'feet (Worc.).

We should like to see a uniformity throughout the dictionary in which the accent would be shifted from the first to the second syllable, as distinguishing the verb from the noun and adjective. Such words as *detail*, *increase*, *retail*, *permit*, *perfume*, *survey*, etc., should be so distinguished.

són, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōon, būll, ūrn, rūde,
 çent, ean, ġem, ġo, iš, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

Perfidious, per-fid'i-oüs (*Web.*) ; per-fid'i-oüs, or per-fid'yus (*Worc.*).

Perfume (verb), per-fumé'.

Perfume (noun), pér'fumē, or per-fumé'. See perfect.

Perfunctory, per-func'to-ry (*Web.*) ; same, or pér'-func-to-ry (*Worc.*).

Perhaps, per-häps' not p'r-häps'.

Peri (prefix), pér'i.

Peri (fairy), pē'ri, not pē'ri.

Pericope, pe-rié'o-pe, not pe-ri'eo-pe, nor pér'i-eope.

Peril, pér'il, not pér'l.

Peripatetic, pér-i-pa-tét'ie, not pér-i-pa-tét'ie.

Periphrasis, pe-riph'rā-sis, not pér-i-phrā-sis.

Peritonitis, pér-i-to-nítis, not pér-i-tō-nítis. See meningitis.

Permit (verb), per-mít'.

Permit (noun), pér'mit, or per-mít'. See perfect.

Peroration, pér-o-rá'tion, not pér-o-rá'tion.

Perpetual, per-pét'u-al, not per-pét'chu-al. See a.

Perpetuity, pér-pe-tú'i-ty, not pér-pe-tü'i-ty. See a.

Perquisite, pér'kwi-ṣíte, not per-kwíz'ite.

Persia, pér'shi-a, not pér'zha, nor pér'zhi-a.

Persian, pér'shan, not pér'zhan.

Persist, per-sist', not per-ṣist'.

Persistency, per-sist'en-çy, not per-ṣist'en-çy.

Person, pér'sn, not pér'son.

Personnel, pér-son-nél', not pér-son-nél'.

Perspicuity, pér-spi-eū'i-ty, not per-spíe'u-i-ty.

Perspiration, pēr-spi-rā'tion, *not* prēs-pi-rā'tion.

Persuasion, per-swā'zhun, *not* per-swā'shun. See adhesion.

Persuasive, per-swā'sive, *not* per-swā'sive. See effusive.

Pert, pērt, *not* pērt.

Perturbate, per-tū'r'bate (Worc.) ; pēr'turb-ate, or per-tūrb'ate (Web.).

Pertusion, per-tū'zhun, *not* per-tū'shun, *nor* per-tūsh'un.

Perusal, pe-rū'şal, *not* pe-rū'şal, *nor* pe-rū'sal.

Peruvian, pe-rū'vi-an, *not* pe-rūv'yan.

Pervasion, per-vā'zhun, *not* per-vā'shun. See adhesion.

Pervasive, per-vā'sive, *not* per-vā'sive. See effusive.

Perversion, per-vēr'shun, *not* per-vēr'zhun. See adhesion.

Pestiferous, pes-tif'er-ous, *not* pes-tiv'er-ous.

Pestle, pēs'l (Web.); pēs'sl, or pēs'tle (Worc.).

Petal, pēt'al, or pē'tal.

Petit, pēt'ý (Web.); pēt'e, or pēt'it (Worc.); ptē (French).

Petroleum, pe-trō'le-um, *not* pe-trōl'yum.

Petruchio, pe-trū'chī-o.

Petulancy, pēt'u-lan-çy, *not* pēt'chu-lan-çy. See u.

Phœbe, phē'be, *not* phēbe.

Phaeton, phā'e-ton, *not* fa'ton, *nor* fē'ton.

són, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, būll, ûrn, rûde,
çent, ean, 'gem, āgo, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

Phalanx, phä'lanx, or phäl'anx.

The New Imperial, Haldeman and others are in favor of the second marking. Though the first is the preference of Webster and Worcester, yet the second accords more with general usage, and is more euphonious.

Phantasm, phän'täşm, *not* phan-täşm', *nor* phan-täş'um.

Phantasma, phan-täş'mä, *not* phan-täş'ma.

Phariseeism, phär'i-see-işm, *not* phär-i-sëe'işm.

Pharmaceutic, phär-ma-çeu'tie, *not* phär'ma-çeu-tie.

Pharmaceutist, phär-ma-çeu'tist, *not* phär'ma-çeu-tist.

Pharmacist, phär'ma-çist.

Pharmacopœia, phär-ma-eo-pë'ya.

Pharo, phä'rō, *not* phâ'rō.

Pharyngeal, pha-rÿn'ge-al (Worc.); same, or phär-yñ-gé'al (Web.).

Pharyngitis, phär-yn-gí'tis, *not* phär-yn-gí'tis. See meningitis.

Pharynx, phär'yñx, *not* phä'rynx.

Pheasant, phëaş'ant, *not* pëas'ant.

Phial, phí'al, *not* vř'al.

Philanthropic, phi-an-thrōp'ie, *not* phi-lan-thrōp'ie.

Philanthropist, phi-län'thro-pïst, *not* phi-län'thro-pïst, *nor* phi-an-thrōp'ist.

Philanthropy, phi-län'thro-py, *not* phi-län'thro-py.

Philippic, phi-lip'pie, *not* phil'ip-pie.

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, ı, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ürm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, ërr, prey, mien, sir,

- Philippine**, phīl-ip-pīne', *not* phil'ip-pīne.
Philistine, phī-līs'tīne, *not* phi-līs'tīne.
Philologic, phīl-o-lōg'ie, *not* phi-lo-lōg'ie.
Philologist, phi-lōl'o-gīst, *not* phi-lōl'o-gīst.
Philology, phi-lōl'o-gy, *not* phi-lol'o-gy.
Philopena, phil-o-pē'nā, *not* phil'o-pē-na.
Philosopher, phi-lōs'o-pher, *not* phi-lōs'o-pher.
Philosophic, phil-o-sōph'ie (Web.); phil-o-ṣoph'ie
or phil-o-sōph'ie (Worc.).
Philosophy, phi-lōs'o-phy, *not* phi-lōs'o-phy.
Phlegmatic, phleḡ-măt'ie (Web.) ; same, *or* phlēḡ'-
 ma-tie (Worc.).
Phonetist, phōn'e-tīst, *not* pho-nēt'ist.
Phonetization, pho-nēt-i-zā'tion, *not* phōn-e-ti-zā'-
 tion.
Phonics, phōn'ies, *not* phō'nies.
Phosphatic, phos-phăt'ie, *not* phos-phă'tie.
Phosphorous, phōs'phor-oūs, *not* phos-phō'rōus.
Photographer, pho-tōḡ'ra-pher, *not* phō-to-grăph'er.
Photographist, pho-tōḡ'ra-phīst, *not* phō-to-grăph'-
 ist.
Photography, pho-tōḡ'ra-phy, *not* phō-to-grăph'y.
Phraseology, phrā-še-ǒl'o-gy, *not* phrā-ṣōl'o-gy.
Phrenitis, phre-nī'tis, *not* phre-nī'tis. See laryn-
 gitis.
Phrenologic, phrēn-o-lōg'ie, *not* pher-no-lōg'ie.
Phrenologist, phre-nōl'o-gīst, *not* phrē-nōl'o-gīst.
Phrenology, phre-nōl'o-gy, *not* pher-nōl'o-gy.
Phthisis, thi'sis (Web.); same, *or* tī'sis (Worc.).

són, ôr, dō, wölf, wööl, mōön, büll, ürn, rüde,
 çent, ean, gém, ġo, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

Physiognomical, phŷs-i-og-nōm'ie-al, *not* phŷs-i-ōg'no-mie-al.

Physiognomics, phŷs-i-og-nōm'ies, *not* phŷs-i-ōg'-no-mics.

Physiognomist, phŷs-i-ōg'no-mist.

Physiognomy, phŷs-i-ōg'no-my.

Physique, phē-zék', *not* phŷs'ik.

Pianissimo, pī-a-nīs'si-mō.

Pianist, pi-ān'ist, *not* pī'an-ist, *nor* pi-ān'ist.

Piano, pi-ā'no (Web.); pi-ā'nō, *or* pi-ān'ō (Worc.).

Pianoforte, pī-ān'o-fōr-tē (Web.) ; pi-ān'o-fōr'te, *or* pi-ān'o-fōr'te (Worc.).

Piaster, pī-ăs'ter, *not* pī'as-ter.

Piazza, pī-ăz'zā, *not* pi-ăz'za.

Pibroch, pī;brōeh, *not* pī;brōeh.

Picture, pīet'üre, *not* pīe'chur. See **ü**.

See *facture*, in reference to ease of utterance.

Picturesque, pīet-ü-rēsque', *not* pīet'ü-rēsque.

Piebald, pī'bāld, *not* piē'bāld.

Pierce, pīrçé (Web.); same, *or* piérçé (Worc.).

We are surprised that Worcester allows the antiquated pronunciation.

Pilgrim, pīl'grīm, *not* pīl'grūm. See *image*.

Pincers, pīn'çers, *not* pīn'cherş.

Pinchbeck, pīnch'bēck, *not* pīnch'bäck.

Piony, pī'o-ny, *not* pī'ny.

Piquant, pīk'ant, *not* pīk'want.

ü, **ë**, **i**, **ö**, **ä**, **y**, long; **ă**, **ĕ**, **î**, **ۆ**, **ű**, **ÿ**, short;
âir, **ărm**, **ăsk**, **ăll**, **whăt**, **êre**, **ĕrr**, **prey**, **mĭen**, **sîr**,

Piquantly, *pík'ant-ly*, *not* *pík'want-ly*.

Pique, *píque*.

Pique (dry goods), *pé-ká'*.

Pisces, *pís'cës*, *not* *pís'eës*.

Pismire, *pís'mire* (Web.) ; *píš'mire*, or *pís'mire* (Worc.).

Piste, *píste* (Web.); *píste* (Worc.):

Pistole, *pís-tóle'*, *not* *pís'tole*.

Piston, *pís'ton*, *not* *pís'tn*.

Pitapat (adv.), *pít'a-pát* (Web.); *pít-a-pát'* (Worc.).

“ The fox's heart went *pitapat*. ”

Pitapat (noun), *pít'a-pát*, *not* *pít-a-pát'*, *nor* *pít-y-pát'*.

“ Tis but the *pitapat* of two young hearts.

Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot.”

Piteous, *pít'e-oüs*, *not* *pít'yus*, *nor* *pít'chus*.

Pith, *pith*, *not* *péth*, *nor* *pith*.

Pithy, *pith'y*, *not* *pith'y*.

Pitiable, *pít'i-a-ble*, *not* *pít'a-ble*.

Pitiful, *pít'i-fúl*, *not* *pít'i-fúl*. See faithful.

Pittance, *pít'tançé*, *not* *pít''nçé*.

Placable, *plá'ea-ble*, *not* *pläc'a-ble*.

Placard (noun and verb), *pla-eärd'*, *not* *pläe'ärd*.

The New Imperial boldly sets forth *pläe'ard* as the correct pronunciation.

Placate, *plá'eäte*, *not* *pla-eäte'*.

Plagiarism, *pla'gia-riëm* (Web.); *pla'gi-a-riëm*, or *pla'gia-riëm* (Worc.).

són, ór, dø, wölf, woöl, móon, büll, ürn, rüde,
gent, ean, géem, gó, iş, exist, thy, n-nng.

Plagiarist, plā'gi-a-riſt (Web.) ; plā'gi-a-riſt, or plā'-gi-a-riſt (Worc.).

Plagiary, plā'gi-a-ry (Web.); plā'gi-a-ry, or plā'gi-a-ry (Worc.).

See *crucial*, in reference to the syllabification of words for ease of utterance.

Plague, plāgūe, not plēgue.

Plaid, plāid; plaid (Scotch).

"My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the *plaid*,
As daily I strove through the pine-covered glade."

Plaintiff, plāin'tiff, not plēn'tiff.

Plait, plait, not plēte, nor plät.

"Will she on Sunday morn thy neck-cloth *plait*?
I'll weave her garlands and I'll *plait* her hair."

It is almost the universal custom for ladies to say, "I'll *plete* these goods," and "I'll *plat* her hair."

Planchette, plān-çhĕtte' (Worc.) ; plōng-çhĕtte' (Web.).

Plant, plānt, not plant.

Plaque (noun), plāque (Web.); plaque (Worc.).

Plaque (verb), plāque (Web.); plaque (Worc.).

Plaster, plāſter, not pläſter.

Plastic, plāſtie, not plāſtie.

Plateau, plü-tō', not plät'tō.

Platina, plät'i-na (Worc.); same, or pla-ti'na (Web.).

a, ē, i, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ĺ, short;
âir, ürm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, ërr, prey, mien, sir,

Platinum, plăt'i-nŭm (Worc.); same, or pla-tî'num (Web.).

Platitude, plăt'i-tăde, *not* plăt'i-tüde.

Plausible, plău'sive, *not* plău'şive. See effusive.

Playful, play'fūl, *not* play'fûl. See faithful.

Pleasure, plězh'ur, *not* plazh'ur.

Plebian, ple-bĕ'yan, *not* plē'bi-an.

Plebianism, ple-bĕ'yan-işm, *not* plēb'yan-işm.

Pleiad, plē'yad.

Pleiades, plē'ya-dëš.

Plenary, plēn'a-ry, or plē'na-ry (Worc.); plē'na-ry (Web.).

"Some very respectable speakers make the vowel *e* in the first syllable of this word long; but analogy and the best usage seem to shorten the *e*, as they do the *a* in *granary*. Nor do I see any reason that the *e* should not be short in this word as well as in *plenitude*."—*Walker*.

Plenipotentiary, plēn-i-po-tĕn'shi-a-ry, *not* plēn-i-po-tĕnsh'ry.

Plenitude, plēn'i-tăde, *not* plēn'i-tüde, *nor* plēn'ti-tüde.

Plenteous, plēn'te-oüs, *not* plēn'ty-us, *nor* plēn'chus.

Plentiful, plēn'ti-fūl, *not* plēn'ti-fûl. See faithful.

Plethora, plěth'o-ra, *not* plěth'o-ra.

Plethoric, ple-thōr'ie, or plěth'o-rie.

Pleurisy, pleu'ri-sy, *not* pleu'ri-sy. See *u*.

són, ôr, dô, wölf, wöol, mōon, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gém, gó, iš, exist, thy, u=ng.

Pleuro-pneumonia, pleū-ro-neū-mō'ni-ā, *not* pleū-ro-neū-mōn'ya.

Plume, plāmē, *not* plūmē. See **u**.

Plural, plū'ral, *not* plū'rāl. See **u**.

Pluto, plū'tō, *not* plū'tō. See **u**.

Pneumatic, pneū-māt'ie, *not* pneū-māt'ie.

Pneumonia, pneū-mō'ni-a, *not* pneū-mōn'ya.

Poem, pō'em, *not* pō'm.

Poesy, pō'e-sy, *not* pō-ṣy.

Poet, pō'et, *not* pō'ut. See **image**.

Poetaster, pō'et-ās-ter, *not* pō-et-ās'tēr.

"Horace hath exposed those trifling *poetasters*."

Poet laureate, pō'et lāu're-ate, *not* pō'et lāu're-ate.

Poignancy, pōin'an-çy, *not* pōin'yan-çy.

Poignant, pō'r'nant, *not* pōin'yant.

Poison, pōi'sn, *not* pōi'ṣon.

Polarchy, pōl'ar-ehy, *not* po-lär'ehy.

Polaris, po-lā'ris, *not* po-lär'is.

Polemic, po-lēm'ie.

Polemist, pōl'e-mist, *not* po-lēm'ist.

Police, po-līçe', *not* pō'līçe, *nor* p'līçe'.

Polite, po-lite', *not* p'lite'.

Politic, pōl'i-tie, *not* po-lit'ie.

Polka, pōl'kā, *not* pō'ka.

Pollute, pol-lūte', *not* pol-lūte'. See **u**.

Polo, pō'lo, *not* pō'lō.

Polonaise, pō-lo-nāiṣe'; *not* pōl-o-nāiṣe'.

Poltroon, pol-trōōn', *not* pōl-trōōn'.

a, ē, i, ō, ū, y, long; å, ě, ī, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

Polygamist, po-lÿg'a-mist.

Polygamy, po-lÿg'a-my.

Polygenous, po-lÿg'e-nous, *not* po-lÿg'e-nous.

Polynesia, pöl-y-në'zhe-a, *not* pöl-y-në'zha.

Polysyllabic, pöl-y-syl-läb'ie, *not* pöl-y-syl'la-bie.

Pomade, po-mäde', *not* pö'made.

Pomegranate, pôme-ğrän'ate, *not* pôme'grän-ate.

Pommel, póm'mel, *not* pöm'mel.

Pompei, pom-pä'e.

Pompeia, pom-pë'ya.

Pompeii, pöm-pä'yee (Web.); same, or pom-pë'yí (Worc.).

Poniard, pön'yard, *not* pôin'yard.

Pontoon, pon-töon', *not* pön-töon'.

Porcelain, pör'çé-lain (Web.); same, or pör'çé-lain (Worc.).

Porch, pörch, *not* pôr'ch.

Porcupine, pör'eu-pîne, *not* pôre'u-pîne.

The *u* in the second syllable is long *u* unaccented.

Porpoise, pör'pus, *not* pôr'pôi'se.

Porridge, pör'ridge, *not* pôr'ridge.

Portemonnaie, pört'mun-nä'.

Portent, por-tënt', *not* pôr'tent.

Portentous, por-tënt'oüs, *not* por-tënt'yus.

Portfolio, pört-fö'l'yö, or pört-fö'li-ö (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).

Portia, pör'shi-a, or pôr'shi-a, *not* pôr'sha.

Portico, pör'ti-eö, *not* pôr'ti-eö.

són, ôr, dö, wölf, woöl, möön, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gém, gó, iş, exist, thy, n=ng.

- Portiere**, pôr'te-êr' (Worc.); pôr-tî-êr' (Web.).
Portmanteau, pôrt-măñ'tô.
Portrait, pôr'trait (Web.); pôr'trait (Worc.).
Portugese, pôrt'ù-gëše, *not* pôrt'u-gëše.
Position, po-ší'tion, *not* pô-ší'tion.
Possè, pôs'se, *not* pôs'se.
Possess, pos-ší'ss' (Worc.) ; pos-sës', *or* pos-ší'ss' (Web.).
Possum, pôs'sum, *not* pôs'sum.
Posterior, pos-të'ri-or, *not* pôs-të'ri-or, *nor* pôs-të'-ri-or.
Posthume, pôst'hume, *not* pôst'hume.
Posthumous, pôst'hu-mous, *not* pôst'hu-mous.
Posthumously, pôst'hu-moüs-ly, *not* pôst-hü'mous-ly.
Postilion, pôs-til'yun, *not* pôs-til'yun.
Postmortem, pôst-môr'tem, *not* pôst'môr-tem.
Postoffice, pôst'öf-fiçé, *not* pôst'ôf-fiçé.
Postscript, pôst'script, *not* pô'script.
Posture, pôst'üre, *not* pôst'chur. See **ü**.
Potable, pô'ta-ble, *not* pôt'a-ble.
Potpourri, pôt-pour'rî (Worc.); pô-pour-ri' (Web.).
Pottery, pôt'ter-y, *not* pôt'ry.
Poultice, pôul'tiçé, *not* pôul'tus.
Poughkeepsie, po-këp'se (Worc.); po-kîp'si (Web.).
Powerful, pow'er-fûl, *not* pow'er-fûl. See **faithful**.
Powhattan, pow-hat-tän', *not* pow-hä'tan.
Practice, præ'tiçé, *not* præ'tus.
Prætor, præ'tor, *not* prâ'tor.

a, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**, **y**, long; **ă**, **ĕ**, **ĭ**, **ŏ**, **ű**, **ÿ**, short;
âir, **ûrm**, **ăsk**, **ăll**, **whăt**, **ĕre**, **ĕrr**, **prey**, **mien**, **sîr**,

Prairie, prā'i'rie, *not* prâir'ie, nor pûra'rie.

Here is an illustration of an *rh* instead of the consonant *r*. The *r* in the first syllable of this word is a non-voiced *r*. Our rule is, when either *r*, *y*, *l* or *w* immediately follows, and is in the same syllable with a non-voiced consonant (*p*, *t*, *k*, *f*, *s*,), it (*r*, *y*, *l*, or *w*) also becomes non-voiced, *i. e.* it becomes a *breath* consonant. In the word *twine* the *w* becomes *wh*; in the word *sleep* the *l* becomes *lh*; in the word *tune* the *y* (long *u* is *y* and *oo*) becomes *yh*.

Prance, prânçē, *not* pränçē.

Prattle, prăt'tle, *not* prăt'tul. See *cuddle*.

Prayer, prây'er, *or* prâr (Worc.); prâr (Web.).

Prayer (a petitioner), pray'er.

Prebend, prëb'end, *not* pre'bend.

Precarious, pre-eä'ri-oüs, *not* pre-eâ'ri-oüs.

Precedence, pre-çëd'ençē, *not* preç'i-dençē.

Precedency, pre-çë'den-çy, *not* preç'i-den-çy.

None sure will claim in hell *precedence*.—*Milton*.

“These words are sometimes erroneously pronounced with the accent on the first syllable—a mode not countenanced by any of the orthoëpists.”
—*Worcester*.

Precedent (noun), preç'e-dent, *not* pre-çë'dent.

“God in his administration is not tied to *precedents*.”

“No power in Venice
Can alter a decree established;
‘Twill be recorded for a *precedent*.”

sôn, ôr, dô, wölf, wööl, mōon, büll, ûrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gó, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

Precedent (adj.), *pre-qē-dent*, *not* *prēq'e-dent*.

“ A murderer and a villain:
A slave, that's not the twentieth part the tythe
Of your *precedent* lord. ”

Preceptory, *pre-qēp'-to-ry* (Web.); *prēq'ep-to-ry* (Worc.).

In any word of four syllables, having but one accent, ease of utterance will always give preference to that authority placing the accent on the second syllable.

Precinct, *prē'çinet*, *not* *prē'çint*.

Precipice, *prēç'i-piçē*, *not* *prēš'ū-pus*.

Precise, *pre-çīse'*, *not* *pre-çīše'*.

Precisely, *pre-çīse'ly*, *not* *pre-çīše'ly*, *nor* *prē-çīse'ly*.

Precisive, *pre-çī'sive*, *not* *pre-çī'ſive*. See effusive.

Preclude, *pre-elude'*, *not* *pre-elüde'*. See n.

Preclusion, *pre-elū'zhun*, *not* *pre-ela'ʃun*. See adhesion.

Preclusive, *pre-elū'sive*, *not* *pre-ela'ʃive*. See effusive.

Precocious, *pre-eō'cious*, *not* *pre-eō'cious*.

Predatory, *prēd'a-to-ry*, *not* *prēd'a-to-ry*.

Predecessor, *prēd-e-çēs'sor*, *not* *prēd'e-çēs-sor*, *nor* *prē-de-çēs'sor*.

Predestination, *pre-dēs-ti-na'tion*, *not* *prē-dēs-to-nā'tion*.

Predestined, *pre-dēs'tīned*, *not* *pre-dēs'tīned*.

Predicament, *pre-dīe'a-ment*, *not* *pre-dīe'ment*.

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, I, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, what, êre, êrr, prey, mién, sir,

Predigestion, prē-di-gěst'yūn, *not* prē-di-gěst'chūn.

Predilection, prē-di-lě'ētion, *not* prēd-i-lě'ētion.

Preface (noun and verb), prēf'açē, *not* prē'fāçē.

Prefect, prē'feet, *not* prēf'eet.

Prefecture, prēf'ee-tūrē (Worc.); prē'feet-ūrē (Web.).

Preferable, prē'fer-a-ble, *not* pre-fēr'a-ble.

Preferment, pre-fēr'ment, *not* prēf'er-mēnt.

Preferer, pre-fēr'rer, *not* prēf'er-rēr.

Prefigure, pre-fīg'ūrē, *not* prē'fīg'-ūrē.

Prefix (noun), prē'fix.

Prefix (verb), pre-fix'.

When I pre-fix' it, then it becomes a prēfix.

Prelacy, prēl'a-çy, *not* prē'la-çy.

Prelate, prēl'ātē, *not* prē'lātē.

Prelude (noun), prēl'ūdē (Worc.); prē'lūdē, or prēl'-ūdē (Web.).

Webster stands alone in his preference. As a noun it is not so marked by any other orthoëpist.

Prelude (verb), pre-lūdē', or prēl'ūdē (Worc.); pre-lūdē' (Web.).

Smart and Jameson are the only ones who support Worcester in his second marking of this word as a verb.

Scan the following couplet, and you will at once perceive where the accent will naturally fall:

" So Love, *preluding*, plays at first with hearts,
And after wounds with deeper piercing darts. "

són, òr, dō, wölf, wööl, mœön, büll, ürn, ryde,
çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo, iſ, exist, thy, n=ng.

Premature, prē-ma-türe', *not* prē'ma-türe, *nor* prē'-ma-türe, *nor* prē' ma-chüre. See *ü*.

Prematurely, prē-ma-türe'ly, *not* prē'ma-türe-ly.

Premier (adj.), prē'mi-er (Web.) ; same, *or* prēm'ier (Worc.).

Premier (noun), prē'mi-er, *or* prēm'ier (Web.); prēm'ier, *or* prē'mi-er (Worc.).

Here are three pronunciations given, yet not one of them is the French. (prēm'yā').

Premise (verb), pre-miše', *not* prēm'ise.

" We must *premise* this as a certain and fundamental truth."

Premise (noun), prēm'ise, *not* pre-miše'.

" From *premises* erroneously brought,
And therefore the deduction's nought."

Preparative, pre-pär'a-tive, *not* pre-pâr'a-tive.

Preparatory, pre-pär'a-to-ry, *not* pre-pâr'a-to-ry.

Prepare, pre-pâr'e', *not* pre-pâr'e'.

Preponderance, pre-põn'der-ançe, *not* pre-pôn'der-ançe.

Preposterous, pre-pôs'ter-ous, *not* pre-pôs'ter-ous, *nor* pre-pôs'trus.

Prerequisite, pre-rěk'wî-şit, *not* pre-rěk'wî-şite.

Presage (noun), prës'äge (Worc.); prë'sage, *or* prës'-äge (Web.).

Presage (verb), pre-säge', *not* prës'äge.

" If I may trust the flattering eye of sleep,
My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand."

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; å, ē, i, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

Presbyopia, prēs-by-ō'pi-ā, *not* prēš-by-ō'pi-ā.

Presbyter, prēš-by-ter, *not* prēs'by-ter.

Presbyterian, prēš-by-tē'ri-an, *not* prēs-by-tē'ri-an.

Presbytery, prēš-by-tēr-y, *not* prēš'by-try.

Webster does not mark the penultimate of this word, but leaves it obscure; Worcester makes it short *e*, which gives us a much clearer pronunciation.

Prescience, prē'shi-ençē, *not* pre-sçī'ençē.

" Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's *prescience* is certain."

Presentation, prēš-en-tā'tion, *not* prē-ṣen-tā'tion.

Presentiment, pre-sěnt'i-měnt, *not* pre-ṣěnt'i-měnt, *nor* pre-sent'ment.

Presentiment and presentment are often erroneously used to convey the same meaning.

" A *presentiment* of what is to be."

" The counterfeit *presentment* of two brothers."

There are, it is true, counterfeit *presentiments*, as well as counterfeit *presentments*, and so we can correctly say with Shakespeare:

" Upon the heels of my *presentment*."

Or we could as correctly say, "upon the heels of my *presentiment*;" but they should convey very different meanings.

Preservative, (noun), pre-sěrv'a-tīve.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, woöl, mōon, byll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gém, ġo, iſ, exist, thy, n̄ng.

Preservative (adj.), pre-ſērv'a-tive (Worc.); pre-sērv'a-tive (Web.).

Preserve, pre-ſērve', *not* pre-sērve'.

President, prēſ'i-dēnt, *not* prēſ'i-dent.

Prestezza, prēſ-tēts'ſā (Worc.); prēſ-tēts'sā (Web.).

Prestidigitator, prēſ-ti-diḡ'i-tā-tor, *not* prēſ-tiđ'i-ḡi-tā-tor.

Worcester gives the word in this orthography, and also the same as Webster, pres-tiḡ'i-a-tor.

Prestige, prēſ-tīg'e, or, prēſ'tīgē (Worc.) ; prēſ'tīgē (Web.).

"*Prestige* manifestly supplies a want in our tongue; it expresses something which no single word in English could express, which could only be expressed by a circumlocution, *being that moral influence which past successes, as the pledge of and promise of future ones, breed*. The word has thus naturally come to be of very frequent use by good English writers. It will only need that the accent should be shifted, in obedience to the tendencies of the English language, from the second syllable to the first, and that instead of pres-tīg'e it should be pronounced prēſ'tīge, and its naturalization will be complete. I have little doubt that in twenty years it will be so pronounced by the great body of well-educated Englishmen."—*Trench, 1855.*

Prestissimo, pres-tiſ'si-mō, *not* preſ-tiſ'ſi-mō.

ā, ē, i, ū, u, y, long; ā, ē, i, ū, ü, ſ̄, short;
āir, īrm, āſk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mīen, sīr,

Presume, pre-ſūme', *not* pre-ſūme'. See **u**.

Presumption, pre-ſūm'ſhun, *not* pre-ſūmp'ſhun.

Presumptuous, pre-ſūmt'yū-ūs, *not* pre-ſūmp'-shus.

Pretence, } pre-tēnče', *not* prē'tenče.
Pretense, } pre-tēnče', *not* prē'tenče.

Preterite, prē'er-ite, or prē'ter-ite, *not* prēt'er-ite.

Pretext, pre-tēxt', or prē'text.

Pretor, prē'tor.

Pretty, prīt'ty, *not* prēt'ty, nor pūr'ty.

Prevalence, prēv'a-lēnče, *not* prēv'lēnče, nor prēv'-a-lunče.

Prevaricate, pre-vār'i-eāte, *not* pre-vār'i-eāte.

Preventative, "incorrectly used for *preventive*."—
Webster and Worcester.

Preventive, pre-vēnt'īve, *not* pre-vēn'ta-tīve.

Both words are given in both dictionaries, and both of them as a noun having the same meaning; then, why say "incorrectly used?"

Previous, prē'vi-oōs, *not* prēv'yus.

Prima donna, prī-mā-dōn'nā.

Prima facie, prī'mā-fā'shi-ē.

Webster gives a secondary accent to the third syllable, while Worcester places equal stress upon the first and third.

Primary, pri'ma-ry, *not* pri'mā-ry.

Primeval, pri-mē-val, *not* pri'mē-val.

són, òr, dō, wölf, woöl, móon, büll, ürn, rüde,
 çent, ean, gém, gó, iš, exist, thy, n-ng.

Princess, prin'çess, *not* prin-çěss'.

To accent this word on the last syllable Walker declares "a glaring absurdity."

Princesse, prin-çěsse'. Referring to a particular style of ladies' costume.

Principally, prin'çi-pal-ly, *not* prin'çi-ply.

Priority, pri-ɔr'i-ty, *not* pri-ôr'i-ty.

Prism, prišm, *not* priš'um.

Prismatic, priš-măt'ie, *not* pris-măt'ie.

Prison, priš'n, *not* priš'on.

Pristine, pris'tīne, *not* pris'tīne, *nor* tīne.

Prithee, prīth'ee, *not* prīth'ee.

Privacy, pri'va-çy, *not* priv'a-çy.

Privily, pri'vi-ly, *not* pri'vi-ly.

Probatory, prō'ba-to-ry, *not* prob'a-to-ry.

Probity, prōb'i-ty, *not* prō'b'i-ty.

Procedure, pro-cēd'ūre, *not* pro-çē-jure. See **u**.

Proceeds, prō'ceeds (Web.); same, or pro-çēeds' (Worc.).

Process, prōç'ess, *not* prō'cess.

Prodigious, pro-diđ'gus (Web.); pro-diğ'us (Worc.).

Prodigy, prōd'i-ǵy, *not* prōg'i-dy.

Produce (verb), pro-dūçe', *not* pro-düyüçe'.

Produce (noun), prōd'uçe (Web.) ; prōd'duçe (Worc.).

Product, prōd'uët, *not* prō'duet.

Proemtosis, prō-emp-tō'sis, *not* pro-ěmp'tō-sis.

Proffer, prōf'fer, *not* prôf'fer.

Profile, prō'file, pro-file', or prō'file (Worc.); prō'file, or prō'file (Web.).

The authority is very much divided on this word. The majority are in favor of pro-file', while there are almost as many in favor of prō'file; but it is the small minority that favors prō'file, or prō'file. Everyone has his choice from four pronunciations, any one of which is correct.

Profuse (adj.) pro-fūſe', not pro-fūſe'.

"A green, shady bank, *profuse* of flowers."

"His gestures were too *profuse*."

Profuse (verb), pro-fūſe', not pro-fūſe'.

"Thy help hath been *profused*
Ever with most grace, etc."

Profusely, pro-fūſe'ly, not pro-fūſe'ly.

Profusion, pro-fū'zhun, not pro-fū'shun. See adhesion.

Profusive, pro-fū'sive, not pro-fū'sive. See effusive.

Progeny, prōg'e-ny, not prō'ge-ny.

Prognostic, prōg-nōs'tie, not prōg-nōs'tie.

Program, } prō'grām (Worc.); prō'gram (Web.).
Programme, }

The first orthography of the word is the English form, long since introduced, though many good writers still hold to the French — programme.

Progress (noun), prōg'ress, not prōg'ress.

Prohibition, prō-hi-bish'un, not pro-û-bish'un.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōon, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iš, exiſt, thy, n=ng.

Prohibitory, pro-hib'i-to-ry, *not* pro-hib'i-tō-ry.

Project (noun), prōj'eet, *not* prōj'jeet.

Project (verb), pro-jěet', *not* prōj'eet.

Projectile, pro-jěet'ile, *not* pro-jěet'ile.

Prolix, pro-lix', *not* prōlix.

“Should I at large repeat
The bead-role of her vicious tricks,
My poem would be too *prolix*.”

Prolocutor, prōl'o-eū-tor, *or* pro-lōe'ū-tor (Worc.);
prol-o-eū'tor, *or* pro-loe'ū-tor (Web.).

Prologue, prōl'ōg'ue (Worc.); prōlōg'ue (Web.).

The weight of authority is with Worcester.

Prolongation, prō-lon-ḡa'tion, *not* prō-lon-ḡa'tion.

Promenade, prōm-e-nād', *or* prōm-e-nād' (Web.);
same transposed (Worc.).

Prometheus, pro-mē'the-us, *or* pro-mē'thus (Web.);
pro-mē'thus (Worc.).

Promissory, prōm'is-so-ry, *not* prōm'is-sā-ry.

Promptitude, prōm'ti-tude, *not* prōmp'ti-tude.

Promulgation, prō-mul-ga'tion (Web.); prōm-ul-ḡa'tion (Worc.).

Promulgator, prō'mul-ḡa-tor (Web.); prōm'uł-ḡa-tor, *or* prōm-ul-ḡa'tor (Worc.).

Pronunciation, pro-nūn-shī-ā'tion, *not* pro-nūn-či-ā'tion, *nor* pro-noun-shī-ā'tion. See enunciation.

Inasmuch as this word is not related to any such verb as *pronounce*, in the same way as *association* and *enunciation* are related to *associate* and

ā, ē, i, ō, u, y, long; ā, ē, i, ō, ū, y, short;
âir, ârm, âsk, âll, whât, êre, êrr, prey, mîen, sîr,

enunciate, Smart says of it: "In the absence of any such related verb, most speakers say pro-nün-çī-ä-tion, and so avoid the double occurrence of *sh* in the same word."

Almost all authorities now agree to the marking as found in Webster's and Worcester's.

Prophecy (noun), prōph'e-çī.

Prophesy (verb), prōph'e-sy, *not* prōph'e-sy.

The whole class of verbs ending in *fy* are also pronounced with the distinct sound of long *y*.

Propitiate, pro-pīsh'i-āte, *not* pro-pīsh'shate.

Propitiation, pro-pīsh-i-ā'shun, *not* pro-pīsh-sha'-shun.

Propitiatory, pro-pīsh'i-a-to-ry, *not* pro-pīsh'a-to-ry.

Proportion, pro-pōr'tion, *not* pro-pōr'tion.

Propulsion, pro-pūl'shun, *not* pro-pūl'zhun. See adhesion.

Propulsive, pro-pūl'sive, *not* pro-pūl'sive. See effusive.

Prorata, prō-ra'ta, *not* prō-rā'ta, *nor* prō'ra-ta.

Prorogue, prō-rōgūe', *not* prō'rōgūe, *nor* pro-rōgūe'.

See *apologue*.

Prosaic, pro-sā'ie, *not* pro-sā'ie.

Proscenium, pro-sçē'ni-ūm, *not* pro-sçēn'i-ūm.

Proselyte, prōs'e-lyte, *not* prōs'e-lýte.

Prosody, prōs'o-dy, *not* prōš'o-dy.

Prosperous, prōs'per-oüs, *not* prōs'prus, *nor* prōs'-per-oüs.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōon, būll, ûrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

- Prostitute**, prō'sti-tūte, *not* prō'sti-tüte. See **u**.
- Prosy**, prōš'y, *not* prōs'y.
- Protasis**, prōt'a-sis, *not* prō'ta-sis.
- Protean**, prō'te-an, *not* pro-tē'an.
- Protege**, prō-tā-zhā'.
- Protempore**, prō-tēm'po-re, *not* prō-tēm'pôre.
- Protest** (verb), pro-tēst', *not* pro'test.
- Protest** (noun), prō'test (Web.); same, or prō'test (Worc.).
- Protestation**, prōt-es-tā'tion, *not* prō-tes-tā'tion.
- Prothonotary**, pro-thōn'o-ta-ry, *not* prō-tho-nō'ta-ry.
- Protoplasm**, prō'to-plăšm, *not* prō-tō-plăšm'.
- Protractile**, pro-trāet'ile, *not* pro-trāet'ile.
- Protrude**, pro-trüde', *not* pro-trüde'.
- Protrusion**, pro-trü'zhun, *not* pro-trü'shun. See **adhesion**.
- Protrusive**, pro-trü'sive, *not* pro-trü'sive. See **effusive**.
- Protuberance**, pro-tü'ber-ançē, *not* pro-tü'ber-ançē.
- Proven**, prōv'n, *not* prōv'en.

This word, incorrectly used for *proved*, is said to be a Scotticism.

- Proverbial**, pro-vērb'i-al, *not* pro-vērb'al.
- Provincial**, pro-vīn'shal, *not* pro-vīn'shun-al, nor pro-vīn'shi-al.
- Proviso**, pro-vī'šō, *not* pro-vī'sō.
- Provocative**, pro-vō'ea-tīve, *not* pro-vō'e'a-tīve.

Smart and Cull are the only orthoëpists who allow the second marking.

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; ä, ě, ī, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ürm, ásk, åll, whåt, êre, ðerr, prey, mién, sîr,

Provost (chief), prōv'ust.

Provost (executioner), pro-vō', or prōv'ust (Worc.); prōv'ust (Web.).

Webster makes no special distinction in the terms, except to say, "sometimes pronounced pro-vō'."

Prow, prōu (Web.); prōu, or prō (Worc.).

Prude, prūde, *not* prude.

Prudence, prū'dençe, *not* prū'dençe.

Prune, prūne, *not* prūne.

Prunel, prū'nel, *not* prū-nēl'.

Prussian, prūsh'an, or prūsh'an.

Prussic, prūs'sie, or prūs'sie.

Psalm, sām, *not* sām.

Psalmist, sām'ist (Web.); sāl'mist, or sām'ist (Worc.).

Psalmistry, sām'ist-ry (Web.); sāl'mist-ry (Worc.).

Psalmodic, sāl-mōd'ie.

Psalmodist, sāl'mo-dīst.

Psalmodize, sāl'mo-dīze.

Psalmody, sāl'mo-dy.

Psalm-singing, sām'sing-ing.

Psalter, sāl'ter.

Pseudo, sū'dō, *not* sū'do.

Pshaw, shāw, *not* p'shāw'.

Psyche, sy'ehē.

Psychologist, sy-ehō'l'o-gīst, *not* sy-ehō'l'o-gīst

Puddle, pūd'dle, *not* pūd'dul. See *cuddle*.

Puerile, pū'er-īle, *not* pūer'īle.

Pugh, pū, *not* pū.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, woöl, mōōn, būll, ûrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iš, ex̄ist, thy, n=ng.

Puissance, pū'is-săńçé, *not* pu-is'sançé.

Puissant, pū'is-sănt (Worc.) ; same, *or* pu-is'sant (Web.).

Pullman (car), pull'man, *not* püll'man.

Pulmonary, pü'l'mo-na-ry, *not* pü'l'mo-nä-ry.

Pulpit, pü'l'pit, *not* pü'l'pit.

Pumice, püm'içe(Web.); pü'miçe, *or* püm'içe(Worc.).

The mechanic seldom uses either term. Indeed, it is very rare that he speaks of his päm'ice stone, and still less does he say pü'mice stone. He even cuts it down to püm'y stone. See solder.

Pumpkin, pümp'kin, *not* pünk'in.

Punctilio, püne-tü'l'yō, *not* pünc-tü'l'i-o.

Punctilious, püne-tü'l'yus, *not* pünc-tü'l'i-oüs.

Punctual, pünet'ü-al, *not* pün'chu-al. See ü and angular.

Punctuate, pünet'ü-ate, *not* pün'chu-ate.

Punctuation, pünet-u-ä'tion, *not* pün-chu-a'tion.

Puncture, pünet'üre, *not* pün'chure.

Pupil, pü'pil, *not* pü'pl.

Pupillarity, pü pil-lär'i-ty.

Pupillary, pü'pil-la-ry, *not* pu-pil'la-ry.

Purana, pü-rä'na, *not* pü-rä'na.

Purgatory, pür'gä-to-ry, *not* pür'gä-tö-ry.

Purlieu, pür'lieu.

Purport (noun and verb), pür'pört, *not* pür-pört'.

Purported, pür'port-ed, *not* pur-pört'ed.

Purpose (noun and verb), pür'pōse, *not* pur-pōse'.

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, I, ö, ü, ý, short;
äir, ärm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

Purposed, pûr'pôsd, *not* pur-pôsed'.

" I have *purposed* it, and will not repent. "

" I *purposed* to build a house to the Lord. "

The word *propose* is often erroneously used in place of *purpose*.

Pursuance, pur-sû'ance, *not* pur-sü'ance. See *u*.

Pursue, pur-süe', *not* pur-süe'.

Pursuit, pur-süit', *not* pur-süit'.

Pursivant, pûr'swe-vânt.

Purulent, pûr'u-lent, *not* pûr'ü-lent.

Purvey, pur-vey', *not* pûr'vey.

Puseyism, pu'sey-işm, *not* pû'sey-işm.

Push, pûsh, *not* push.

Pustule, pûst'üle (Web.); pûs'tale, or pûst'yâl (Worc.).

The latter marking of Worcester is impossible of utterance in one syllable. As we have noted elsewhere, long *u* is of itself *y* and *ü*; hence *yâ* is *yyü*.

Put, pût, *not* pût.

Pygmean, pyôg-mé'an, *not* pôg'me-an.

Pyramidal, py-räm'i-dal, *not* pyr-a-mid'al.

Pyrites, py-ri'tës, *not* pôr'i-tës.

Pyrometer, py-rôm'e-ter (Worc.); py-rôm'e-ter (Web.).

Pyrotechnic, pôr-o-tëeh'nie, *not* py-ro-tëeh'nie.

Pythagorean, pôth-a-ôgô're-an, or pô-thäg-o-re'an (Web.); py-thäg-o-re'an (Worc.).

Pythian, pôth'i-an, *not* pôth'yan.

Pythoness, pôth'o-ness, *not* py'ho-ness.

són, ôr, dô, wölf, woöl, mœön, büll, ürn, ryde,
çent, ean, géem, gó, iş, exist, thy, n=ng.

Q.

Qu is always quoted as *kw*.

Q is always *k*.

The *u*, immediately following the *q*, is either *w* or *wh*, or is silent.

In the word *liq-ui-date*, the *u* becomes *w*, as it begins the next syllable.

In the word *an-ti-quate*, the *u* becomes *wh*, as it immediately follows a non-vocal in the same syllable.

In the words *quay*, *mosque*, *unique*, *bouquet*, the *u* is silent. It will thus be seen that in every case the *q* is *k*; and the silent *u*, which occurs in so many words, is proof that, phonetically speaking, the *u* is not of necessity a companion to the *q*, unless as a silent partner. See our Critical Survey.

Quadrangle, *quad'rān-gle*, not *quad-rān'gle*.

Quadrille, *qua-drille'*, or *ka-drille'* (Web.); *ka-drille'* (Worc.).

This is the only word of over eighty beginning with *quad* that is pronounced with the *u* silent. We think nothing of saying *ka-dril* for *quadrille*, but consider one very antiquated in his pronunciation when he says *ka-nïne* for *quinine*. We like the one as well as the other, or the other as well as the one.

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; ä, ě, ī, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, what, êre, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

Quadrillion, quād-rill'yun, *not* ka-drill'yun.

Quadruple, quād'rū-ple, *not* quād-rū'ple.

Quaff, quāff, *not* quäff, *nor* quäff.

Quaggy, quāg'gy, *not* quäg'gy.

Quagmire, quāg'mīre, *not* quäg'mīre.

Qualified, quāl'i-fied, *not* quäl'i-fied.

Qualify, qual'i-fy, *not* quäl'i-fy.

Quality, qual'i-ty, *not* quäl'i-ty.

Qualm, quäm, *or* quäm.

Qualmish, quäm'ish.

Quamash, quam'ash, *not* quäm-ash.

Quandary, quān'da-ry, *or* quān-da'ry (Web.); quān-dā'ry, *or* quān'da-ry (Worc.).

The first marking is supported by but few orthoëpists, among whom is Haldeman; but it is well supported by usage.

Quantity, quān'tī-tȳ, *not* quān'tē-ty.

Quarantine (noun), quar'an-tīne (Web.); quar-an-tīne' (Worc.).

Quarantine (verb), quar-an-tīne'.

Quarrel, quar'rel, *not* quar'l.

E before terminal *l* is almost always sounded. No definite rule can be given, but there are only about thirty words in the language that are excepted.

Quarry, quar'ry, *not* quar'r'y.

Quartermaster, quar'ter-mās-ter, *not* quar'ter-mās-ter.

són, ðr, dΩ, wōlf, woöl, mōon, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo, i§, exist, thy, n=ng.

- Quartet,** } quār-tēt', *not* quār'tēt.
Quartette, }
Quash, quāsh, *not* quāsh.
Quasi, quā'sī, *not* quā'sī.
Quassia, quāsh'i-a (Worc.); same, *or* quāsh'i-a (Web.).
Quaternary, qua-tēr'na-ry, *not* quat'er-nā-ry.
Quatrain, quā'train (Worc.); quat'rāin, *or* quat'ren (Web.).
Quay, kē, *not* kā, *nor* quāy.

The second marking is supported only by Sheridan; the third has no support.

- Que,** kwē (Worc.); kē (Web.).
Queer, quēēr, *not* quir.
Querulous, quē'rū-loōs, *not* quē'rū-lous.
Query, quē'ry, *not* quir'ry.
Question, quēst'yun, *not* quēst'chun.

Tion is always tyūn after *s* or *x* (ks), as *question*, *admixtion*, etc.

- Queue,** kū.
Quicken, quick'n, *not* quick'en.
Quidam, qui'dam (Web.); qui'dām (Worc.) ; *not* quid'am.
Quidnunc, quid'nūnē, *not* quid-nūnē'.
Quiescent, qui-ēs'cent, *not* qui'ēs-cent.
Quietude, qui'e-tūde, *not* qui'e-tūde. See **a**.
Quietus, qui-ē'tus, *not* qui'e-tus.
Quinary, qui'na-ry, *not* quīn'a-ry.

ā, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; ā, ē, i, ö, ü, ÿ, short;
 áir, árm, ásk, áll, wháit, ére, érr, prey, mén, sér,

Quinine, qui-nīn', or quīn'īne (Worc.); qui'nīn, or qui-nīn' (Web.).

There is no authority whatever for kin-ēn', i. e. in the books.

Quinsy, quīn'sy, not quīn'sy.

Quintessence; quin-tēs'senē (Web.); same, or quīn'-tes-sēnce (Worc.).

Quintet, quin-tēt' (Web.); quīn'tēt (Worc.).

Worcester is inconsistent in saying quar-tēt' and quīn'tēt.

Quintette, quin-tēt' (Web.); quin-tētē' (Worc.).

Quintuple, quīn'tu-ple, not quin-tū'ple.

Qui vive, kē-vīv'; very nearly equally accented.

Quixotic, quīx-ōt'ie, not ke-ōt'ie.

Quoin, quōin, or kōin.

Quoit, quōit, not quāte.

Quorum, quō'rūm, not kō'rūm.

Quoth, quōth, or quōth.

Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

R.

There are but two sounds of *r* generally taught, the rough and the smooth *r*. We have always added to these the breath *r* (rh), as in *prairie*, *pray*, *tree*, *creep*, *free*. See the word *prairie* for our rule concerning *r*, *y*, *l* and *w*. It is not considered good taste to trill the *r*. In the word *roar* we have an

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ēan, ġem, ġo, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

example of what Walker calls the rough and the smooth *r*. The terms we have taught, in accordance with the deaf-mute system, are consonant *r* and glide *r*. The first *r* in *roar* is a consonant *r*; but the second one is a glide *r*, as the tongue glides only toward the position of *r* without completing it. See our Critical Survey for more explicit directions.

Rabbi, ră'b'ī, or ră'b'ī.

Rabbit, ră'b'bit, not ră'b'ut.

Raccoon, rae-eōōn', not ru-eōōn'.

Rachitis, ra-ehī'tis, not ra-ehī'tis. See laryngitis.

Radiant, ră'di-ant, not răd'yant, nor ră'gent.

Radish, răd'ish, not rĕd'ish.

Raft, răft, not răft.

Rafter, răft'er, not răft'er.

Ragout, ra-ḡo' (Web.); ră-ḡo' (Worc.).

Railery, răil'ler-y, not rail'ler-y.

Raisin, rai'șn, not rai'șin. See basin.

Raja, { ră'jah, or ră'jah (Web.); same transposed

Rajah, { (Worc.).

Raleigh, ră'leigh, not răl'eigh.

Rampant, răm'pant, not răm'pănt.

Ranch (noun), rānch (Worc.); rănch (Web.).

Ranchero, ran-che'rō

Rancho, răn'chō.

Rancor, răn'eor, not răn'eor.

Ransack, răn'săck, not răm'săck.

Ransom, răn'sōm, not rān'som, nor răn'sm.

a, ē, i, ū, y, long; ă, ě, ī, ū, ſ, short;
āir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sīr,

Rant, rnt, *not* rnt.

Raphael, rf'a-l; rfa-el in "Paradise Lost."

Rapier, rpi-er, *not* ra-pir, *nor* rpir.

Rapine, rpne, *not* ra-pne', *nor* rpne.

Rapport, rap-prt', *not* rprt.

Rapture, rpt'ure, *not* rp'chure. See u.

Rare, rre, *not* rre.

Rarefy, rr'e-fy, *not* rr'e-fy.

Rareness, rre'ness, *not* rre'ness.

Rarity, rr'i-ty (Web.); rr'i-ty (Worc.).

The weight of authority is in favor of neither of these markings, but rr'i-ty instead. How harsh that would sound in the following lines:

"Alas for the *rarity*
Of Christian charity."

Rase, rse, *or* rse (Worc.); rse (Web.).

Rasp, rsp, *not* rsp.

Raspberry, rs'ber-ry (Web.); rs'ber-ry, *or* rs'ber-ry (Worc.); *not* rs'ber-ry.

Rather, rth'er, *not* rth'er, *nor* rther, *nor* rther.

Ratio, rsh-i-o, *or* rsho (Web.); rshe-o (Worc.).

Ration, rtion (Worc.); same, *or* rsh'un (Web.).

Rational, rsh'un-al, *not* rshun-al.

Rationale, rsh-un-le (Web.); rsh-e-o-na'le (Worc.).

Rationalist, rsh'un-al-st, *not* rshun-al-st.

The same with all words of this class.

Rattle, rt'le, *not* rt'tul. See cuddle.

sn, r, d, wlf, wl, mn, bll, rn, rde,
cnt, ean, gm, go, i, exst, thy, n=ng.

- Raucity, rāu'çī-ty, *not* rāu'çī-ty.
 Raucous, rāu'eoūs, *not* rāu'eoūs.
 Ravel, rāv'l, *not* rāv'el.
 Raveling, rāv'l-ing, *not* rāv'el-ing.
 Raven, rā'ven, *not* rā'ven.
 Ravenous, rāv'n-oūs, *not* rāv'en-oūs.
 Rayah, rā'yah, *or* rā'yah (Web.); rā'yah (Worc.).
 Reading (city), rēad'ing, *not* rēad'ing.
 Ready-made, rēad'y-māde, *not* read-y-māde'.
 Real, rē'al, *not* rēal.
 Realization, rē-al-i-zā'tion, *not* rē-al-i-zā'tion.
 Really, rē'al-ly, *not* rē'ly.
 Realm, rēalm, *not* rēal'um.
 Reason, rēa'shən, *not* rēa'ʃən.
 Rebel, rēb'el, *not* rēb'l.
 Rebus, rē'bus, *not* re-būs'.

A rē'bus, however, sometimes leads to a re-būss'; but we should not get the terms confused.

"A gallant, in love with a woman named Rose Hill, painted on the border of his gown a rose, a hill, an eye, a loaf and a well, which reads, *Rose Hill I love well.*"

He must have been a German.

- Recant, re-eānt', *not* re-eānt'.
 Recapitulate, rē-ea-pit'u-lāte, *not* rē-ea-pit'chu-late.
 Recapture, rē-eāpt'ure, *not* rē-cāpt'chur.
 Recast, rē-eāst'.
 Receptivity, rēç-ep-tiv'i-ty, *not* rē-çēp-tiv'i-ty.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short;
 āir, īrm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mēn, sīr,

Recess (noun and verb), *re-çess'*, *not* *rē'çess*.

All orthoëpists agree in placing the accent on the second syllable, in both forms of the word.

"My *recess* hath given them confidence."

"This happy place, our sweet
Recess, and only consolation left."

Rechabite, *rē'ehab-ite*.

Recherchie, *re-çhēr'çhie* (Worc.); *rūh-shēr-shā'* (Web.).

Reciprocity, *rēç-i-prōç'i-ty*.

Recitative, *rēç-i-ta-tive'*.

Recitativo, *rēç-i-ta-tr'vō*.

Reckon, *rēck'n*, *not* *rēck'on*.

Reckoning, *rēck'n-inḡ*, *not* *rēck'on-inḡ*.

Reclamation, *rēe-la-mā'tion*, *not* *rē-ela-mā'tion*.

Reclination, *rēe-li-nā'tion*, *not* *rē-eli-nā'tion*.

Recluse (adj. and noun), *re-elūse'*, *not* *rē'elūse*.

Recluse (verb), *re-elūse'* (Web.); *re-elūše'* (Worc.).

Reclusion, *re-clū'zhun*, *not* *re-ela'shun*. See adhesion.

Reclusive, *re-elū'sive*, *not* *re-ela'sive*. See effusive.

Recognizable, *rēe oğ-ni'za-ble*, or *re-eoğ-ni-za-ble*.

Recognizance, *re-eoğ'ni-zânçe* (Worc.); same, or *re-eǒn'i-zançe* (Web.).

Recognition, *re-eoğ-ni-zâ'tion*.

Recognize, *rē'eoğ-nîze*, *not* *re-eoğ'nîze*.

Recollect, *rēe-ol-lēet'*, *not* *rē-eol-lēet'*.

Recondite, *rē'e'on-dite*, or *re-eǒn'dite*.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, wööl, mōon, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo, iš, exist, thy, n̄ng.

Reconnoissance, re-eǒn'nois-sänce, *not* rẽ-on-nôis-sance.

Worcester divides the accent equally on the second and fourth syllable.

Reconnoiter, } rẽ-on-nôr'ter, *not* rẽ-eon-nôr'ter.
Reconnoitre, } rẽ-on-nôr'ter, *not* rẽ-eon-nôr'ter.

Record (verb), re-eôrd'.

Record (noun), rẽ'ord.

Poet's license sometimes causes the accent of the noun to shift to the second syllable.

"Our nation reads the written word,
 That book of life, that sure record."

Recourse (noun and verb), re-eôurse', *not* rẽ'eourse.

"Our last recourse is therefore to our art."

"Give me recourse to him."

Recovery, re-eôv'er-y, *not* re-eôv'ry.

Recreant, rẽ'e-re-ant, *not* rẽ'ere-ant.

Recreate (to create anew), rẽ-ere-ate'.

"It was necessary to recreate the army."

Recreate (to refresh), rẽ'e-re-ate.

"To walk abroad and recreate yourselves."

Recreation (amusement), rẽe-re-ä'tion.

Recreation (a forming anew), rẽ-ere-ä'tion.

Recruit, re-erüit', *not* re-erüit'.

Rectitude, rẽ'e-ti-tude, *not* ree'ti-tüde.

Recurrent, re-eür'rent, *not* re-eûr'rent.

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, č, ī, ö, ü, ý, short;
 äir, ärm, åsk, åll, what, êre, err, prey, mien, sir,

Recursion, *re-eür'shun*, *not re-eür'zhun*. See adhesion.

Recusant, *re-eü'sant* (Web.); same, or *rě'e'u-sant*. (Worc.).

Redden, *rě'ddn*, *not rě'den*.

Redolent, *rě'd'o-lěnt*, *not re-dō'lent*.

Redress (verb and noun), *re-drěss'*, *not rě'dress*.

“ Those wrongs, those bitter injuries,
I doubt not but with honor to *redress*.”

“ Fair majesty, the refuge and *redress*
Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress.”

Red-tape, *rě'd'tape*, *not rěd-tape'*.

Reduce, *re-düçe'*, *not re-düçe'*. See *ü*.

Referable, *rě'fer-a-ble*, *not re-fēr'a-ble*.

Referrer, *re-fēr'rer*, *not rě'fer-rer*.

Referrable, *re-fēr'ri-ble* (Web.); *re-fēr'ri-ble* (Worc.).

Reflex (adj.), *rě'flex*, *not re-flēx'*.

Reflex (verb), *re-flēx'*, *not rě'flex*.

Reflex (noun), *rě'flex* (Worc.); *re-flēx'* (Web.).

“ Yon gray is not the morning’s eye:
‘Tis but the pale *reflex* of Cynthia’s brow.”

Refluent, *rě'lu-ěnt*, *not re-flū'ent*.

Reflux, *rě'flūx*, *not re-flūx'*.

Rfragable, *rě'ra-ğ-a-ble*, *not rě'ra-ga-ble*, *nor re-fräg'a-ble*.

Bear in mind that *g* is hard before *a* (except *gaol*).

Refulgent, *re-fü'l'gent*, *not re-fü'l'gent*.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, wööl, mōon, bull, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, géem, gó, i§, exist, thy, n=ng.

Refuse (verb), *re-fūše'*.

Refuse (adj. and noun), *rēf'ūse*, *not rēf'ūše*.

"Please to bestow on him the *refuse* letters."

Refutable, *re-fū'ta-ble*, *not rēf'u-ta-ble*.

Refutatory, *re-fū'ta-to-ry*, *not rēf'u-ta-tō-ry*.

Regalia, *re-gā'li-ā*, *not re-gal'ya*.

Regatta, *re-gāt'tā*, *not re-güt'ta*.

Regicide, *rēg'i-çide*, *not rē'gi-çide*.

Regime, *rā-zhēem'* (Web.); *re-zhēm'* (Worc.); *not rēg'i-me*.

Regiment, *rēg'i-měnt*, *not rēg'i-munt*.

Rgress (noun), *rē'grēss*.

Rgress (verb), *re-ğrēss'*.

Regular, *rēg'u-lar*, *not rēg'lar*.

Regurgitate, *re-ğür'gi-tātē*, *not re-ğür'gi-tātē*.

Relaxation, *rē-lax-ä'tion* (Web.); *rēl-ax-ä'tion* (Worc.).

The weight of authority is in favor of the former.

Relinquish, *re-lin'kwish*, *not re-lin'kwish*. See angular.

Remand, *re-mānd'*, *not re-mănd'*.

Rembrandt, *rēm'brānt* (Web.); *rēm'brānt* (Worc.).

Remediable, *re-mē'di-a-ble*, *not rēm'e-di-a-ble*.

Remediless, *rēm'e-di-lēss*, *or re-mēd'-i-lēss* (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).

Remigrate, *rēm'i-grāte*, *or rē-mi'grāte*.

The writer thinks the second marking more consistent and in much better taste than the first

a, ē, i, o, u, y, long; ā, ē, i, ō, ū, ū, short;
āir, īrm, āsk, īll, whāt, īre, īrr, prey, mīen, ūir,

marking. Few people would comprehend the first word if taken in its isolated form. Somehow usage seems to have little regard for consistency.

Remollient, *re-mōl'yent* (Worc.) ; *re-mōl'li-ent*, or *re-mōl'yent* (Web.).

Remonstrance, *re-mōn'strānṣe*, *not re-mōn'strānṣe*.

Remonstrate, *re-mōn'strātē*, *not re-mōn'strātē*.

Remorse, *re-mōrse'*, *not re-mōrse'*.

Rendezvous, *rēn'de-vō* (Web.) ; same, or *rēn'de-vōuṣ* (Worc.) (verb), last syllable accented (Worc.).

Renege, *re-nēgē'*, or *re-nēgē'* (Worc.) ; *re-nēgē'* (Web.).

Renew, *re-nū'*, *not re-nū'*. See *u*.

Renitent, *re-nī'tent*, *not re-nī'tent*, *nor rēn'i-tent*.

Renunciation, *re-nūn-shī-ā'tion*, *not re-nūn-çī-ā'tion*.
See enunciation.

Reopen, *re-ō'pn*, *not re-ō'pen*.

Reparable, *rēp'a-ra-ble*, *not re-pār'a-ble*.

Repartee, *rēp-ar-tēē'*, *not rēp'ar-tēē'*.

"Cupid was as bad as he:
Hear but the youngster's *repartee!*"

Repass, *rē-pāss'*, *not rē-pāss'*.

Repast, *re-pāst'*, *not re-pāst'*.

Repatriation, *rē-pā-trī-ā'tion*, (Worc.) ; *re* (Web.).

Repertoire, *rā-pār-twär'*.

Repertory, *rēp'er-to-ry*, *not rēp-er-tō'ry*.

Reportorial, *rē-por-tō'ri-al*, *not rēp-or-tō'ri-al*.

Reprimand (noun), *rēp'ri-mānd* (Worc.) ; *rēp'ri-mānd* (Web.).

sōn, òr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, būll, ūrn, rūdde,
çēnt, eān, gēm, gō, iṣ, exis̄t, thy, n=ng.

Reprimand (verb), rěp-ri-mänd' (Worc.); rěp'ri-mänd (Web.).

It will be seen that Webster makes no distinction between the noun and the verb.

Reproduce, rě-pro-dūce', *not* rě-pro-dүce'.

Reptile, rěp'tile, *not* rěp'tile.

Repulsion, re-pūl'shun, *not* re-pūl'zhun. See adhesion.

Repulsive, re-pūl'sive, *not* re-pūl'sive. See effusive.

Reputable, rěp'u-ta-ble, *not* re-pū'ta-ble.

Requicken, re-quic'k'n, *not* re-quic'ken.

Requiem, rě'qui-em (Web.); same, or rěk'we-em (Worc.).

Requin, rě'quin, *not* rěq'win.

Requital, re-quit'al, *not* re-quit'al.

Rescissory, re-sciš'so-ry.

Rescript, rě'script, *not* re-seript'.

Research (verb and noun), re-sěarch', *not* rě'search.

Resentment, re-sěnt'ment, *not* re-sěnt'ment.

Reservation, rěš'er-vā'tion, *not* rěs'er-va'tion.

Reservoir, rěš'er-vwôr', *not* rěš'er-vôir.

Residual, re-sid'u-al, *not* re-sid'ü-al.

Residuary, re-sid'u-a-ry, *not* re-sid'u-ary.

Residue, rěš'i-due, *not* rěš'i-dүe. See ü.

Residuous, re-sid'u-ošs, *not* re-sid'ü-ošs.

Residuum, re-sid'u-üm, *not* re-sid'ü-üm.

Resignation, rěš-iğ-nä'tion, *not* rěs-iğ-nä'tion.

Resin, rěš'in, *not* rěš'n.

Resoluble, rĕš'o-lū-ble, *not* rĕš'o-lu-ble, *nor* re-sol'-u-ble.

The last marking has but one authority in its favor; we prefer that one.

Resolute, rĕš'o-lūte, *not* rĕš'o-lüte. See **u**.

Resolve, re-ſolve', *not* re-solv'e.

Resonance, rĕš'o-năńçe, *not* rĕš'-o-năńçe.

Resound, re-ſound', *not* re-sound'.

Resource, re-sōurçe', (Worc.); rē-sōurce' (Web.).

Respirable, re-spīr'a-ble, *not* rĕš'pir-a-ble.

Respiration, rĕš-pi-rā'tion, *not* rĕš'pi-rā'tion.

Respirator, rĕš'pi-rā-tor, *not* re-spir'a-tor

Respiratory, re-spīr'a-to-ry, *not* rĕš'pir-a-to-ry.

Respite, rĕš'pite, *not* rĕš'pīte.

Respond, re-spōnd', *not* re-spōnd'.

Responsible, re-spōn'si-ble, *not* re-spōn'si-ble.

Responsive, re-spōn'sīve, *not* re-spōn'sīve. See effusive.

Restaurant, rĕš-to-rāng', *or* rĕš'to-rant (Web.); rĕš-to-rāng' (Worc.).

This word is sufficiently Anglicized to give the second marking of Webster. It is decidedly affected to say rĕš-to-rāng', when a pure English word is allowable.

Restful, rĕst'fūl, *not* rĕst'fūl. See faithful.

Restitution, rĕs-ti-tū'tion, *not* rĕs-ti-tü'tion. See **u**.

Restorative, re-stō'ra-tīve, *not* re-stōr'a-tīve.

Resume, re-ſūme', *not* re-ſūme'. See **u**.

sōn, òr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, būll, ūrn, rūde,
gēnt, ēan, ēm, ēgo, īsh, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

Resume, rē-sū-mē' (Web.); rēš-ū-mē' (Worc.).

Worcester marks the *u* obscure. It is long *u* unaccented.

Resurrect, rēš-ur-rēet', *not* rēš'ur-reet.

Retail (noun), rē'tail, *not* re-tail'.

Retail (verb), re-tail', *not* rē'tail.

Retardation, rē-tar-dā'tion (Web.); rēt-ar-dā'tion (Worc.).

Retch, rētch, *or* rētch (Worc.); rētch (Web.).

The weight of authority is in favor of the first marking, though the second is the one more commonly heard. The word is derived from the same Saxon original as the verb *to reach*, and they imply the same thought.

"Beloved Julia, hear me still beseeching.
(Here he grew inarticulate with *retching*.)"

Reticent, rēt'i-çēnt, *not* re-tīç'ent.

Retinue, rēt'i-nūe, *not* rēt'i-nūe, *nor* re-tīn'ūe.

Retort (verb and noun), re-tōrt', *not* re-tōrt'.

Retractile, re-træt'ile, *not* re-træt'ile.

Retributive, re-trīb'ū-tive, *not* rēt'ri-bū-tive.

Retroact, rē-tro-äet', *or* rēt-ro-äet'.

Retroaction, rē-tro-äe'tion, *or* rēt-ro-äe'tion.

Retrocede, rē'tro-çēde, *or* rēt'ro-çēde.

There is no consistency in placing the accent on the first syllable of this word, and on the last syllable of the words *intercede* and *supersede*.

ā, ē, i, ū, y, long; ā, ē, i, ū, ū, ū, short;
āir, īrm, āsk, īll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mēn, sīr,

Retrocession, rē-tro-çesh'un, or rēt-ro-çesh'un.

Retroduction, rē-tro-düe'tion, or rēt-ro-düe'tion.

Retrograde, rē'tro-grāde, or rēt'ro-grāde (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).

Retrospect, rē'tro-spēet, or rēt'ro-spēet (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).

The writer prefers the second marking of these words, but he has placed them as they appear in Webster, because of the uniformity. It will be seen that, with the exception of the last two, Worcester gives the preference to rē', and then for some unaccountable reason changes the preference to rēt.

Reveille, re-väl'yā (Web.); re-väl', or re-väl'yā (Worc.).

In the United States service this is commonly pronounced rēv-a-lē'. If usage establishes pronunciation, surely this word is completely Anglicized, and should have its bearing upon the dictionary authorities to so adopt it. During the war the writer never heard an officer, nor one of his comrades, say re-väl'ya. Such a pronunciation in those practical times would have stirred up "the boys" more than a bomb-shell.

Revelry, rēv'el-ry, not rēv'l-ry.

Revenue, rēv'e-nūe, not rēv'e-nūe, nor re-vēn'ue.

The latter is allowable only by poetic license.

Reverie, rēv'er-iē'.

sōn, òr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōn, būl, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, i§, exisit, thy, n=ng.

Revery, rĕv'ĕr-ĕ.

Reversion, re-vĕr'shun, *not* re-vĕr'zhun. See adhesion.

Revocable, rĕv'o-ea-ble, *not* re-vō'eă-ble.

Revolt, re-vōlt', *or* re-vōlt', *not* re-vōlt'.

Revolting, re-vōlt'ing, *or* re-vōlt'ing.

Revolution, rĕv-o-la'tion, *not* rĕv-o-lu'tion. See a.

Revulsion, re-vūl'shun, *not* re-vūl'zhun. See adhesion.

Revulsive, re-vūl'sive, *not* re-vūl'sive. See effusive.

Reynard, rey'nard, *or* rĕyn'ard (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).

Rhapsodist, răp'so-dist.

In words beginning with *rh* there is frequently heard an effort to give the breath *r*, i. e. *rh*. Bear in mind that *h* is always silent after *r*.

Rheum, rheum, *not* rheum.

Rheumatic, rheu-măt'ie, *not* rheu-măt'ie.

Rheumatism, rheu'ma-tișm, *not* rheu'ma-tișm.

Rhinoceros, rhi-nōc'e-rōs, *not* rhi-nōc'e-răs.

Rhubarb, rhū'bārb, *not* rhū'bārb.

Rhythm, rhȳthm, *or* rhȳthm.

Rhythical, rhȳth'mie-al, *or* rhȳth'mie-al.

Ribald, rīb'ald, *not* rī'bald.

Ribaldry, rīb'ald-ry, *not* rī'bald-ry.

Richelieu, rīche'lieu, *or* rēsh'e-lu (Worc.); rēsh'eh-lu (*ĕ* less prolonged, Web.).

Ricochet, rīe-o-çhe', *or* rīe'o-çhĕt.

a, ē, i, ɔ, ə, y, long; ă, ě, ī, ɔ̄, ă̄, ȳ, short;
âir, ârm, âsk, âll, whât, êre, êrr, prey, mîen, sîr,

Rid, rīd, *not* rēd.

Ridden, rīd'dn, *not* rīd'den.

Riddle, rīd'dle, *not* rīd'dul. See *uddle*.

Ridicule, rīd'i-eüle, *not* rēd'i-eüle.

Ridotto, rī-dōt'to (Web.); ri-dōt'tō (Worc.).

Righteous, rī'chus, *or* (by Webster's notes) rīt'yus.

The weight of authority is, as it should be, in favor of rīt'yus. We cannot understand why Webster and Worcester allow this *ch* sound to come in this word, when they have so studiously avoided it in every word, other than this, throughout the dictionary. *Question*, *christian*, *celestial*, *courteous*, and all others of like character, are given without this abominable *ch*.

Righteousness, rī'chüs-ness (Web.); rī'chus-nĕss (Worc.).

Rightful, right'fūl, *not* right'fūl.

Rigorous, rīg'or-oüs, *not* rīg'or-ous.

Rind, rīnd, *not* rīne.

Rinse, rīnse, *not* wrēnch, *nor* rēnse.

Rio Janeiro, rī'o-ja-nēi'rō (Web.); rī-o-ja-nei'rō, *or* rī'o-ja-nēi'rō (Worc.).

Ripen, rīp'n, *not* rī'pen.

Ripeness, rīpe'ness, *not* rīpe'nus. See *image*.

Rise (verb), rīsē.

Rise (noun), rīse, *not* rīsē.

"All wickedness takes its *rise* from the heart."

"This word properly takes its pure sound of s to

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, bōll, ûrn, rûde,
gent, ean, gēm, gō, iš, ex̄ist, thy, u=ng.

distinguish it from the verb, but does not adhere to this distinction so inviolably as the nouns *use*, *excuse*, etc.; for we sometimes hear ‘the riſe and fall of the Roman empire,’ ‘the riſe and fall of provisions,’ etc. The pure *s*, however, is more agreeable to analogy, and ought to be scrupulously preserved in these phrases by all correct speakers.” — *Walker*.

Risen, rīſ'�, *not* rīſ'en.

Risible, rīſ'i-ble, *not* rīſ'i-ble.

Risk, risk, *not* resk.

Ritual, rit'u-al, *not* rit'chu-al.

Ritualistic, rit'u-al-ist'ie, *not* rit-chu-al-ist'ie.

Riven, rīv'n, *not* rīv'en.

Roanoke, rō-a-nōke', *not* rō'a-nōke.

Roar, rōar, *not* rōar.

Robespierre, rō'bes-piērre; rō-bēs-pi-êrre' (French).

Robbery, rōb'ber-y, *not* rōb'ry.

Robust, ro-büst', *not* rō'bust.

Robustious, ro-büst'yus, *not* ro-büst'chus.

Rod, rōd, *not* rōd.

Roderigo (*Othello*), rōd-er-i'go.

Roil, rōil, *not* roil.

Romance, ro-măńce', *not* rō'mănce.

Romanesque, rō-man-ěsque', *not* rō'man-ěsque.

Rondeau, rōn-dō', *not* rōn'dō.

Ronion, rōn'yūn, *not* rōn'yūn.

Roof, rōf, *not* rōof.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ă, ē, ī, ō, ū, ſ, short;
āir, ērm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mīen, sīr,

Rook, rōk (Web.); rōk, or rōk (Worc.).

Worcester gives this marking in his school dictionary, while in the unabridged he marks it rōk, and in parentheses rōk, calling attention to his conforming with his note 51, where he gives but the one marking, rōk.

Rookery, rōk'ēr-y (Web.); same as *rook* (Worc.).

Root, rōt, not rōt.

Rosalind, rōš'a-lind.

Rosaline, rōš'a-line, or rōš'a-line.

Rosamund, rōš'a-mond.

Roseate, rō'sē-āte (Web.); rō'zhe-ate, or rō'se-ate (Worc.).

Rosemary, rōše'ma-ry, not rōše'mā-ry.

"Dry up your tears and stick your *rosemary*
On this fair corse."

Roseola, ro-sē'o-lā, not rō-sē-o'la.

Rosier, rō'zher (Web.); rō'zhe-er (Worc.).

Rosin, rōš'in, not rōš'n.

Rossini, ros-sī'ni (Worc.); ros-sī'nī (Web.).

Rostrum, rōs'trum, not rōs'trum.

Rotative, rō'ta-tive, not ro-tā'tive.

Rotten, rōt'tn, not rōt'ten.

Rotund, ro-tünd', not rō'tund.

Roue, rou-e' (Web.); rou'e (Worc.).

Rouge, rōōzh.

Roughen, rough'n, not rōugh'en.

Roulette, rou-lĕtte', not rou'lette.

Round, round, *not* roun.

Route, rōōt, *or* route.

"Upon a more accurate observation of the best usage, I must give the preference to the first sound of this word, notwithstanding its coincidence in sound with another word of a different meaning."

—Walker.

While the second pronunciation is allowable, it would be questionable taste to so pronounce it.

Routine, roū-tīne', *not* roū-tīne.

Rowel, roū'el, *not* rōw'el.

Rowen, roū'en, *not* rōw'en.

Rubeola, rū-bē'o-lā, *not* rū-be-ō'la.

Rubicon, rū'bi-eōn, *not* rn̄'bi-eon.

Rubinstein, rū'bin-steīn, *not* rū'bin-steīn.

Ruby, rū'by, *not* rū'by.

Ruche, rūche.

Rude, rūde, *not* rūde.

Rudiment, rū'di-mēnt, *not* rū'di-munt.

Rue, rūe, *not* rūe.

Ruffian, rūf'yan (Worc.) same, *or* rūf'fi-an (Web.).

Ruin, rū'in, *not* rū'un. See image.

Ruinous, rū'in-oōs, *not* rū'un-ous.

Rule, rūle, *not* rūle, *nor* rū'ul.

Ruminate, rū'mi-nātē, *not* rū'mi-nātē.

Rumor, rū'mor, *not* rū'mor.

Runic, rū'nie, *not* rū'nie.

Rupture, rūpt'ūre, *not* rūp'chur.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ă, ě, ī, ō, ū, ſ, short;
āir, īrm, āsk, ăll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mīen, sīr,

Rural, rü'ral, *not* rū'ral.

Ruse, rüše, *not* rüše, *nor* rüse.

Russian, rüsh'an, *or* rüsh an.

Rustle, rüs'sl, *not* rüs'tle.

Rutabaga, rü-ta-bä'gå, *not* rü-te-bä'gö.

Ruth, rüth, *not* rüth.

S.

The two regular sounds of this letter are found in the word *sees*. We have the sounds *sh* and *zh*, but they are not the sounds of *s* any more than *th* (voice) and *th* (breath) are the sounds of *t*.

Sabaoth, săb'a-oth, *or* sa-bä'oth (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).

Sabot, să-bö'.

Saccharine, să'e'eha-rïne, *or* săe'eha-rïne.

Sacerdotal, săç-er-dö'tal, *not* să-çer-dö'tal.

Sachet, sü'-che' (Web.); săsh-e' (Worc.).

Sack-cloth, säck'elöth, *not* säck'clôth.

Sacrament, să'e'ra-ment, *not* să'era-mënt.

"This word, with *sacrifice*, *sacrilege* and *sacristy*, is sometimes pronounced with *a* in the first syllable long, as in *sacred*; but this is contrary to one of the clearest analogies in the language."—*Walker*.

"The English orthoëpists are unanimous against the practice."—*Worcester*.

Sacrifiable, sa-erif'i-ea-ble, *not* săe-ri-fiç'a-ble, *nor* săe-ri-fí'za-ble.

són, ôr, dø, wölf, wool, móon, büll, ürn, rüde,
gent, ean, géem, gó, iþ, exist, thy, u=ng.

Sacrificant, sa-erif'i-eănt, *not* săe-ri-fiç'ant.

Sacrificator, săe'ri-fi-eă-tor (Web.); săe-ri-fi-eă'tor (Worc.).

Sacrificatory, sa-erif'i-ea-to-ry.

Sacrifice (noun and verb), săe'ri-fize, *not* săe'ri-fiçē.

"In the words *discern*, *sacrifice*, *suffice*, and in several words derived from them, and also in the word *sice*, *c* has the sound of *z*."—*Worcester*, 66.

Sacrificer, săe'ri-fiz-er.

Sacrificial, săe'ri-fish'al.

Sacrilege, săe'ri-léğē, *not* săe'ri-lége.

Sacrilegious, săe-ri-lé'gioüs, *not* săe-ri-lég'ious.

Sacrist, să'erist.

Sacristan, săe'ris-tăñ, *not* sa-erist'an.

Sacristy, săc'ris-ty, *not* sa-eris'ty.

Sadden, săd'dn, *not* săd'den.

Saddle, săd'dle, *not* săd'dul. See *cu-dle*.

Sadducee, săd'du-çeeē, *not* săd-du-çeeē'.

Sadduceism, sad-du-çeeē'ışm, *not* săd'du-çeeē-ışm.

Saffron, săf'fron (Web.); săf'run, or săf'furn (Worc.).

Sagacious, sa-gā'cious, *not* sa-găsh'us.

Sahara, să-hă'ra (Web.); săh'a-ră, or sa-hă'ra (Worc.); *not* sa-hă'ra.

Said, săd, *not* said.

Salaam, } sa-lām'.
Salam, }

Salamander, săl'a-măñ-der, *not* săl-a-măñ'der.

Salary, săl'a-ry, *not* săl'ry.

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ě, ı, ɔ, ɯ, ȿ, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, ȝll, whåt, êre, ȿrr, prey, mien, sir,

Saleratus, säl-e-rä'tus, *not* säl-e-rä'tus.

Salic, säl'ie, *not* sā'lie.

Salient, sā'li-ēnt, *not* säl'yent.

Salifiable, säl'i-fi-a-ble, *not* sa-lif'i-a-ble.

Salina, sa-lī'nā, *not* sa-lī'na.

Saline, sa-line', or sā'line (Web.); sa-line' (Worc.).

Saline (from the ashes of potato leaves), säl'īne (Web.); säl'in, or sa-līn' (and so spelled by Worc.).

Saliva, sa-lī'va, *not* säl'i-va.

Salmon, säm'ōn, *not* säl'mon.

Salon, sü-löng' (Worc.); sül-löng' (Web.).

Salt-cellar, sält'cél-lar, *not* sält'sét-ter.

Salt rheum, sält'rheūm, *not* sält-rheūm'.

Salubrious, sa-lü'bri-oüs, *not* sa-lü'bri-ous.

Salutary, säl'u-ta-ry, *not* säl-u-tä'ry.

Salutatorian, sa-lü-ta-tō'ri-an, *not* sa-lü-ta-tō'ri-an.

Salutatory, sa-lü'ta-to-ry, *not* sa-lü'ta-tō-ry, nor sa-lü'ta-to-ry.

Salute, sa-lüte', *not* sa-lüte'. See **u**.

Salvation, sal-va'tion, *not* säl-vä'tion.

Salve, säv (Web.); süv, or sülve (Worc.); *not* säv.

Salver, säl'ver (a plate).

Samaritan, sa-mär'i-tan, *not* sa-mär'i-tan.

Samphire, säm'phire, or säm'fur (Web.); säm'fir (Worc.).

Sample, säm'ple, *not* säm'ple.

Sanable, sän'a-ble, *not* sā'na-ble.

Sanctimony, săñe'ti-mo-ny, *not* săñe'ti-mō-ny.

Sanctitude, săñe'ti-tude, *not* săñe'ti-tüde. See **u**.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, wööl, möön, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gó, iſ, exist, thy, n=ng.

Sanctuary, sānet'ū-a-rȳ, *not* sāne'chu-ā-ry.

Sandalphon, san-däl'phon, *not* san-däl'phon.

Sandwich, sānd'wich (Web.); sānd'widḡ (Worc.).

Sandwort, sānd'wūrt, *not* sānd'wōrt.

San Francisco, sān-fran-çis'eō (Worc.); sān-frān-çis'eō (Web.).

Sang-froid, sāng-frwā' (Worc.); sōng-frwā' (Web.).

Sanguinary, sān'gwī-na-rȳ (Web.); san'gwe-na-re (Worc.); *not* sān'gwi-na-ry. See angular.

Sanguin, sān'gwīn, *not* sān'gwīn.

Sanhedrim, sān'he-drīm, *not* sān-hē'drīm.

Sanitary, sān'i-ta-ry, *not* sān-i-tā'ry.

San Joaquin, sān-hō-ä-kēn' (Web.); sān-hō-a-kēn' (Worc.).

San Jose, sān-hō-sē' (Worc.); sān-ho-sē' (Web.).

San Juan, sān-hū-ān'(Web.); sān-jū'an, or san-hū-ān' (Worc.).

Sans, sāns, *not* sāns.

"*Sans* teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything."

Sanskrit, } sān'skrit, *not* sān'skrit.
Sanskrit, } sān'skrit, *not* sān'skrit.

Santa Claus, } sān'ta-elāūs, *not* sān'ta-elāuš. (Not
Santa Klaus, } given in Webster's.)

This is the Dutch name of St. Nicolas, and the Dutch pronunciation of the word is sān'tā-kloüs.

Sapient, sa'pi-ēnt, *not* sāp'yent.

Saporific, sāp-o-rif'ie, *not* sāp-o-riv'ie.

Saporous, sāp'o-roüs, *not* sa-pō'rōus.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short;
āir, īrm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mīen, sīr,

Sapphire, săf'ire, or săf'ur (Web.); săf'fir (Worc.).

Saracen, sär'a-çen, not sär'a-çēn.

Sarcasm, sär'eäsm, not sär'eäş-um.

Webster does not mark the unaccented syllable.

Sarcenet, särçe'net, not sär'çe-net.

Sarcophagy, sar-cöph'a-ǵy, not sar-cöph'a-ǵy.

Sardanapalus, sär-dan-a-pa'lus, not sar-da-näp'a-lus.

Sardine, sär'dīne (Web.); sär'dīne, or sar-dīne' (Worc.).

Sardonic, sar-dōn'ie, not sar-dō'nie.

Sardonyx, sär'do-nýx, not sar-dōn'ýx.

Sarsaparilla, sär-sa-pa-rl'lā, not säs-sa-pril'lā.

Sat, sät, not sat.

Satan, sā'tan, not sät'n.

Satiate, sā'she-äte, not sā'shate.

Satiety, sa-tí'e-ty, not sā'she-ty.

This is the only word in the language having the syllable *ti* under the accent, and immediately followed by a vowel.

Satin, sät'in, not sät'n.

Satire, sät'ire (Web.); sät'ur, sät'ire, or sät'ur (Worc.).

"Though the first mode (sät'ur) of pronouncing this word is the most general and the most agreeable to an English ear, the second (sät'ire) seems to be that which is most favored by the learned, because, say they, the first syllable in the Latin *satyra* is short."—*Walker*.

són, òr, dō, wólf, wóol, móon, búll, úrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gó, iş, exist, thy, n-nç.

- Satirical**, sa-tir'ie-al, *not* sa-tir'ie-al.
Satisfactory, săt-is-făe'to-ry, *not* săt-is-făe'try.
Satrap, să'trap (Worc.); same, *or* săt'rap (Web.).
Saturate, săt'u-rate, *not* săt'chu-rate. See **u**.
Saturity, sa-tu'ri-ty, *not* sa-tu'ri-ty. See **u**.
Saturnine, săt'ur-nîne, *not* săt'ur-nîne.
Satyr, să'tur (Web.): same, *or* săt'ir (Worc.).
Saucy, său'çy, *not* sää'çy, *nor* sääç'y.
Sauerkraut, sour'krout; zouer'krout (German).

When *s* begins a syllable, in German, and is followed by a vowel, it has the sound of *z*.

- Saunter**, säun'ter (Web.); same, *or* sän'ter (Worc.).
Sausage, sän'säge (Web.); sää'säge (Worc.).
Savage, săv'age, *not* săv'ige. See **image**.
Savant, sää-väng' (Worc.); sii-vöng' (Web.).
Savonarola, sii-vo-nä-rö'lä.
Saxon, săx'on (Worc.); same, *or* săx'n (Web.).
Says, sëz, *not* sâyß.
Scabious, scă'bi-oüs, *not* scăb'i-ous.
Scaglia, seăl'yâ.
Scallop (noun and verb), seă'llop, *not* seă'l'lop.
Scalp, seălp, *not* seálp.
Scamp, seămp, *not* seämp.
Scan, seăn, *not* seán.
Scandal, seăn'dal, *not* seán'dal.

There is a tendency to nasalize the short *a* when succeeded by *n*. See **man**.

- Scant**, seănt, *not* scant, *nor* a nasal *a*.

ă, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; ă, ē, i, ö, ü, ý, short;
 âir, ürm, ásk, ăll, whăt, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

Scantly, seănt'i-ly.

Scantling, scănt'ling.

Scarce, seărçe, *not* seärçe, *nor* seērçe, *nor* scērçe.

The first marking is that of Worcester and Webster, though the majority of orthoëpists give the second.

Scarcity, seăr'çi-ty, *not* seär'çi-ty.

Scarify, seär'i-fy, *not* seâr'i-fy.

Scarlatina, seär-la-tî'na, *not* seâr'la-tî-na.

Scath, seăth, *not* seāth.

Scathe, seăthe (Web.); seāthe (Worc.).

Scathed, seăthed, *or* seâthed (Web.); seâthed, *or* seăthed (Worc.).

Scathing, seăth'ing, *or* seâth'ing (Web.); seath'ing, *or* seăth'ing (Worc.).

Worcester does not give the voiced *th* to any of these words.

Scathful, seăth'ful (Web.); same, *or* seath'ful (Worc.).

Scathless, seăth'less (Web.); same, *or* seath'less (Worc.).

Scavenger, seăv'en-ger, *not* seăv'en-ger.

Scenic, scĕn'ie, *or* scē'nie (Web.) scĕn'ie (Worc.).

Sceptic, seěp'tie, *not* scěp'tic.

This last marking is given by Entick.

"In the words *sceptic*, *scirrus*, and their derivatives, *c* has the sound of *k*."—Worcester, 65.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, wööl, mōon, byll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, āgo, iş, exist, thy, n-nng.

Schedule, sehĕd'ūle (Web.); sehĕd'ūle, shĕd'ūle, or sĕd'ūle (Worc.).

This is a word over which there has been much controversy. Walker gives still two other pronunciations than the foregoing, sed-jul, or sehĕd'jal, while Sheridan gives us sed-jul.

Whatever may have been the prevailing mode, it is now almost universally pronounced as given by Webster, and the preference by Worcester. It was pronounced sehĕd'ule, so says Dr. Jones, in Queen Anne's time. The first mode follows the Latin, the second the French, while the third and the remainder are left to shift for themselves.

Schism, sīšm.

"The common pronunciation of this word is contrary to every rule for pronouncing words from the learned languages, and ought to be altered. The *ch* ought to be pronounced like *k*. However strange, therefore, *skizm* may sound, it is the only true and analogical pronunciation; and we might as well pronounce *scheme seme*, as *schism sizm*, there being exactly the same reason for both. But, when once a false pronunciation is fixed, as this is, it requires some daring spirit to begin the reformation."—*Walker.*

Schisma, sehīš'mā, not sīš'mā.

Schismatic, sīš-măt'ie.

Schist, s̄hīst, not sehīst, nor sist.

a, ē, i, ɔ, ə, y, long; ă, ě, ɪ, ɔ̄, ū, ſ̄, short;
âir, ürm, åsk, åll, what, êre, ërr, prey, mien, sîr,

- Schooner**, sehōn'er, *not* sehōn'er.
Schubert, shū'bert, *not* shū'bert.
Schurz, shōrts (Web.); *not* given by Worcester.
Sciatica, scī-ăt'i-eā, *not* scī-ăt'i-ea.
Scientific, scī-en-tif'ie, *not* scī-en-tiv'ie.
Scoff, seōff, *not* seōff.
Sconce, seōnce, *not* seōnce.
Scorbutic, seor-bū'tie, *not* seor-büt'ie.
Score, seōre, *not* seôre.
Scorn, scōrn, *not* seōrn.
Scornful, seôrn'fūl, *not* seôrn'fūl. See *faithful*.
Scorpion, seôr'pi-on, *not* seôr'pi-on.
Scoundrel, seoun'drel, *not* seoun'der-l'.
Scourge, seoûrge, *not* seourgē.
Screw, serū, *not* serū.
Scripture, script'üre, *not* script'chur. See **u**.

See *facture* for ease of utterance, etc.

- Scrivener**, serive'ner, *not* serive'ner, *nor* seriv'en-er.
Scrofula, serōf'ü-lä, *not* scrōf'ü-lä.
Scruple, serū'ple, *not* serü'ple.
Scrupulous, serü'pū-loüs, *not* serüp'loüs.
Scrutiny, serü'ti-ny, *not* sera'ti-ny.
Scrutoire, serü-twōr', *not* serü-tōr'.
Sculpture, seülp'üre, *not* seülp'chur. See **u**.

See *facture* in regard to ease of pronunciation.

- Scurrilous**, seür'r'il-oüs, *not* seür'ü-loüs.
Scythe, scythe, *not* scythe.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, būll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gēm, āgo, iš, exis̄t, thy, n-n̄g.

Seamstress, sēam'stress; or sěam'stress (Web.); sēam'stress (Worc.).

Seance, sē'ānce (Worc.); sā-ōngs', or sā-ōns' (Web.).

Season, sēa'šn, not sēa'šon.

Seckel (a species of pear), sēck'l, not sīk'kl.

Seclude, se-elūde', not se-elūde'.

Seclusion, se-elū'zhun, not se-elū'shun. See adhesion.

Seclusive, se-clū'sive, not se-elū'šive. See effusive.

Secretary, sēe're-ta-ry, not sēe'ū-tā-ry.

Secretory, se-erē'to-ry, or sē'e're-to-ry (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).

Sects, sēcts, not sēes.

Sedative, sēd'a-tīve, not se-dā'tīve.

Sedentary, sēd'en-ta-ry, not sēd'en-tā-ry.

Sedlitz powders, sēd'litz-pow'ders, not sīd'litz.

When the orthography is changed, Webster changes the pronunciation (seid'litz); Worcester does not.

Seduce, se-dūçē', not se-dūçē'. See *u*.

Sedulity, se-dū'li-ty, not se-dū'li-ty, nor sēd'u-li-ty.

Seethe, sēēthe, not sēēthe.

Seigneurial, sēign-en'ri-al (Web.); sei-gneū'-ri-al (Worc.).

The syllabification by Worcester is the easier of utterance.

Seignior, sēign'yur, not sēign'yôr.

Seine (a net), sēine, not seine.

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; å, ě, I, ð, ü, ý, short;
air, ürm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, ðerr, prey, mien, sir,

Seine (river), *séine*, or *sén* (Worc.); *sane* (Web.).

Selenic, *se-lén'ic*, *not se-lēn'ic*.

Self-help, *sélf'hélp*, *not sélf-hélp'*.

Selvage, } *sél'vágé*, *not sél'vige*. See **image**.

Selvedge, } *sél'vídžé*, *not sél'vige*. See **image**.

Semester, *se-més'ter*, *not sém'es-ter*.

Semi, *sém'i*, *not sém'i*.

Seminary, *sém'i-na-ry*, *not sém'i-nā-ry*.

Semiotic, *sém-i-ót'ie* (Worc.); *sé-mi-ót'ie* (Web.).

Semipedal, *sém-i-pé'dal*, or *se-míp'e-dal* (Worc.); *se-míp'e-dal* (Web.).

Semiquaver (noun), *sém'i-quā-ver*.

Semiquaver (verb), *sém-i-quā'ver*.

“With wire and catgut he concludes the **day**,
Quavering and *semiquavering* care away.”

Semitonic, *sém-i-tón'ie*, *not sém'i-tón-ie*.

Sempre, *sém'pre*, *not sém'per*.

Sempstress, *sém'stress* (Worc.); *sémp'stress* (Web.).

Senate, *sén'ate*, *not sén'it*, *nor sén'ut*. See **image**.

Senator, *sén'a-tor*, *not sén'a-tōr*.

Senile, *sé'nile*, *not sē-nile'*, *nor sén'ile*.

Senior, *sén'yur*, *not sén'yōr*.

Seniority, *sén-yōr'i-ty*, *not sén-yōr'i-ty*.

Senna, *sén'ná*, *not sén'na*.

Sentient, *sén'shī-ent*, *not sén'shent*.

Sentiment, *sén'ti-měnt*, *not sén'ti-munt*.

Sentinel, *sén'ti-nel*, *not sěnt'nel*.

Separable, *sép'a-ra-ble*, *not sěp'a-rā-ble*.

són, ór, dō, wólf, wóol, móon, byll, úrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, gó, iſ, exist, thy, n=ng.

Separate (verb), sěp'a-rātē, *not* sěp'ū-rate.

"*Separate* me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them."

"Who shall *separate* us from the love of Christ?"

Separate (adj.), sěp'a-rate, *not* sěp'a-rātē.

"Eve *separate* he wished."

Separatist, sěp'a-ra-tist, *not* sěp-a-rā'tist.

Septenary, sěp'ten-a-ry, *not* sěp-těn'a-ry.

Sepulchre, } (noun), sěp'ul-eher.
Sepulcher, } *not* sěp'ul-her.

Milton accents the noun on the second syllable. Shakespeare does the same very generally, but not always.

Sepulchre, } (verb), se-pūl'eher.
Sepulcher, } *not* sěp'ul-her.

Sepulchral, se-pūl'ehral.

Sepulture, sěp'ul-ture.

Sequel, sě'quel, *not* sě'quil.

Sequestrate, se-quēs'trātē.

Sequestration, sěk-wes-trā'tion, *not* sěk'wes-trā-tion.

Sequestrator, sěk'wes-trā-tor, *not* sěk-wes-trā'tor.

Seraglio, se-rāl'yō.

Seraphic, se-rāph'ie, *not* sér'a-phie.

Serapis, se-rā'pis, *not* se-rāp'is.

Serenade, sér-e-nādē', *not* sūr-e-nādē'.

Sergeant, sär'geant, *or* sér'geant. See clerk.

"The letters *er* are irregularly sounded *ar* in

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, I, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

clerk and *sergeant*; and formerly, but not now, in *merchant*, *derby*, and several other words.”—*Smart*.

Series, sē'riēs, or sē'ri-ēs (Web.); sē're-ēs (Worc.).

Serious, sē'ri-oüs, not sīr'i-oüs.

Serpentine, sēr'pen-tīne, not sēr'pen-tīne.

Service, sērv'īce, not sērv'us.

Servile, sērv'īle, not sērv'īle.

Servitude, sēr'vi-tude, not sēr'vi-tüde. See **u**.

Sesame, sēs'a-me, not sēs'am.

Sesquipedalian, sēs-qui-pe-dā'li-an (Worc.); ses-qui-p-e-dā'li-an (Web.); not sēs-qui-pe-dal'yan.

Sesterces, sēs'ter-çēs, not sēs'ter-çēs.

It is seldom we hear this pronounced correctly by elocutionists when declaiming “Spartacus to the Gladiators.”

Settle, sēt'tle, not sēt'tul. See **cuddle**.

Set-to (a conflict), sēt'to, not sēt-to'.

Seven, sēv'n, not sēv'en.

Seven-night, sēn'night (Web.) sēn'nit (Worc.).

Seventy, sēv'n-tȳ, not sēv'en-ty, nor sēv'un-ty.

Several, sēv'er-al, not sēv'ral.

Severity, se-vēr'i-ty, not se-vēr'i-ty.

Sew, sō, not sū.

Sewer (one who sews), sō'er.

Sewer (a drain), sū'er, or shōr (Worc.); sū'er (Web.).

The majority of orthoëpists favor the second marking given by Worcester, but it is seldom heard in

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, būll, ûrn, rūde,
çent, ean, gem, gō, iſ, exist, thy, n=ng.

this country. The writer prefers *sū'er* to *sū'er*, as it is less labored in its pronunciation.

Sewer (a servant), *sū'er*, *not* *sū'er*.

“Then the *sewer*
Poured water from a great and golden ewer.”

Sexagenarian, *sěx-a-ge-nā'ri-an*, *not* *sěx-a-ge-nār-i-an*.

Sexagenary, *sěx-ăd'ge-nā-re* (Worc.); *sěx-ăg'e-na-ry*, *or* *sěx-a-ge-na-ry* (Web.).

Sextile, *sěx'tile*, *not* *sěx'tile*.

Sexual, *sěk'shū-al*.

Webster is wrong in marking this word *sěx'u-al*, and in parentheses *sěk'shū-al*. There is no necessity of marking the *u*, if he respells it. These two markings do not coincide in the pronunciation.

Shaft, *shāft*, *not* *shāft*,

Shaken, *shāk'n*, *not* *shāk'en*.

Shall, *shāll*, *not* *shēll*.

Shallow, *shāl'lōw*, *not* *shāl'ler*.

Sham, *shām*, *not* *shām*.

Shameful, *shāme'fūl*, *not* *shāme'fūl*. See *faithful*.

Shampoo, *shām-pōō'*, *not* *sham-pōōn'*.

Sha'n't, *shān't*, *not* *shānt*.

Sharpen, *shārp'n*, *not* *shärp'en*.

Sheath (noun), *shēath*, *not* *sheath*.

Sheathe (verb), *shēathe*, *not* *sheathe*.

Sheathed, *shēathed*, *not* *shēathed*.

Sheaths (plural), *shēathş*. See *truths*.

Sheaves, shēaves, *not* shēafs.

Shechinah, she-ehī'nah (Web.); shēh'i-nāh, *or* she-ehī'nah (Worc.).

Sheer, shēér, *not* shīr.

Sheik, shēik.

Shekel, shēk'l, *not* shěk'el.

Shekinah, she-kī'nah (Web.); shék'i-nāh, *or* she-kī'-nah (Worc.).

Shenandoah, shēn-an-dō'ah, *not* shēn'an-dō-ah, *nor* shēn-an-dōre'.

Shemitic, shem-īt'ie (Web.); she-mīt'ie (Worc.).

Sheol, shē'ol (Worc.); shē'ol (Web.).

Shepherd, shép'erd, *not* shěp'herd.

Sherbet, shēr'bet (Web.); shēr'bet, *or* sher-bět' (Worc.); *not* shēr'bert.

The first marking is the more common, the second more authorized.

Sheriff, shēr'iff, *not* shēr'iff.

Shew, shō, *not* shū.

Shibboleth, shib'bo-lěth.

The unaccented syllable is not marked by Webster.

" That sore battle, when so many died
Without reprieve, adjudged to death
For want of well pronouncing *shibboleth*."

Shire, shīrē, *or* shīrē (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).

"In the word *shire* the *i* has commonly the sound

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iſ, exiſt, thy, n=ng.

of long *e*, and some orthoëpists also give it the same in *oblige* and *oblique*."—*Worcester*, 17.

"This word, when unaccented at the end of words, as *Nottinghamshire*, *Wiltshire*, etc., is always pronounced with the *i* like *ee*. The pronunciation is very irregular, as it is the only pure English word in the language where the final *e* does not produce the long diphthongal sound of *i* when the accent is on it; but this irregularity is so fixed as to give the regular sound a pedantic stiffness."—*Walker*.

"Whatever may have been the practice of Walker's own day, it is certain that in present English usage this word, when used as a termination, is invariably pronounced *shire*, or *shur*. American usage is not quite uniform, but inclines decidedly to the same pronunciation."—*Webster*.

Shoe, shœ, not shū.

Shone, shōne, or shōne (*Worc.*); same transposed (*Web.*).

"This word is frequently pronounced to rhyme with *tōne*; but the short sound of it is by far the most usual among those who may be styled polite speakers."—*Walker*.

In the reading of poetry one cannot always consult his taste. The weight of authority favors the first marking, and it is decidedly the writer's

a, ē, i, ɔ, ʌ, ȳ, long; ă, ě, ɪ, օ, ǚ, ȳ, short;
air, ȫrm, ȫsk, ȫll, ȫhat, ȫre, ȫrr, ȫrey, ȫmien, ȫr,

preference; but in the reading of the following lines it is rhyme *versus* choice:

“ ‘Tis midnight! And on Olive’s brow
The star is dimmed, that lately *shone*.
‘Tis midnight! In the garden now
The suffering Saviour prays alone.”

“And though its crown of flame
Consumed my brain to ashes as it *shone*
By all the fiery stars! I’d bind it on.”

If you want this to rhyme do not say ôn for ön.

Shook, shoök, *not* shooök.

Shore, shōre, *not* shôre.

Shorn, shōrn, *not* shôrn.

Short, shôrt, *not* shört.

Shorten, shôrt'n, *not* shôrt'en.

Short-lived, shôrt'lived, *not* shôrt'lived, *nor* shôrt-lived'.

Short-sighted, shôrt'sight-ed, *not* shôrt-sight'ed.

Short-spoken, shôrt'spök-n, *not* shôrt-spök'n.

Short-waisted, shôrt'wāist-ed, *not* shôrt-wāist'ed.

And likewise with all similar words, short'tailed, short'winded, short'witted, etc.

Shough (a shaggy dog), shōk.

Shough (interjec.), shō (Worc.); shoo, or shu (Web.).

An exclamation used in driving away fowls. Also written *shu* and *shoo*.

Shovel, shōv'l, *not* shōv'el.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, wööl, mōon, bùll, ûrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gém, gó, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

Shrew, shrū, *not* srū, *nor* shrū.

Shrewd, shrūd, *not* srūd.

Shriek, shriēk, *not* sriēk.

Shrill, shrill, *not* srill.

Shrimp, shrimp, *not* srīmp.

Shrine, shrīne, *not* srīne.

Shrink, shrīnk, *not* srīnk.

Shrive, shrīve, *not* srīve.

Shriveled, shrīv'l, *not* srīv'l.

Shroud, shroud, *not* sround.

It is a prevailing fault to omit the *h* in these and all similar words.

Shrove-Tuesday, shrōve'tueš-day, *not* shrōve-tueš-day.

Shrub, shrüb, *not* srüb.

Shrug, shrūg, *not* srūg.

Shrunken, shrūnk'n, *not* shrunk'en, *nor* shrün'ken.

Shut, shüt, *not* shët.

Siam, sī-ăm', *or* sī'am (Worc.); sī-ăm', *or* se-ăm' (Web.).

Siamese, sī-am-ēše', *not* sī-am-ēse'.

The latter pronunciation will do for those who say Chinēse', Jap-an-ēse', etc.

Siberian, sī-bē'ri-an, *not* si-bě'r'i-an.

Sibyl, sī'b'y'l, *not* sī'by'l.

Sibylline, sī'b'y'l-line, *not* sýb'il-line.

Siccity, sīc'qī-tȳ, *not* sīc'qī-tȳ.

Sice, siz, *not* sīçē.

Sicilian, si-cil'i-an, *not* si-cil'yan.

Sicken, sick'n, *not* sick'en.

Sickle, sick'l, *not* sick'el.

Sideral, sid'er-al, *not* si-dē'ral.

Sidereal, sī-dē're-al (Web.); si-dē're-al (Worc.).

Sierra, sī-ĕr'rā (Web.); si-ĕr'ra (Worc.).

Sierra Nevada, si-ĕr'ra-ne-vă'-dă (Worc.) ; si-ĕr'ră-nă-vă'dă (Web.).

Webster claims that the *d* should have very nearly the sound of *th* in *this*; *i. e.* make it as awkwardly and laboriously as you can. Each *r*, also, is to be like double *r*.

Siesta, sī-ĕs'tā (Web.); si-ĕs'ta (Worc.).

Signature, sīg'na-tūre, *not* sīg'na-chur. See **a**.

Signior (sir), sīgn'yur.

Signor (Mr.), sīgn'yur (Web.); sīgn'yōr (Worc.).

Signora (Mrs.), sīgn-yō'rā.

Signorina (Miss), sīgn-yo-rē'nā.

Silesia, sī-lĕ'shī-a, *not* sī-lĕ'shā.

Silhouette, sīl'ō-ĕt' (Worc.); sīl'ōo-ĕt (Web.).

Silken, sīlk'n, *not* silk'en.

Silurian, si-lū'ri-an (Worc.); si-lū'ri-an (Web.).

Silvery, sīl'ver-y, *not* sīl'vry.

Similar, sīm'i-lar, *not* sīm'lar.

Simile, sīm'i-lē (Worc.); sīm'i-le (Web.).

Similitude, sī-mil'i-tūde, *not* sī-mil'i-tüde. See **a**.

Simoniacial, sīm-o-nī'æ-al, *not* si-mō'ni-æ-al.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, bȳll, ūrn, rȳde,
çent, ēan, ġem, ġo, iš, exis̄t, thy, n=ng.

- **Simony**, sīm'o-ny, *not* sī'mo-ny.
Simultaneous, sī-mul-tā'ne-oōs, *not* sīm-ul-tā'ne-oōs.
Since, sīn̄ce, *not* sen̄ce.
Sinecure, sī'ne-eūre, *not* sīn̄'e-eūre.
Sine die, sī'nē-dī'ē.
Sinew, sīn'yū, *not* sīn'nu. See u.

Worcester marks this sīn'nu, with the *u* obscure. In the Unabridged he does not inform us which *u* is obscure, but in his school dictionary he agrees with the marking given by Webster.

- Sinful**, sīn'fūl, *not* sīn'fūl. See faithful.
Single, sīn'gle, *not* sīn'gle. See angular.
Singular, sīn'gu-lar, *not* sīn'gu-lar. See angular.

The *u* in this and its derivatives is long *u* unaccented.

- Sinister**, sīn'is-ter (Web.); sīn'is-ter, or si-nīs'ter (Worc.).

Some of the poets (Milton, Shakespeare, Dryden, etc.), as well as many of the orthoëpists, shift the accent of this word according to the sense in which it is used: When signifying *left*, they place the accent on the second syllable; but when used in the sense of *evil*, they place the accent on the first syllable.

"Here or his *si-nis'ter* cheek."—Shake.

"He scorns to undermine another's interest by any *sin'is-ter* or inferior arts."—South.

Walker claims that this distinction is not to be founded on the best usage.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ū, short;
 āir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mīen, sir,

Sinuous, sīn'ū-oōs, *not* sīn'ū-oōs.

Siren, sī'ren, *not* sīr'en.

Sirrah, sī'rāh (Web.); sār'rah, *or* sī'rāh (Worc.).

Sirup, sī'rūp (Web.); same, *or* sū'rūp (Worc.).

Sise, sīsē, *not* sīsē.

Sisyphus, sis'y-phūs, *not* sis'y-phūs.

Situated, sit'ū-ā-ted, *not* sit'chu-ā-ted. See **ū**.

Situation, sit-u-ā'tion, *not* sit-chu-ā'tion. See **ū**.

Sky, sky, *not* skyī, *nor* skē-ī, *nor* sk'y.

All of the above markings are sanctioned by orthoëpists of more or less note. They are those who give the same combination of sounds to the words *kind* and *guide*. We are thankful that we have no such combinations—or abominations—to record under the name of either Worcester or Webster.

We hear this affected pronunciation in a great measure upon the stage. Think of saying: a little īgyīrl, with eyes as blue as the skyī, was so kyīnd as to gyīde me here.

William Russell remarks: “The time was when the stage was justly held the model of pronunciation; but that golden age of dramatic literature and dramatic life has long since passed away.”

Shakespeare says: “Thou wert better in thy grave than to answer with thy uncovered body this extremity of the *skies*.” He was probably speaking to some one of this extreme pronunciation—skyīes.

són, ðr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, gēm, īgo, iś, exīst, thy, n=ng.

Slabber, slab'ber, *not* slōb'ber.

It is also written *slaver* and *slobber*, and colloquially pronounced slōb'ber. Walker says: "The second sound of this word (slōb'ber) is by much the more usual one; but as it is in direct opposition to the orthography, it ought to be discountenanced and the *a* restored to its true sound."

Slacken, släck'n, *not* släck'en.

Slander, slān'der (Worc.); slān'der (Web.).

Slang, slāng, *not* slāng.

Slant, slānt, *not* slānt.

Slash, slāsh, *not* slash.

Slaughter, slāugh'ter, *not* slāugh'ter.

Sleek, slēek, *not* slick.

Slew, slū, *not* slū.

Slippery, slīp'per-y, *not* slip'ry.

Sliver, slīv'er, or sli'ver (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).

Sloth, slōth (Worc.); slōth, or slōth (Web.).

Slothful, slōth'fūl (Worc.); slōth'fūl, or slōth'fūl (Web.).

Webster is wholly alone in the sanctioning of short *o* in the pronunciation of these words.

Slough (a miry pit), slou, *not* slōō.

Slough (the cast skin of a serpent), slūf.

Sloven, slōv'en, or slōv'n (Web.); slōv'en (Worc.).

Small-pox, smāll'pōx (Web.) smāll-pōx', or smāll'-pōx (Worc.).

Smilax, smi'läx (Worc.); smi'lax (Web.).

Smithy, smith'y, *not* smith'y.

Smitten, smit'tn, *not* smit'ten.

Smouch, smouch (Web.); smouch (Worc.).

Worcester gives the diphthong *ou* as in *ouch*.

Smutch, smütch, *not* smütch.

Snare, snâre, *not* snare.

Sneer, snéér, *not* snír.

Snivel, snív'l, *not* snív'el.

Snore, snôre, *not* snôre.

Snort, snôrt, *not* snôrt.

Snout, snout, *not* snôt.

Soave, soä've (Worc.); so-ä've (Web.).

Sob, sôb, *not* sôb.

Sobriquet, sô-bre-kâ' (Web.); sôb're-ka' (Worc.).

Sociability, sô-sha-bil'i-ty (Web.); sô-she-a-bil'i-ty (Worc.).

Sociable, sô'sha-ble (Web.); sô'she-a-ble (Worc.).

Socialism, sô'shal-işm, *not* sô'she-al-işm.

Socially, sô'shal-ly, *not* sô'she-al-ly.

Sod, sôd, *not* sôd, *nor* säd.

Sofa, sô'fâ, *not* sô'fy.

Soft, sôft (Web.); same, *or* sôft. See costly.

Soften, sôf'n (Web.); same, *or* sôf'fn (Worc.); *not* sôf'ten.

Soggy, sôg'gy, *not* sôg'gy.

Soiree, swä-rä' (Web.); swä-rä' (Worc.).

Sojourn (noun and verb), sô'journ, *not* so-journ'.

són, ór, dô, wôlf, wôol, mœn, bull, ûrn, rûde,
çent, ean, gém, gó, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

Sojourner, sō'jour-ner, *not* so-jour'ner.

This accentuation holds good in all words derived from *sojourn*.

Sol (music), sōl, *not* sōl.

Solace, sō'lāçē, *not* sō'laçē.

Solano, so-lä'no, *not* so-lä'no.

Solder, sōl'der, *or* sō'der (Worc.); sōl'der (Web.).

Sheridan gives the short sound of *o* (sōd'der), and leaves out the *l*. This is the almost universal pronunciation. Smith says that "every workman pronounces it as rhyming with *fodder*;" and Walker replies that "workmen ought to take their pronunciation from scholars, and not scholars from workmen." The same might be said of nautical terms; yet we are informed that in the dictionary being published by the Century Company they intend to base their authority for said terms upon the general usage among the sailors. This is a question of no little moment. See *pumice*.

Soldier, sōl'ger, *not* sōld'yer.

It is with great reluctance that we say *not* sōld'yer. It is the only word in the dictionary where Webster gives the sound of *j* or *g* in place of *y*. Worcester is inconsistent in allowing it in the words *India* and *india-rubber* (in-je-a and in-ga-rubber). See *righteous*.

Solecism, sōl'e-çīsm, *not* sō'le-çīsm.

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; å, ë, ï, õ, ü, ý, short;
âir, ãrm, âsk, ãll, whât, êre, ãrr, prey, mïen, sir,

Solemn, sōl'em, *not* sōl'um.

Solfeggio, sōl-fēd'gō.

Solicitude, so-līç'i-tüde, *not* so-līç'i-tüde. See **a**.

Solitaire, sōl-i-tāire', *not* sōl'i-tāire.

Solitary, sōl'i-ta-ry, *not* sōl'i-tā-ry.

Solitude, sōl'i-tüde, *not* sōl'i-tüde. See **a**.

Solstice, sōl'stīçe, *not* sōl'stīçe.

Solution, so-lū'tion, *not* so-lū'tion. See **a**.

Somber, } sōm'ber (Web.); sōm'ber (Worc.).

Sombre, } sōm'ber (Web.); sōm'ber (Worc.).

Sombrero, som-brā'rō.

Sombrous, sōm'broüs (Web.); same, or sōm'broüs (Worc.).

Somersault, sōm'er-sāult.

Somerset, sōm'er-sēt.

Somnambulism, som-nām'bu-lişm, *not* sōm-nām'-bu-lişm.

Somnambulist, som-nām'bu-list, *not* sōm-nām'bu-list.

Somniferous, som-nīf'er-oüs, *not* sōm-nīf'er-oüs.

Somnolence, sōm'no-lēnçe, *not* som-nō'lēnçe.

Sonant, sō'nant, *not* sōn'ant.

Sonata, so-nā'ta, *not* so-nā'ta.

Sonorous, so-nō'roüs, *not* sōn'o-roüs. See **decorous**.

Soon, sōon, *not* sōon.

Soot, sōot, or sōot (Worc.); same transposed (Web.); *not* sūt.

"Notwithstanding I have Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Nares, Dr. Kenrick, W. Johnston, Mr. Perry, and

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōon, būll, ûrn, rûdē,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iš, exisit, thy, n-n̄g.

the professors of the black art themselves, against me in the pronunciation of this word, I have ventured to prefer the regular pronunciation to the irregular. The adjective *sooty* has its regular sound among the correctest speakers, which has induced Mr. Sheridan to mark it so; but nothing can be more absurd than to pronounce the substantive in one manner, and the adjective derived from it by adding *y*, in another. The other orthoëpists, therefore, who pronounce both these words with the *oo* like *ü*, are more consistent than Mr. Sheridan, though, upon the whole, not so right."—*Walker*.

Sooth, sōoth, *not* sōōth.

"In *sooth*, I know not why I came."

Soothe, sōothe, *not* sōōthe.

"I've tried the force of every reason on him, *soothed* and caressed, been angry, *soothed* again."

Soothsayer, sōoth'say-er, *not* sōōth'say-er.

Sooty, sōōt'y, or sōt'y (Worc.); same reversed (Web.).

Sophistry, sōph'is-try. *not* sō'phis-try.

Sophomore, sōph o-mōre, *not* sōph'o-mur.

Sopor, sō'por.

Soporific, sōp-o-rif'ie, *not* sō-po-rif'ie.

Sopraniſt, so-prä'nīst, *not* so-prän'ist.

Soprano, so-prä'no, *not* so-prän'o.

Sordid, sōr'did, *not* sōr'did.

Sorel, } sōr'el, *not* sō'rel, nor sōr'rel.

Sorrel, } sōr'rel, *not* sōr'rel, nor sōr'rel.

a, ē, i, ɔ, u, y, long; ă, ě, ı, ɔ, ü, ý, short;
âir, ârm, ask, ăll, what, êre, ërr, prey, mien, sir,

Sorry, sôr'ry, *not* sôr'ry.

Sort, sôrt, *not* sôrt.

Sortie, sôr-tiē' (Worc.); sôr'tie (Web.).

Sotto voce, sôt-to-vô'châ.

Soubrette, soū-brëtte'.

Sough, sôf (Web.); sôf, or *sou* (Worc.); sôgh, rumor (Worc.).

In the last marking the *gh* is gutteral.

"Or listen to the whispering leaves, or the solemn *sough* of the forest."

Sought, sôught, *not* säught.

Source, sôurçé, *not* sôurçé.

Souse (noun and verb), souse, *not* souše.

Southerly, soüth'er-ly, *not* süth'er-ly.

Southern, soüth'ern, *not* süth'ern.

Southward, south'ward, *or* süth'ard (Worc.); south'-ward, *or* süth'ard (Web.).

Souvenir, soūve-nîr (Worc.); soūve-nîr' (Web.).

Sovereign, sôv'er-eign, *or* sôv'er-eign.

Sovereignty, sôv'er-eign-tî, *or* sôv'er-eign-tî.

Spagyric, spa-gýr'ie.

Spagyrist, spág'yr-ist.

Span, spän. See scandal.

Spangle; spän'gle, *not* spän'gle.

Spaniel, spän'yel, *not* spän'el, *nor* spän'i-el.

Spare, spâre, *not* spâre.

Spasm, späshm, *not* späsh'um.

Speaking, spēak'ing, *not* spēak'in.

sôn, ôr, dô, wôlf, wôl, môon, bull, ûrn, rûde,
çent, ean, gém, gó, iš, exîst, thy, u=ng.

Speciality, spěsh-i-ăl'i-tÿ, *not* spěsh'al-ty.

Not spěsh'al-ty when given with the above orthography; but in conversation it is much the better taste to use the word according to the orthography given below.

Specialty, spěsh'al-ty, *not* spěsh-i-ăl-i-ty.

Species, spě'shēz (Web.); spě'shez (Worc.).

Specific, spe-çif'ie, *not* spe-çiv'ie.

Specious, spē'cious, *not* spěsh'us.

Spermaceti, spērm-a-çé'ti, *not* spēr-ma-cět'a.

Spherical, sphē'r'ie-al, *not* spēr'ie-al.

Sphinx, sphīnx.

Spikenard, spīke'nard, *not* spīke'nard.

Webster agrees with Worcester in the pronunciation, but says, "colloquially spīk'nard." This means, erroneously spīke'nard. See our remarks on *clothes*.

Spinach, { spīn'eg (Web.); spīn'ach, or spīn'age

Spinage, { (Worc.).

Spinet, spīn'et, or spī-nět'.

" When miss delights in her *spinet*,
A fiddler may a fortune get."

Spiracle, spīr'a-ele, or spī'r'a-ele.

Spirit, spīr'it, *not* spēr'it.

Spiritous, spīr'it-oüs, *not* spīr'it-chus.

Spiritual, spīr'it-ü-al, *not* spīr'it-chu-al.

Splendid, splēn'did, *not* splēn'dud.

Splenetic, splēn'e-tie, *not* sple-nět'ie.

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; ä, ě, ı, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, ürm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

Spoken, spōk'n, *not* spōk'en.
 Spontaneous, spon-tā'ne-oüs, *not* spōn-tan'yus.
 Spoon, spōon, *not* spōon,
 Sport, spōrt, *not* spōrt.
 Spouse, spouse, *not* spouse.
 Springe, sprīngē, *not* sprīngē.
 Sprinkle, sprīn'kle, *not* sprīn'kle.
 Spruce, sprūçē, *not* sprūçē.
 Spy-Wednesday, spy-wěnz'daÿ, *not* spy'wěnz-day.
 Squadron, squađ'ron, *not* squađ'ron.
 Squalid, squal'iđ, *not* squal'iđ.
 Squalor, squā'lôr, *not* squal'or, *nor* squā'lôr.

The New Imperial declares itself most positively
 for squā'lôr.
 Squander, squān'der, *not* squān'der.
 Square, squâre, *not* square.
 Squash, squâsh, *not* squäsh, *nor* squâsh.
 Squeamish, squeam'ish, *not* squeam'ish.

In the following couplet poetic license is responsible for incorrect pronunciation. It is just as much an error to say squeam'ish to rhyme with blěm'ish as it is to say blē'mish to rhyme with squeam'ish:

“Quoth he, that honor's very *squeamish*
 That takes a basting for a blemish.”

Squirrel, squîr'rel, squér'rîl, *or* sqûr'rel (Worc.);
 squîr'rel, *or* sqûr'rel (Web.).

The last pronunciation given by Worcester and

són, ðr, dꝫ, wólf, wóol, mōon, býll, úrn, rýde,
 gënt, ean, gëm, gô, iš, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

Webster (sqür'rel), is the prevailing one in this country, though squér'rel is the one most agreed upon by orthoëpists. See panegyric.

Stab, stāb, *not* stāb.

Staccato, stāc-eü'tō (Worc.); stae-eä'tō (Web.).

Staff, stāff, *not* stāff.

Stair, stāir, *not* stāir.

Stalwart, stal'wart (Worc.); stal'wart (Web.).

Stalworth, stal'würth (Worc.); stal'würth (Web.).

Stamp, stāmp, *not* stāmp, *nor* stāmp.

Stanch, stānch (Web.); stānch (Worc.).

Stanchion, stān'shun, *not* stān'chi-on.

Stanchless, stānch'less (Web.); stānch'less (Worc.).

Stanza, stān'za, *not* stān'za.

Starboard, stār'bōard, *or* stār'board (burd).

Stare, stāre, *not* stare.

Startle, stār'tle, *not* stār'tul. See cuddle.

Statics, stāt'ies, *not* stā'ties.

Stationary, stā'tion-a-ry, *not* stā'tion-ä-ry.

Stationery, stā'tion-er-y (Web.); stā'tion-ěr-y (Worc.).

Statuary, stāt'u-a-ry, *not* stāt'chu-a-ry.

Statue, stāt'uē, *not* stāt'chu.

Statuette, stāt'u-ëtte', *not* stāt-chu-ett'.

Stature, stāt'uare, *not* stāt'chure.

Status, stāt'us, *not* stāt'us.

Statu quo, stāt'u-quō, *not* stāt'u-qwō.

Status quo, stāt'us-quō, *not* stāt'us-qwo.

Statute, stāt'ute, *not* stāt'chüte.

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, ï, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sîr,

Staves (plural of staff), stäves, or staves (Worc.); stäves or stäves (Web.).

Stead, stěad, not stīd.

Steadfast, stěad'fast (Web.); stěad'fast (Worc.).

Steady, stěad'y, not stīd'y.

Steelyard, stēēl'yard.

Worcester joins Webster in marking this word "colloquially still'yard." This is true in the United States, while in England, according to Smart, it is stēl'yard.

"This word, in common usage among those who weigh heavy bodies, has contracted its double *e* into single *i*, and is pronounced as if written stil'-yard. This contraction is so common in compound words of this kind as to become an idiom of pronunciation, which cannot be easily counteracted without opposing the current of the language."—*Walker*.

Stenography, ste-nōg'ra-phy, not ste-nôg'ra-phy.

Stentorian, sten-tō'ri-an, not sten-tôr'i-an.

Steppes, stěppes, not stēppes.

Stereopticon, stér-e-öp'ti-eōn (Worc.); stē-re-öp'ti-eōn (Web.).

Stereoscope, stér'e-o-seōpe (Worc.); stē're-o-seōpe (Web.).

Stereoscopic, stér-e-o-seöp'ie (Worc.); stē-re-o-seöp'-ie (Web.).

sōn, ðr, dō, wōlf, woōl, mōōn, būll, ûrn, rüde,
çent, eān, gēm, āgo, iš, exisit, thy, n=ng.

Stereoscopist, stĕr'e-o-seō-pist, or stĕr-e-ōs'eo-pist (Worc.); stē-re-ōs'eo-pist (Web.).

Stereoscopy, stĕr-e-ōs'eo-py (Worc.); stē-re-ōs'eo-py (Web.).

Stereotype, stĕr'e-o-type (Worc.); stē're-o-type (Web.).

Sterile, stĕr'ile, not stĕr'ile.

Stew, stū, not stü. See **u**.

Steward, stū'ard, not stü'ard. See **u**.

Stich, stīch, not stīch.

Stiffen, stīf'fn, not stīf'fen.

Stimulus, stim'u-lüs, not stim'ū-lüs.

Stint, stīnt, not stēnt.

Stipend, stī'pend, not stīp'end.

Stipulate, stīp'u-late, not stīp'ū-late.

Stirrup, stū'r'up, or stĕr'rup (Web.); stir'rup, or stū'r'up (Worc.).

St. Louis, st. lōō'is, or st. lōō'e (Worc.); sānt-lōō'is, or sānt-lōō'i (Web.).

Stoicism, stō'i-çīsm, not stō'ie-işm.

Stolen, stōln (Web.); stō'l'n (Worc.).

Stolid, stōl'id, not stō'lid.

Stomach, stōm'aeh, not stōm'ik, nor stōm'ük.

Stomacher (an ornament), stōm'a-cher.

Stomacher, stōm'a-cher.

Stomachic, sto-măeh'ie.

Stone, stōne, not stōne.

Stony, stōn'y, not stōn'y.

Storage, stōr'age (Worc.); stōr'eḡ (Web.).

a, ē, i, ō, u, y, long; ă, ě, ī, ō, ū, ſ, short;
âir, ârm, âsk, âll, whât, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sîr,

Storm, stôrm, *not* stôrm, *nor* stôm.

Story, stô'ry, *not* stô'r'y.

Straddle, străd'dle, *not* străd'dul. See *uddle*.

Straighten, straight'n, *not* straight'en.

Strand, strănd, *not* strând.

Strata, stră'tâ, *not* strât'a.

Stratagem, străt'a-gém, *not* stră'ta-gem.

Strategic, stra-tëg'ie (Worc.); stra-të'gie (Web.).

Strategical, stra-tëg'ie-al (Worc.); stra-të'gie-al (Web.).

Stratum, stră'tum, *not* străt'um.

Strauss, strouss, *not* straus.

Strength, strëng t |, *not* strënth.

Strengthen, strëng'thn, *not* strëng'then.

Strenuous, strën'û-oüs, *not* strën'yüs.

Strew, strü, *or* strö.

Stricken, strîck'n, *not* strick'en.

Stricture, striet'ûre, *not* strie'chur. See *û*.

Striped (adj.), stri'ped (Worc.); stripd (Web.).

Strong, strõng, *not* strông.

Structure, strüet'ûre, *not* strüe'chur.

Strychnine, strÿeh'nine (Web.); strÿeh'nine (Worc.).

Student, stu'dent, *not* stü'dent. See *u*.

Studio, stu'di-ô, *not* stü'di-o. See *u*.

Studioius, stu'di-oüs, *not* stü'di-oüs. See *u*.

Stupefy, stu'pe-fy, *not* stü'pe-fy.

Stupendous, stu-pěn'dous, *not* stu-pěn'jus.

Stupid, stu'pid, *not* stü'pid. See *u*.

Stupor, stu'por (Web.); stu'pôr (Worc.); *not* stü'por.

són, ôr, dô, wölf, wöol, mœon, bułl, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, géem, gó, iṣ, exisṭ, thy, n=ng.

Stygian, stŷg'i-an (Web.); stîd'gy-an (Worc.).

Styx, stŷx, *not* styx.

Suasible, swâ'si-ble, *not* swâ'sl-ble.

Suasive, swâ'sive, *not* swâ'sive. See effusive.

Suasory, swâ'so-ry, *not* swâ'so-ry.

Suavity, swâv'i-tŷ, *not* swâv'i-tŷ.

Subalpine, süb-äl'pine (Web.); süb-äl'pine (Worc.).

Subaltern, sub-äl'tern (Web.); süb'al-tërn, or sub-al'tern (Worc.).

Subdue, sub-due', *not* sub-düe'.

Subject (noun), süb'jëet.

Subject (verb), sub-jëet'.

Subjected, sub-jeet'ed, *not* süb'jeet-ed.

"A very improper accentuation (sub'ject-ed) of the passive participle of the verb *to subject* has obtained, which ought to be corrected."—Walker.

Subjective, sub-jëe'tive, *not* süb'jee-tive.

Sublunar, süb-lü'nar, *not* süb-lü'nar. See n.

Sublunary, süb'lü-nä-ry(Worc.); süb'lü-na-ry(Web.).

Submissive, sub-mis'sive, *not* sub-mis'sive.

Subordination, sub-ôr-di-nä'tion, *not* sub-ôr-di-nä'tion.

Subpœna, süb-pë'nä, *not* süp-pë'ny.

Subserve, sub-sërv'e', *not* sub-sërv'e'.

Subsidence, sub-sid'ençé, *not* süb'si-dence.

Subsidiary, sub-sid'i-a-ry, *not* sub-sid'ya-ry.

Subsist, sub-sist', *not* sub-sist'.

Substantiate, sub-stän'shë-äte, *not* sub-stän'shate.

- Substantively**, süb'stan-tīve-ly, *not* sub-stān'tive-ly.
Substitute, süb'sti-tūte, *not* süb'sti-tüte. See **u**.
Subsultory, süb'sul-to-ry, *or* sub-sül'to-ry (Worc.); sub-sül'to-ry (Web.).
Subtile, süb'tile, *not* sut'tle.
Subtle, süt'l, *not* süb'tle.
Suburb, süb'ürb (Worc.); süb'urb (Web.).
Suburban, sub-ürb'an, *not* süb'ürb-an.
Subversion, sub-vēr'shun, *not* sub-vēr'zhun. See adhesion.
Subversive, sub-vēr'sīve, *not* sub-vēr'sīve. See effusive.
Succumb, sue-eüm' (Web.); sue-eümb' (Worc.).
Such, súch, *not* sích, *nor* séch.
Sudden, súd'den, *not* súd'dn.
Sue, súe, *not* sue. See **u**.
Suer, sú'er, *not* suí'er. See **u**.
Suet, sú'et, *not* suí'et, *nor* sut. See **u**.
Suez, sú'ez (Worc.); suí-ěz' (Web.).
Sufferance, süff'er-ançé, *not* süf'rancé.
Suffice, süf-fíze', *not* suf-fíçé'. See sacrifice.
Suffix (noun), süf'fix.
Suffix (verb), suf-fíx'.
Suffuse, suf-füse', *not* suf-füse'.
Suffusion, suf-fü'zhun, *not* suf-fü'shun. See adhesion.
Suggest, sug-gést', *or* sud-gést'. See suggestive.
Suggestion, sug-gést'yún, *or* sud-gést'yún.

són, ór, dō, wólf, wóol, mōon, bull, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gém, gó, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

Suggestive, *sug-gěst'ive*, or *sud-gěst'ive*.

"Though the first *g* in *exaggerate* is, by a carelessness of pronunciation, assimilated to the last, this is not always the case in the present word. For, though we sometimes hear it sounded as if written *sud-gest*, the most correct speakers generally preserve the first and last *g* in their distinct and separate sounds."—*Walker*.

Suit, *sait*, not *suit*. See *u*.

Suitable, *sait'a-ble*, not *suit'a-ble*. See *u*.

Suite, *swēēt*, not *suite*.

Suitor, *sui'tor*, not *sui'tor*. See *u*.

Sullen, *sūl'len*, not *sūl'lن*.

Sulphuric, *sul-phū'rie*, not *sūl'phu-ric*.

Sultana, *sul-tā'na*, or *sul-tā'na*.

Sumac, } *shū'māe*, or *sū'māe* (*Wor.c.*); *sū'mae*, or
Sumach, } "colloquially" *shū'mae* (*Web.*).

Summarily, *sūm'ma-ri-ly*, not *sūm'mar-ly*.

Summit, *sūm'mit*, not *sūm'mut*.

Summoned, *sūm'mond*, not *sūm'monzd*.

Sumptuary, *sūmp'tū-a-ry*, not *sūmp'chu-a-ry*.

Sumptuous, *sūmp'tū-oōs*, not *sūmp'chu-oōs*.

Sundries, *sūn'driēs*, not *sūn'der-ies*.

Sunken, *sunk'n*, not *sūn'ken*.

Super, *sū'per*, not *sū'per*. See *u*.

Superannuate, *sū-per-ān'nū-ate*, not *sū-per-ān'nū-ate*.

Supercilious, *sū-per-çil'i-oōs* (*Web.*); *sū-per-çil'i-ous*, or *sū-per-çil'yus* (*Worc.*).

a, ē, i, ö, u, y, long; ä, ě, ī, ö, ü, ÿ, short;
 àir, àrm, àsk, àll, what, ère, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

Supererogate, sū-per-ĕr'ō-gātē.

Supererogatory, sū-per-ĕr'ō-ga-to-ry (Worc.); sū-per-e-rōg'a-to-ry (Web.).

Superficies, sū-per-fish'ēs (Web.); sū-per-fish'e-ēs, or sū-per-fish'ēs (Worc.).

Superfluence, su-pĕr'flu-ence, *not* su-per-flū'ence.

Superfluity, sū-per-flū'i-ty, *not* sū-pĕr'flu-i-ty, nor sū-per-flū'i-ty.

Superfluous, su-pĕr'flu-oüs, *not* su-per-flū'ous.

Superfluously, su-pĕr'flu-oüs-ly.

Superintendent, sū-per-in-tĕnd'ent, *not* sū-per-in-tĕnd'ent.

Superiority, su-pĕ-ri-ōr'i-ty, *not* su-pĕ-ri-ōr'i-ty.

Superscription, sū-per-serip'tion, *not* sū-per-serip'-tion.

Superstition, sū-per-stiš'un, *not* sū-per-stiš'un.

Superstructure, sū-per-strüet'ure, *not* sū-per-strüe'-chur.

Supine (noun), su'pine.

Supine (adj.), su-pīne'.

Supple, sūp'ple, *not* sup'ple.

Support, sup-pōrt', *not* sup-pōrt'.

Suppose, sup-pōze', *not* s'pōze.

Supremacy, su-prēm'a-çy, *not* su-prē'ma-çy.

Surcease (verb and noun), sur-çēase', *not* sūr'çēase.

“Vainly I had sought to borrow
From my books *surcease* of sorrow.”

Surcharge (verb and noun), sur-chärgē', *not* sūr'-chärgē.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, būll, ûrn, rûde,
çent, ean, gem, gō, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

Sure, shüre, *not* shüre.

Surety, shüre'ty, *not* shür'i-ty.

Surmise (verb and noun), sur-mişe', *not* sür'mişe.

Surname (noun), sür'näme.

Surname (verb), sur-näme'.

"And Simon he *surnamed* Peter."

Surpass, sur-päss', *not* sur-päss'.

Surprise, sur-prïşé', *not* sup-prïşé'.

Surtout, sur-tout', *not* sür'tout.

Surveillance, sur-val'yançe (Web.); sur-val'yäns, (Worc.).

Survey (verb), sur-vey'.

Survey (noun), sür'vey (Web.); sür'vey, or sur-vey' (Worc.).

Susan, su'şan, *not* sü'şan.

Suture, süt'üre, *not* süt'chur.

Swallow, swal'lōw, *not* swal'ler.

Swam, swäm, *not* swäm, nor swum.

Swamp, swämp, *not* swämp.

Swan, swän, *not* swän.

Swap, swäp, *not* swäp.

Sward, swärd, *not* swärd.

Swarthy, swärth'y, *not* swärth'y, nor swäth'y.

Swash, swäsh, *not* swäsh.

Swath, swäth (Web.); swäth (Worc.).

Swathe, swäthe, *not* swath.

Swear, sweár, *not* swear.

Swedenborgian, swē-dn-bôr'gi-an, *not* swē-den-bôr'-gi-an.

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, æ, ɔ, ɔ̄, ɔ̄̄, ɔ̄̄̄, short;
áir, árm, ásk, áll, whát, ére, érr, prey, mién, sir,

- Sweeten**, swēēt'n, *not* swēēt'en.
Sweet-potatoe, sweet-po-ta'to, *not* sweet'po-ta-to.
Swept, swēpt, *not* swēp.
Swindle, swin'dle, *not* swin'dul. See *cuddle*.
Swingel, swin'gl (Web.); swin'gel (Worc.).
Swivel, swiv'l, *not* swiv'el.
Swollen, swōln, *not* swōl'en, *nor* swōln.
Sword, sōrd, *not* swōrd.
Sworn, swōrn, *not* swōrn.
Sycophant, sŷ'e'o-phänt (Worc.); sŷ'e'o-phant (Web.).
Syllabic, syl-läb'ie, *not* sŷ'l'lab-ic.
Syllabify, syl-läb'i-fy, *not* sŷ'l'la-bi-fy.
Syllabist, sŷ'l'la-bist, *not* syl-läb'ist.
Symposium, sym-pō'shi-ūm (Web.); same, *or* sŷm-pō'zhe-ūm (Worc.).
Symptom, sŷmp'tom (Web.); sŷm'tom (Worc.).
Synagogue, sŷn'a-ḡōḡue, *not* sŷn'a-ḡōḡ̄.
Synchronal, sŷneh'rō-nal, *not* sŷn-ehrō'nal.
Synchronous, sŷneh'rō-noūs, *not* sŷn-ehrō'nus.
Synchrony, sŷne'rō-ny, *not* sŷn'ehrō-ny.
Syncope, sŷn'eō-pe, *not* sŷn'eo-pe.
Syncopist, sŷn'co-pīst, *not* sŷn'co-pīst.
Synecdoche, syn-ě'e'do-ehe, *not* syn-ě'e'do-che.
Synod, sŷn'od, *not* sy'nod.
Syracuse, sŷr'a-eūse, *not* sŷr-a-eūse', *nor* eūše'.
Syren, sy'ren, *not* sŷr'en.
Syringe, sŷr'inǵe, *not* sy-rInǵe'.
Syrup, sŷr'up. See *sirup*.
Systole, sŷs'to-le, *not* sŷs'tōle.

sōn, ḫr, dō, wōlf, wōōl, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
 ḫent, ean, ġem, ġo, iš, exīst, thy, u=ng.

T.

T is a non-voiced consonant. It is produced the same as *d*, with the exception of the voice; and the same instruction given for *d*, concerning the retaining of the position, and for *k*, concerning the puff of breath, should be closely adhered to in forming this important consonant. See *p*, *k*, *b*, *d* and *g* under their respective headings.

Tabernacle, tăb'er-na-ele, *not* tăb'er-nick-el.

It is impossible to speak this word clearly without a secondary accent, yet neither authority gives it. The majority of orthoëpists give it tăb'er-năe-l, and this the writer would recommend in place of the pronunciation so often heard — tăb'er-nick-l.

Tablature, tăb'la-türe, *not* tăb'la-chure. See *ü*.

Tableau, tab-lō', *not* tăb'lō.

Tableaux, tăb-lōz', *not* tăb'lōz.

Table-d'hote, tă'bl-dōt, *not* tă'ble-d-ho-te'.

Tabooed, ta-bōōd', *not* tăb'ōōd.

Tacamahac, tăe-a-ma-hăe' (Worc.); tăe'a-ma-hăe (Web.).

Tacamahaca, tăe-a-ma-hăe'a (Worc.); tăe-a-ma-hă-e'a (Web.).

Tacet (music), tă'çet, *not* tăç'et.

ă, ē, ī, ǒ, ă, y, long; ă, ē, ī, ǒ, ū, ſ, short;
âir, ârm, âsk, âll, what, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

- Tach, } tăch, *not* tăeh, *nor* tăch'e.
 Tache, }
 Taciturn, tăç'i-tûrn, *not* tăç-i-tûrn'.
 Taciturnity, tăç-i-tûrn'i-ty, *not* tăç'i-tûrn-i-ty.
 Tactile, tăe'tile, *not* tăe'tile.
 Tactual, tăet'u-al, *not* tăet'chu-al. See **u**.
 Tainture, taint'üre, *not* taint'chure. See **u**.
 Taken, tăk'n, *not* tăk'en.
 Talc, tăle, *not* tăe, *nor* tăle.
 Talcose, tăl-eōse', *not* tăl'eōse.
 Talent, tăl'ent, *not* tăl'unt.
 Talisman, tăl'is-măñ, *not* tăl'is-măñ.
 Tallyho, tăl'ly-hō, (Web.); tăl'ly-hō' (Worc.).
 Talma, tăl'mā, *not* tăl'mā.
 Talmud, tăl'mud, *not* tăl'mud.
 Talmudic, tal-măd'ie (Web.); same, or tăl'mud-ie (Worc.).
 Tambourine, tăm-boûr-îne' (Web.); tăm-bou-rîne' (Worc.).
 Tangle, tăñ'gle, *not* tăñ'gle.
 Tannery, tăñ'ner-y, *not* tăñ'ry.
 Tapestry, tăp'es-try, *not* tăp'es-try, *nor* tăps'try.
 Tapis, tă'pis, *or* tă-pē' (Web.); tăp'ē, *or* tă'pis (Worc.).
 Target, tär'gët, *not* tär'gët.
 Tarpaulin, tar-pău'lin, *not* tär'pau-lin.
 Tarpeian, tär-pē'yan, *not* tär-pe'an.
 Tartarean, tar-tă're-an, *not* tär-ta-rë'an.
 Tartareous, tar-tă're-oüs, *not* tär-ta-rë'ous.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, wööl, mōon, büss, ürn, rüde,
 çent, ean, gém, gó, iş, exist, thy, n-nng.

Tartaric, tar-tär'ie, *not* tär-tär'ie.

Task, täsk, *not* täsk.

Taskmaster, täsk'mäs-ter, *not* täsk'mäs-ter.

Tassel, tä'ssel, *or* tä'ssl (Worc.); tä'ssel (Web.), *not* tä'ssel.

Tasto-solo, täs'to-sö'lö (Web.); täs'tö-sö'lö (Worc.).

Tatterdemalion, tät-ter-de-mäl'yün, *not* tät-ter-de-mäl'yün.

Tattle, tät'tle, *not* tät'tul. See *uddle*.

Tattoo (noun and verb), tat-töö', *not* tät'töö.

Taught, täught, *not* täught.

Taunt, täunt (Web.); same, *or* täunt (Worc.).

Taunting, täunt'ing (Web.); same, *or* täunt'ing (Worc.).

Tauntingly, täunt'ing-ly (Web.); same, *or* täunt'-ing-ly (Worc.).

Tavern, täv'ern, *not* täv'ern.

Taxidermist, täx'-i-där-mist, *not* täx-i-där'mist, *nor* tax-id'er-mist.

Tea-kettle, tēa'kët-tle, *not* tēa'kit-tle.

Teasel, tēa'şl.

Teat, tēat, *not* tit.

Te Deum, tē-dē'um.

Tedious, tē'dyus (Worc.); tē'di-oüs, *or* tēd'yüs (Web.); *not* tē'jus.

When giving the termination *yus*, it will be observed that the syllabification given by Webster, i. e. tēd-yus, is easier of utterance than tē'dyus.

Tediously, tē'dyus-ly (Worc.); tē'di-oüs-ly, or tēd'-yus-ly (Web.).

Tediousness, tē'dyus-nĕss (Worc.); tē'di-oüs-ness, or tēd'yus-ness (Web.).

Tedium, tē'di-üm, or tē'dyum (Worc.); tē'di-üm (Web.).

Teething, tēēth'ing (Worc.); tēēth'ing (Web.).

Teetotaler, tēē-to'tal-er, not tēē-tōt'ler.

Tegument, tēg'u-měnt, not tēg'ü-měnt.

Telegraphic, tēl-e-ğraph'ie.

Telegraphist, te-lēğ'ra-phist, not tēl-e-grāph'ist.

Telegraphy, te-lēğ'ra-phy, not tēl-e-grāph'y.

Telemachus, te-lēm'a-ehus.

Telephonic, tēl-e-phōn'ie.

Telephony, te-lēph'o-ny, not tel-e-phō'ny.

Telescopic, tēl-e-seöp'ie.

Telescopist, te-lēs'eo-pist, or tēl'es-eö-pist (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).

Telescopy, te-lēs'eo-py, not tēl'es-eö-py.

Telestich, te-lēs'tieh, not te-lēs'tich.

Temperament, tēm'per-a-měnt, not tēm'per-ment.

Temperance, tēm'per-ançe, not tēmp'rancé.

Temperate, tēm'per-atc, not tēmp'rate.

Temperature, tēm'per-a-ture, not tēm'per-türe, nor chure.

Tempestuous, tem-pěst'ü-oüs, not tem-pěst'chu-ous, nor tem-pěst'yus. See ü.

Temporal, tēm'po-ral, not tēmp'ral.

Temptation, tem-tä'tion (Worc.); temp- (Web.).

són, ðr, dø, wölf, wööl, mœön, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gem, ȝo, iȝ, exist, thy, n=ng.

- Tenable**, tĕn'ă-ble, *not* tĕ'na-ble.
- Tenacious**, te-nă'shüs, *not* te-năsh'us.
- Tenet**, tĕn'et, *not* tĕ'net.
- Tenure**, tĕn'üre (Web.); same, *or* tĕ'nür (Worc.).
- Tepid**, tĕp'id, *not* tĕpid.
- Tepor**, tĕ'por, *not* tĕp'or.
- Tergiversation**, tĕr-gi-ver-să'tion, *not* tĕr-ği-ver-să-tion.
- Terpsichore**, terp-sieh'o-re, *not* tĕrp'si-ehōre.
- Terpsichorean**, tĕrp-sieh-o-rē'an (Web.); tĕrp-si-eho-rē'an (Worc.).
- Terrapin**, tĕr'ra-pīn.
- Terrestrial**, ter-rĕs'tri-al, *not* ter-rĕs'tral.
- Terrible**, tĕr'ri-ble, *not* tĕr'ri-ble.
- Tertiary**, tĕr'shī-a-ry, *not* tĕr'shi-a-ry, *nor* tĕr'shi-ry.
- Testament**, tĕs'ta-mĕnt, *not* tĕs'ta-munt.
- Testimony**, tĕs'ti-mo-ny, *not* tĕs'ti-mō-ny.
- Tete-a-tete**, tĕte-ă-tĕtē' (Web.); tĕte'a-tĕtē' (Worc.).
- Tether**, tĕth'er, *not* tĕh'er.
- Tetrarch**, tĕ'träreh, *not* tĕt'räreh.
- Teuton**, teu'tōn, *not* teü'tōn.
- Teutonic**, teu-tōn'ie, *not* teü-tōn'ie.
- Texture**, tĕxt'üre, *not* tĕxt'chur. See n.
- Thaler**, tă'lér, a German dollar.
- Thalia**, tha-li'a, *not* thă'li-a.
- Thames**, tĕmz, *not* thāmēs, *nor* tāmz, except in United States.
- Thankful**, thănk'fūl, *not* thănk'fūl. See faithful.

ă, ē, ī, ō, ă, y, long; ă, ē, ī, ō, ū, ý, short;
âir, ârm, âsk, ăll, whăt, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sîr,

Thanksgiving, thăns'giv-ing, *not* thăns-giv'ing.
The, thē, or the, e obscure (Worc.); *thē, or thi, or*,—well, we are very glad that Webster does not say *thū*. After he had written "*or thū*," he probably read it aloud and it sounded so abominable that he added "*or nearly so.*" It is impossible for any one to practically apply the rule of *thē* and *thi* while reading; but if you teach a child that *t-h-e* spells *thē*, he will readily give the sound of long *e* slightly touched when the article immediately precedes a vowel; and will as readily and unconsciously give the pronunciation *thi*, when the article immediately precedes a consonant. But once tell him that *the* is sometimes *thū*, and it will positively be *thū* last time you will hear him say *thē* or *thi*, and the most prominent part of his reading will be *thū*. To have him say *thē* angel; *thē* east; *the* ivy; *the* oak; *the* union, *thi* bat; *thi* cat; *thi* dog; *thi* fox; *thi* goat, you have but to observe the instructions that *t-h-e* spells *thē*.

**Theater, }
Theatre, {** the'a-ter, *not* the-a'ter.

Their, thēir, not theēir, nor their.

Theocracy, the-ōe'ra-cy.

Theocrasy, the-ōe'ra-sy.

Theologian, thē-o-lō'gi-an, not the-o-lō'gan.

Theologue, thē'o-lōgūe, not the'o-lōgue. See *apologue*.

Theory, thē'o-ry, not theō-ry.

sōn, òr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōon, bȳll, ūrn, rȳde,
 çent, ean, gem, āgo, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

Theosophist, the-ōs'o-phīst, *not* the-o-sōph'ist.

Therapeutic, thēr-a-peū'tie, *not* thēr-a-peū'tie.

Therapeutist, thēr-a-peū'tist, *not* thēr'a-peū-tist, *nor* thēr-a-peū'tist.

There, thēre (Web.); same, *or* ther, *e* obscure (Worc.)

Thereafter, thēre-āft'er, *not* thēre-āft'er.

Therefor, thēre-fōr'.

Therefore, thēre'fōr, *or* thēre'fōr (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).

Therefrom, thēre-frōm', *not* thēre'frōm.

"Turn not aside *therefrom* to the right hand or to the left."

Therein, thēre-in', *not* thēre'in.

"*Therein* is my Father glorified."

Thereof, thēre-ōv' (Worc.); thēre-ōff', *or* thēre-ōv' (Web.).

"In the day thou eatest *thereof*, thou shalt surely die."

Thereupon, thēre-up-ōn', *not* thēre'up-ōn.

"He hopes to find you forward,
And *thereupon* he sends you this good news."

Therewith, thēre-wīth' (Worc.); same, *or* thēre-wīth' (Web.).

"I have learned in whatsoever state I am, *therewith* to be content."

Thewed, thūd, *not* thyd.

Thicken, thick'n, *not* thick'en.

Thiers, te-ēr', *not* te-ār'.

Thime, tīme, *not* thīme.

ā, ē, ī, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ū, ū, ū, short;
āir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, mīen, sīr,

Thistle, this'sl, *not* this'tle.

Thither, thith'er, *not* thith'er.

Thong, thōng, *not* thōng.

Thorax, thō'răx, *not* thôr'ăx.

Thorn, thōrn (Web.); thōrn (Worc.).

Thorny, thōrn'y, *not* thōrn'y.

Thoroughly, thōr'ō-lÿ, *not* thōr'û-ly.

Thought, thōught, *not* thōught.

Thousand, thou'sand, *not* thou'șan.

Thralldom, thrall'dóm, *not* thräl'dom.

Thrash, thrash, *not* thrēsh.

Thrashing, thrash'ing, *not* thrēsh'ing.

Threaten, thrēat'n, *not* thrēat'en.

Three-legged, thrēe'lēgd, *not* thrēe'leg-ged.

"To comb your noddle with a *three-legged* stool."

Threshing, thrēsh'ing, *not* thrash'ing.

"*Thrashing* is the proper pronunciation, but the word is written *thrash* or *thresh* indifferently."—*Webster*.

Threshold, thrēsh'hold (Worc.); thrēsh'old (Web.).

Throng, thrōng, *not* thrōng.

Thyme, tym, *not* thyme.

Tiara, ti-ā'rā (Web.); same, *or* ti-â'ra (Worc.).

Ticklish, tick'lish, *not* tick'l-ish.

Tierce, tiērçé, *or* tiērçé, *not* tierçé.

Tiger, tí'ger, *not* tág'er.

Tighten, tight'n, *not* tight'en.

Tilde, til'dé (Web.); not given by Worc.

són, ór, dō, wólf, wóol, móon, búll, úrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gém, gó, ís, exít, thy, n=ng.

Timpano, tīm'pa-nō, *not* tim-păñ'o.

Tincture, tīnkt'üre, *not* tīnet'chur.

Tingle, tīng'gle, *not* tīn'gle. See angular.

Tinsel, tīns'el, *not* tīn'sl.

Tiny, tīny, *not* tīn'y, *nor* tī'ny.

Webster is misquoted by Worcester scores of times in the Unabridged. In the case of this word *tiny*, Worcester makes it appear that Webster is the only orthoëpist who marks the word tīn'y. Webster does not so mark it.

Tirade, tī-rāde' (Web.); ti-räde' (Worc.).

Tithe, tīthe, *not* tithe.

Tmesis, mē'sis.

To, tō, *or* tō.

"Tōō, when emphasized or standing alone, but tōō, when not emphatic."—Webster.

Token, tōk'n, *not* tōk'en.

Tolerable, tōl'er-a-ble, *not* tōl'er-ble.

Tolu, to-lū' (Web.); to-lū' (Worc.); *not* tō'lū.

Tomahawk, tōm'a-hāwk, *not* tōm'y-hāwk.

Tomato, to-mā'tō, *or* to-mā'tō, *not* to-mā'tō.

Tongo, tōn'gō (Web.); tōn'gō (Worc.). See angular.

Tongs, tōngs, *not* tōngs.

Tontine, tōn-tīne', *not* tōn'tīne.

Toothache, tōoth'āehe, *not* teēth'āehe.

Topographer, to-pōg'ra-pher.

Topographic, tōp-o-grāph'ie, *not* tō-po-grāph'ie.

Topographist, to-pōg'ra-phist, *not* tō-po-grāph'ist.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short;
āir, īrm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mēn, sīr,

Topography, to-pōg'ra-phy, *not* tō-po-grāph'y.

Torpor, tōr'por (Web.); tōr'pōr (Worc.).

Webster and Worcester vary very much in the marking of unaccented syllables, and throughout this volume we have not marked those differences, unless said differences were very decided. As a general thing Webster is very slack and Worcester is very careful in the marking of these words. For example, in the words *tomato*, *tornado*, *torpedo*, Webster does not mark the final *o*, while Worcester marks it long. In the word *torpor* we think, however, that Worcester's marking of the second syllable is laborious and wholly uncalled for.

Tortoise, tōr'tiz, *or* tōr'tis (Worc.); tōr'tis (Web.); *not* tōr'tōīše.

Torture, tōrt'are, *not* tōrt'chur. See **u**.

Tory, tōry, *not* tōr'y.

Toss, tōss, *not* tōss.

Tottering, tōt'er-ing, *not* tōt'ring.

Toucan, tōū'ean (Web.); tou'eān (Worc.).

Toughen, toūgh'n, *not* toūgh'en.

Tour (a journey), tour, *not* tour.

Tourist, tour'ist.

Tournament, tour'na-mēnt, *or* toūr'na-mēnt (Worc.); toūr'na-ment (Web.).

Toward, tō'ard, *not* to-wārd'.

Towards, tō'ards, *not* to-wārds'.

" Notwithstanding our poets almost universally

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, woōl, mōōn, būll, ûrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iš, exis̄t, thy, n=ng.

accent this word on the first syllable, and the poets are pretty generally followed by good speakers, there are some, and those not of the lowest order, who still place the accent on the second. These should be reminded that as *inwards*, *outwards*, *backwards*, *forwards*, and every other word of the same form, have the accent on the first syllable, there is not the least reason for pronouncing *towards* with the accent on the last.”—*Walker*.

There are times, however, that some of our more modern poets have placed the accent on the second syllable. This is the case in the following couplet, which must be so read in order to preserve the metrical accent:

“Who looks *toward* the beach
But looking sees it not.”

Towel, tow'el, *not* towl.

Trachea, tra'ehē-ā (Web); trā'ehē-a, or tra-ehē'a (Worc.).

Traduce, tra-dūçē', *not* tra-dūçē'.

Trafalgar, trāf-al-gür', or tra-fäl'gar.

Tragedienne, tra-gē-di-ěn' (Worc.); tra-gē'di-ěn (Web.).

Trait, trāit (Web.); trait, or trā (Worc.).

Tramontane, tra-mōn'tane, or trām'on-tāne.

Trance, trānçē, *not* trānçē.

Tranquil, trān'kwil, *not* trān'kwil. See angular.

Tranquillity, trān-quī'lī-ty, *not* trān-quī'lī-ty.

Transact, trāns-ăet', *not* trānş-aet'.

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ě, I, ß, ü, ý, short;
âir, ürm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, ërr, prey, mien, sir,

Transalpine, trans-ălpīne, *not* trans-ălpīne.

Transatlantic, trăns-at-lăntie, *not* trăns-at-lăntie.

Transfer (noun), trăns'fer, *not* trăns'fer.

Transfer (verb), trăns-fēr'.

Transferable, trăns-fēr'a-ble, *not* trans-fēr'a-ble.

Transferrence, trăns-fēr'rence, *not* trans-fēr'rence.

Transferrer, trăns-fēr'rer, *not* trans-fēr'rer.

Transferrible, trăns-fēr'ri-ble, *not* trans-fēr'ri-ble.

Transferring, trăns-fēr'ring, *not* trans-fēr'ring.

Transfiguration, trăns-fiḡ-ū-rā'tion, *not* trans-fiḡ-ū-rā'tion.

Transfusion, trăns-fū'zhun, *not* trăns-fū-shun. See adhesion.

Transfusive, trăns-fū'sive, *not* trăns-fū'sive. See effusive.

Transgress, trăns-ḡrēss', *not* trăns-ḡrēss'.

There is a general tendency in all such words to give the *s* of *trans* the *z* sound. *Trans* is never *trans*.

Transit, trăn'sit, *not* trăns'it.

Transition, tran-sīsh'un, *not* tran-sīsh'un.

Transitive, trăns'i-tive, *not* trăns'i-tive.

Translate, trăns-lātē', *not* trăns-lātē'.

Translucent, trăns-lū'qent, *not* trans-lū'qent. See *ū*.

Transmigrate, trăns'mi-grātē, *not* trăns'-mi-grātē.

Transparent, trans-pār'ent, *not* trans-pār'ent, nor trans-pā'rent.

Transpire, trăns-pīre'.

The use of this word in the sense of *to happen*,

sōn, ḫr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, bȳll, ḫrn, rȳde,
qēnt, ean, ġem, ġo, iṣ, exīst, thy, n-nḡ.

is very common among our newspaper writers, but its use is censured by critics of both countries. Only when speaking of that which has been revealed is it correct to say that it transpired.

"This letter goes to you in that confidence which I always shall, and know that I safely may, place in you; and you will not, therefore, let one word of it *transpire*."—*Chesterfield*.

Transport (verb), trāns-pōrt'.

Transport (noun), trāns-pōrt.

Trapeze, tra-pēze', *not* tra-peze'.

Travail, trāv'il (Worc.); trāv'ail (Web.).

Travel, trāv'el, *not* trāv'l.

Traveller, trāv'el-ler, *not* trāv'ler.

The editors of Worcester's and Webster's have long ago agreed to disagree on the orthography of this word and others of a similar nature.

Traverse (ad., adj., noun and verb), trāv'erse, *not* tra-vērse'.

"The ridges of the field lay *traverse*."

"Oak . . . may be better trusted in cross and *traverse* work."

"At the entrance of the king
The first *traverse* was drawn."

"My purpose is to *traverse* the nature, principles and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude."

Travesty, trāv'es-ty, *not* trāv'ers-ty.

Treason, trēa'sn, *not* trēa'ṣon.

a, ē, i, ɔ, u, y, long; ă, ē, i, ɔ, ū, ȳ, short;
āir, īrm, āsk, ăll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mīen, sīr,

Treatise, trē'a'tīsē (Web.); trē'a'tīsē, or trē'a'tīsē (Worc.).

Treble, trē'b'l, not trī'b'l.

Tremendous, tre-mēn'dōōs, not tre-mēn'jus.

Tremor, trē'mor (Worc.); same, or trēm'or (Web.).

Trespass, trēs'pass, not trēs'pāss.

Triad, tri'ad, not tri'ad.

Triangular, trī-ān'gu-lar, not trī-ān'gu-lar.

Tribunal, trī-bū'nal, not trī'bū-nal.

Tribune, trib'ūne, not trī'būne, nor tri-bune'.

Perry is the only orthoëpist who marks this word tri'bune.

Tributary, trīb'ū-ta-ry, not trīb'ū-tā-ry.

Trichina, trī-ehī'nā, not tri-chī'na, nor trieh'i-na.

Tricot, trī-eō', not tri'eō, nor tri'eō.

Tricycle, try'çy-ele, not try'çy-ele.

Triennial, tri-ēn'ni-al, not tri-ēn'yal.

Trinitarian, trīn-i-tā'ri-an, not trīn'i-tā-ri-an, nor trīn-i-tār'i-an.

Trio, tri'ō, or trī'ō (Web.); tri'ō (Worc.).

Tripartite, trip'ar-tīte (Worc.); same, or tri-pärt'īte (Web.).

Triphthong, trip'thōng (Worc.); trif'thong, or trip'-thong (Web.).

"In the English pronunciation of *diphthong*, *tripthong*, *aphthong* and *ophthalmic*, dropping the *h*, which in our language is superfluous as a mark of aspiration with a consonant, we pronounce the

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, woōl, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rüde,
çent, eān, gēm, gō, iš, exisit, thy, n=ng.

remaining consonant *p* in the usual manner."—*Smart.*

Elsewhere Smart remarks that " *p* with *h*, in almost all cases, is pronounced *f*." He makes an exception, however, of *Stephen* and *nephew*, as he marks the *ph* in these words as having the sound of *v*. There seems to be a general inconsistency in regard to *ph*. In the word *diphtheria* there is no disagreement, but all agree to *ph* having the sound of *f*.

Tripod, tri'pōd, *not* trip'od, *nor* tri'poid.

Triton, tri'tōn, *not* tri'ton.

Triumph, tri'ūmf, *not* tri'ūmpf.

Triune, tri'ūne, *not* tri-ūne'.

Trivial, triv'i-al, *or* triv'yal (Worc.); triv'i-al (Web.).

Tri-weekly, tri'wēek-ly, *not* tri-wēek'ly.

"This is a convenient word, but is not legitimately formed. It should, according to its formation, mean once in three weeks, as *triennial* means once in three years."—*Webster.*

Troche, trō'ehe (Worc.); trō'ehē (Web.); *not* trōche.

Trochée, trō'ehē.

The writer prefers the second syllable of *troche* unmarked as Worcester has given it, that it may be readily distinguished from this word *trochée*.

Trodden, trōd'dn, *not* trōd'den.

Troilus, trō'i-lüs, *not* troi'lus.

a, ē, i, ɔ, u, y, long; ă, ě, ɪ, ɔ, ū, ſ, short;
āir, īrm, āſk, ăll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mīen, sīr,

Trombone, trōm'bōne (Web.); trōm-bō'ne, or trōm'-bōne (Worc.).

Trophy, trō'phy, not trōph'y.

Troth, trōth, not trōth, nor trōth.

Troubadour, trou'ba-dōur, not trou'ba-dōur.

Trough, trōugh (Web.); trōugh (Worc.).

Trousers, trou'sers, not trou'ses.

Trousseau, trōo-sō', not trōs'so.

Trow, trōw, not trou.

Truant, trū'ant, not trū'ant.

Truce, trūce, not trūce.

Truculent, trū'eu-lēnt, not trū'e'u-lent.

The *u* of the second syllable is long *u* unaccented, trū'ea-lent.

True, trūe, not trūe.

Truffle, trū'fl, not trūf'fl.

Truncheon, trūn'shun, not trūn'chun.

Trundle, trūn'dle, not trūn'dul. See cuddle.

Truths, trūths, not trūths.

It is a prevailing fault, especially among the clergy, to say *truths* and *youths*, etc.

The nine words which the author has arranged in the form of a sentence for the purpose of memorizing, are the only ones in the language requiring the sonant *th* in forming the plural:

If you return the swords to their sheaths without uttering any oaths, you will find wreaths in your paths as you take the cloths that are on the

són, ór, dō, wólf, woón, móon, byll, úrn, ryde,
çent, ean, gem, gó, is, exist, thy, n-nng.

lath§, and place them for the *bath*§, where the mouth§ of the moth§ will not destroy them.

Tube, tube, *not* tübē. See u.

Tuberose, tube'rōše, or tū'ber-ōse (Web.); tube'rōše, or tū'ber-ōše (Worc.).

There is no doubt that Worcester is wrong when, putting the word in three syllables, he gives the voice sound to *s*. The word comes to us from the Latin adjective *tuberosus*, and, as such, should have the sharp sound of *s*. We have given the preference to the word in two syllables, as it is so given by Worcester and Webster. Were you to ask a florist for a tū'ber-ōse, you would find it necessary to give him an object lesson.

Tuesday, tūes'dy (Web.); tūes'da (Worc.).

Tuileries, twē-le-rē'.

Tuition, tu-īsh'un, *not* tū-īsh'un. See u.

The *u* in the first syllable is long *u* unaccented.

Tulip, tū'lip, *not* tū'lip. See u.

Tumor, tū'mor, *not* tū'mor. See u.

Tumult, tū'mūlt, *not* tū'mūlt. See u.

Tumultuous, tu-mūlt'ū-oüs, *not* tu-mūlt'chu-us.

Tune, tāne, *not* tūne.

Tunic, tā'nie, *not* tū'nie.

Turgid, tūr'gid, *not* tūr'gid.

Turkois, tur-kōiš', or tur-koiš' (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, ï, õ, ü, ý, short;
âir, ürm, åsk, åll, what, êre, èrr, prey, mien, sir,

Turmoil (noun), tûr'moil.

Turmoil (verb), tûr-môîl'.

Turpitude, tûr'pi-tüde, *not* tûr'pi-tüde.

Turquois, tur-kôîş', or tur-koîş' (Web.); tur-quoiše', or tur-quôîşe' (Worc.).

Tutor, tu'tor, *not* tü'tor.

Twaddle, twâd'dle, *not* twäd'dle, *nor* twäd'dle.

Twopence, two'pence (Web.); same, or tüp'ençe (Worc.).

Tympanitis, tÿm-pa-nî'tis, *not* tÿm-pa-nî'tis. See laryngitis.

Tympanum, tÿm'pa-nûm, *not* tÿm-pän'um.

Typhus, ty'phus, *not* ty'pus.

Typographer, tÿ-pög'ra-pher, or ty-pög'ra-pher (Web.); ty-pög'ra-pher (Worc.).

Typographic, ty-po-ğraph'ie, or tÿp-o-ğraph'ie (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).

Typographical, ty-po-ğraph'ie-al, or tÿp-o-ğraph'-ie-al (Worc.); same transposed (Web.).

Typography, tÿ-pög'ra-phy, or ty-pög'ra-phy (Web.); ty-pög'ra-phy (Worc.).

Tyrannic, ty-rän'nie, *not* tÿr-än'nie.

Tyrannical, ty-rän'nie-al, *not* tÿr-än'nie-al.

Tyrannize, tÿr'an-nize, *not* ty'ran-ize.

Tyranny, tÿr'an-ny, *not* ty'ran-ny.

Tyro, ty'rō, *not* tÿr'ō.

Tyrol, tÿr'ol (Web.); same, or ty-rö'l' (Worc.).

Tyrolese, tÿr-ol-ëše' (Web.); tÿr'ol-ëše (Worc.); *not* tÿr-ol-ëše'.

són, ôr, dô, wölf, woöl, mœön, byll, ûrn, rüde,
çent, ean, ȝem, ȝo, iȝ, exist, thy, n-ȝng.

U.

U. We wish to call special attention to this sound of *u*. In every word throughout the language where long *u* occurs, it is a combination of the sounds *y* (consonant) and *ü*. When the *u* is removed from under the accent, it is not so plainly given; yet does not cease to be *y* and *ü*. The prevailing fault is to substitute *ch* for *y* (the initial sound of *u*), or *j* for *y*, or drop the *y* altogether. The following examples will illustrate:

Situate — sit-*u*-ate — sit-*yü*-ate, *not* sit-*chü*-ate.

Educate — ed-*u*-cate — ed-*yü*-cate, *not* ed-*jü*-cate.

Introduce — in-tro-*duce* — in-tro-dy*ü*ce, *not* in-tro-
duce.

The *u* immediately after *r* is never *long u*. No; nor is it ever *long u* after *sh* or *ch*. There is a general tendency toward making it so, especially in such words as *rude*, *insure*, *chute*, etc. For more explicit directions read our Critical Survey.

Ugh, *oo*, (Web.); (*not given by Worec.*)

Ulema, *ü-lé'má*, or *u-lé'má* (Worec.); *ü-lé'má* (Web.).

Ultimate, *ült'i-máte*, *not* *ült'i-mút*.

Ultimatum, *ült'i-má'tum*, *not* *ült'i-má-tum*.

Ultimo, *ült'i-mó* (Worec.); *ült'i-mo* (Web.). See tor-
por.

a, e, i, o, u, y, long; ü, ë, I, ð, ù, ý, short;
air, ürm, ask, all, what, ère, ðerr, prey, mien, sir,

- Ultramontane**, ül-tra-mõn'tane, *not* ül-tra-mon-tane'.
- Ululation**, ül-ü-la'tion, *not* ül-lü-la'tion.
- Umbilicus**, üm-bi-lí'eus, *not* um-bil'i-eus.
- Umbrageous**, um-brä'geoüs (Web.); um-brä'ge-oüs (Worc.).
- Umbrella**, üm-brä'lá, *not* üm-ber-ë'lá.
- Umlaut**, üm'lout (Web.); üm'laut (Worc.).
- Unalienable**, un-äl'yen-a-ble, *not* un-a'li-en-a-ble.
- Unanimity**, ü-na-nim'i-ty, *not* ü-nän'i-mi-ty.
- Unassuming**, ün-as-süm'ing, *not* un-as-süm'ing.
- Unbidden**, ün-bid'dn, *not* ün-bid'den.
- Unbroken**, ün-brök'n, *not* ün-bröök'en.
- Unburden**, ün-bür'dn, *not* ün-bür'den.
- Uncertain**, ün-çërt'in, *not* ün-çërt'n.
- Unchristian**, ün-ehrist'yan, *not* ün-ehrist'chan.
- Uncivil**, ün-çiv'il, *not* ün-çiv'l.
- Unciasp**, ün-eläsp', *not* ün-eläsp'.
- Uncle**, ün'ele, *not* ün'ele.
- Uncomely**, ün-eóme'ly, *not* ün-eóme'ly.
- Uncongenial**, ün-con-gé'ni-al, *not* ün-con-gén'yal.
- Unconquerable**, ün-eön'ker-a-ble, *not* ün-eönk'er-a-ble.
- Unconstitutional**, ün-eön-sti-tü'tion-al, *not* ün-eon-sti-tü'tion-al.
- Uncorrigible**, ün-eör'ri-gi-ble, *not* ün-eôr'rig-i-ble.
- Uncourteous**, ün-eoûr'te-oüs, or ün-eoûrt'yus (Worc.); ün-eoûrt'e-oüs (Web.).

són, ôr, dø, wölf, wööl, mōon, büll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, géem, gó, iş, exist, thy, n=ng.

Uncouth, ūn-eouth', *not* ūn-eoūth'.

Unctuous, ūnet'u-oüs, *not* ūne'chu-us.

Undaunted, ūn-däunt'ed, *not* ūn-däunt'ed, *nor* ūn-däunt'ed.

Undercurrent, ūn'-der-eür-rent (Web.); ūn'-der-eür'-rent (Worc.); *not* ūn-der-eūr'-rent.

Undergraduate, ūn-der-gräd'u-ate, *not* ūn-der-gräd jü-ate.

Underhanded, ūn'-der-händ-ed (Web.); ūn-der-händ'-ed (Worc.).

Underneath, ūn-der-neath' (Worc.); same, *or* ūn-der-nēath' (Web.).

Undersigned, ūn-der-signed', *not* ūn'-der-signed.

Underwriter, ūn'-der-writ-er (Web.); ūn-der-writ'er (Worc.).

Undesigning, ūn-de-sigñ'ing (Web.); ūn-de-sigñ'ing (Worc.).

Undiscerned, ūn-dis-zérnd'. See sacrifice.

Undue, ūn-dae', *not* ūn-düe'.

Undulate, ūn'du-late (verb); ūn'du-late (adj.).

The *u* in the second syllable is long *u* unaccented.

Unduly, ūn-du'ly, *not* ūn-dü'ly. See *u*.

Unenervated, ūn-e-nér'vā-ted, *not* ūn-ěn'er-vā-ted.

Unequable, ūn-ě'qua-ble, *not* ūn-ěk'wa-ble.

Unerring, ūn-ěrr'ing (Worc.); ūn-ěrr'ing (Web.).

Uneven, ūn-ě'vn, *not* ūn-ě'ven.

Unexampled, ūn-eg-zām'pld (Worc.); ūn-ex-ăm'pld (Web.).

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ě, I, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, what, êre, ërr, prey, mien, sir,

Unexpected, ūn-ex-pěet'ed, *not* ūn-ex-pěct'ud.

Unexplosive, ūn-ex-plō'sive, *not* ūn-ex-plō'šive. See effusive.

Unfallen, ūn-fāl'lın, *not* ūn-fāl'len.

Unfasten, ūn-fās'n, *not* ūn-fās'ten.

Unforbidden, ūn-for-bíd'dn, *not* ūn-for-bíd'den.

Unforgiven, ūn-for-ğiv'n, *not* ūn-for-ğiv'en.

Unforgotten, ūn-for-göt'tn, *not* ūn-for-göt'ten.

Unforsaken, ūn-for-säk'n, *not* ūn-for-säk'en.

Unfortunate, ūn-fôrt'ə-nate, *not* ūn-fôrt'chü-nate..

Unfrequented, ūn-fre-kwěnt'ed, *not* ūn-frē'kwent-ed.

Unfruitful, ūn-frūit'fūl, *not* ūn-frūit'fūl. See faithful.

Ungodly, ūn-ğöd'ly, *not* ūn-göd'ly.

Unguent, ūn'gwent, *not* ūn'gwent.

Unhandsome, ūn-hăñ'some, *not* ūn-hănd'some.

Unheard, ūn-hēard', *not* ūn-hēard'.

Unhesitating, ūn-hĕş'i-tă-ting, *not* ūn-hĕs'i-tă-ting.

Unhidden, ūn-hid'dn, *not* ūn-hid'den.

Uninterested, ūn-in'ter-est-ed (Web.); ūn-in'ter-ěst-ed (Worc.).

Although Worcester marks the vowel of the penultimate, yet the mistake should not be made of placing the primary accent on that syllable. The same applies to the word ūn-in'ter-ěst-ing. It is a very common fault to say un-in-ter-ěst'ed and un-in-ter-ěst'ing.

Unison, ə'ni-són, *not* a'ni-şón.

són, ôr, dō, wölf, woël, mœön, byll, ûrn, rüde,
çent, ean, ȝem, ȝo, iȝ, exsist, thy, n=ng.

Unitarian, ū-ni-tā'ri-an, *not* ū-ni-tār'i-an.

United, ū-nit'ed, *not* ū-ni'tud.

Unkind, ūn-kīnd', *not* ūn-kyīnd'. See *sky*.

"Rich gifts wax poor when givers are *unkind*."

Unkindness, ūn-kīnd'nēss, *not* ūn-kīnd'nuss.

Unlearned (adj.), ūn-lēarn'ed, *not* ūn-lēarned'.

"I will prove these verses to be very *unlearned*."

Unloosen, ūn-lōos'n, *not* ūn-lōos'en.

"The words *unloose* and *unloosen* are not necessary, the idea being expressed by *loose* and *loosen*."

—Webster.

"*Unloose* is a word perhaps barbarous and ungrammatical, the particle prefixed implying negation." —Johnson.

"The word *unloose* is derived directly from the A. S. *unleasan*, as *loose* is from the A. S. *lesan*. The prefix *un*, in this case, is to be regarded as merely intensive." —Worcester.

Unmaidenly, ūn-māid'n-ly, *not* ūn-māid'en-ly.

Unmask, ūn-māsk', *not* ūn-măsk'.

Unmeasured, ūn-mězh'urd, *not* ūn-mā'zhurd.

Unnatural, ūn-nāt'ū-ral, *not* ūn-nāt'chū-ral. See *ū*.

Unnecessary, ūn-něç'es-sa-ry, *not* ūn-něç'es-sä-ry.

Unobtrusive, ūn-ob-trū'sive, *not* ūn-ob-trū'şive. See effusive.

Unostentatious, ūn-ōs-ten-tā'tioüs, *not* ūn-ōs-ten-tā'tioüs.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; å, ĕ, ī, ö, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, ðerr, prey, mien, sir,

Unprecedented, ūn-prēç'e-děnt-ed, *not* ūn-prē'če-děnt-ed.

Unpresumptuous, ūn-pre-şümt'u-oüs.

Unqualified, ūn-quäl'i-fied, *not* ūn-quäl'i-fied.

Unquestionable, ūn-quëst'yun-a-ble, *not* ūn-quëst'-chun-a-ble.

Unravel, ūn-răv'l, *not* ūn-răv'el.

Unreasonable, ūn-rēa'şn-a-ble, *not* ūn-rēa'şon-a-ble.

Unrecognizable, ūn-rēe'og-ni-za-ble, *not* ūn-re-eōg'-ni-za-ble.

Unrelinquished, ūn-re-lin'kwișht, *not* ūn-re-lm'-kwișht.

Unridden, ūn-rī'dn, *not* ūn-rī'den.

Unrighteous, ūn-rī'chus. See *righteous*.

Unruly, ūn-rū'ly, *not* ūn-rū'ly.

Unsatisfactory, ūn-săt'u-ra-ble, *not* ūn-săt'chü-ra-ble.

Unscathed, ūn-seăthd', or ūn-seăthd'.

Unscrew, ūn-serū', *not* ūn-serū'.

Unscriptural, ūn-seript'u-ral, *not* ūn-serip'chü-ral.

Unscrupulous, ūn-serū'pu-loüs, *not* ūn-serū'pū-loüs.

The *u* in the third syllable is long *u* unaccented.

Unseasonable, ūn-sēa'şn-a-ble, *not* ūn-sēa'şon-a-ble.

Unshaken, ūn-shăk'n, *not* ūn-shăk'en.

Unshaven, ūn-shăv'n, *not* ūn-shăv'en.

Unslackened, ūn-slăck'nd, *not* ūn-slăck'end.

Unsmitten, ūn-smít'tn, *not* ūn-smít'ten.

Unsociable, ūn-sō'sha-ble (Web.); ūn-sō'she-a-ble (Worc.).

sōn, ôr, dō, wölf, wööl, mōon, bułl, ôrn, rüde,
çent, ean, ḡem, ḡo, iš, exist, thy, n̄ng.

Unspiritual, ūn-spír'it-ū-al, *not* ūn-spír'it-chū-al.

See **ū**.

Unspoken, ūn-spōk'n, *not* ūn-spōk'en.

Unsteady, ūn-stēad'y, *not* ūn-stid'y.

Unsubdued, ūn-sub-due'd, *not* ūn-sub-dyed'. See **n**.

Unsuitable, ūn-suīt'a-ble, *not* ūn-sūit'a-ble.

Unsurpassed, ūn-sur-pāst', *not* ūn-sur-pāst'.

Unsworn, ūn-swōrn', *not* ūn-swōrn'.

Unthought, ūn-thōught', *not* ūn-thōught'.

Unthrashed, ūn-thrāsh't.

Unthreshed, ūn-thrēsh't.

Untighten, ūn-tight'n, *not* ūn-tight'en.

Untrodden, ūn-trōd'dn, *not* ūn-trōd'den.

Untrue, ūn-trū'e, *not* ūn-trūe'. See **ū**.

Untune, ūn-tūne', *not* ūn-tūne'. See **ū**.

Untutored, ūn-tū'tord, *not* ūn-tū'tored.

Unused, ūn-ūsd', *not* ūn-ūst'.

Unvanquished, ūn-vān'kwisht.

The above is Worcester's marking, and is inconsistent with his marking of *vanquished*—vān'kwisht. The *n* still comes under the accent and should have the sound of *ng*. Webster does not give the word *vanquish* with the prefix.

Unvaried, ūn-vā'rid, *not* ūn-vēr'id.

Unwarranted, ūn-wār'rant-ed, *not* ūn-wār'rant-ed.

Unwary, ūn-wā'ry, *not* ūn'wā-ry.

Unwashed, ūn-wāsh't, *not* ūn-wāsh't'.

Unworn, ūn-wōrn', *not* ūn-wōrn'.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short;
āir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mēn, sir,

Unwritten, ün-wrīt'tn, *not* ün-wrīt'ten.

Upas, u'păs (Worc.); ü'pas (Web.).

Uphill (adj.), üp'hill (Web.); same, *or* üp-hill' (Worc.).

Uphill (noun), üp-hill'.

Upmost, üp'mōst, *not* üp'must.

Upon, üp-ön", *not* üp-ôn'.

Upper-ten, üp'per-ten (Worc.); üp-per-tēn' (Web.).

Uprighteously, üp-ri'chus-ly. See righteous.

Upshot, üp'shōt, *not* üp-shōt'.

"We account it frailty that three score years and ten
make the *upshot* of a man's pleasurable existence."

Urania, u-rä'ni-a, *not* ü-rä'ni-a.

Uranus, u'ra-nüs, *not* ü-rän'us.

Urbanity, ur-bän'i-ty, *not* ur-bän'i-ty.

Ureter, u're-ter (Worc.); u-rē'ter (Web.).

Webster has but one authority with him on his
marking.

Usage, u'sage, *not* ü'sage, *nor* ü'sig. See image.

Usance, u'sançé, *not* ü'sançé.

Usurer, u'zhū-rer (Web.); ü'zhu-rer (Worc.).

Usurious, u-zhū'ri-oüs (Web.); ü-zhū'ri-oüs (Worc.);
marked by Web. and Worc. *sə*, respelled zh.

Usurp, u-şūrp', *not* u-sūrp'.

Usury, u'zhū-ry, *not* ü'shū-ry.

Utopist, u'to-pist (Worc.); ü-tō'pist (Web.).

Uvula, u'vu-lā.

Uxorious, ux-ö'ri-oüs (Web.); üg-zö'ri-oüs (Worc.).

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōon, bōll, ürn, rüde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

V.

V is the voice of *f*. The tendency with nearly every one in the production of consonants is to relax the shut position too quickly, i. e. as soon as the vowel is made. Speak the word *give*. Keep the lips closed till you feel that the voice has gone beyond the shut position. Endeavor to send every element beyond the position where it is formed, and clearness, distinctness, and lack of throatiness, will be the result.

Vaccina, văe-çī'na, *not* văe-çī'na.

Vaccinate, văe'çī-nătē, *not* văç'çī-nătē.

Vaccination, văe-çī-nă'tion, *not* văç-çī-nă'tion.

Vaccine, văe'çīne, *or* văe'çīne.

Vacher, văsh-ă' (Worc.); văsh-ă' (Web.).

Vacuity, va-ĕu'i-ty, *not* văe'ă-i-ty.

Vagabond, văg'a-bōnd, *not* văg'a-bônd.

Vagary, va-ăg'ă-ry, *not* vă'ă-ry.

“They changed their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell
As they would dance.”

Vagrant, vă'ăgrant, *not* văg'rant.

Valaisan, va-lăi's'an, *not* va-lăis'an.

Valedictorian, văl-e-die-tō'ri-an, *not* văl-e-die-tōr'i-an.

Valencia, } va-lĕn'shi-ă, *not* va-lĕn'sha, *nor* va-lĕn'-

Valentia, } çi-ă.

ă, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ă, ē, ī, ō, ū, ý, short;
âir, ürm, åsk, ăll, whăt, êre, èrr, prey, mien, sîr,

Valenciennes, va-lĕn-çī-enš' (Web.); val-ĕn' (Worc.).

Valentine, văl'en-tīne, *not* văl'en-tīne.

Valet, văl'et (Worc.), same, *or* văl'a (Web.).

Valetudinarian, văl-e-tū-di-nă'ri-an.

Valiant, văl'yant, *not* văl'i-ant, *nor* văl'yant.

Valise, va-līsē' (Web.); va-līšē', *or* va-līsē' (Worc.).

Valparaiso, văl-pa-raī'sō (Worc.); văl-piī-raī'sō (Web.).

Vamos, } va-mōse', *or* viī'mōse (Worc.); same trans-
Vamose, } posed (Web.); *not* va-mōse'.

Vanquish, văñ'kwish, *not* văñ'kwish.

Vantage, văñ'tāge (Web.); văñ'tage (Worc.).

Vaporize, văp'or-īze, *not* vă'por-īze.

Vaquero, vă-kă'ro. (Worc.); va-kă'ro (Web.).

"Behold the *vaquero*! How dashing and bold
In his broad sombrero."

Variance, vă'rī-ance, *not* vĕr'i-ance.

Variation, vă-ri-ā'tion, *not* vĕr-i-ā'tion.

Variegate, vă'rī-e-gāte, *not* vă'rī-ḡāte.

Variegated, vă'rī-e-ḡāt-ed, *not* vă'rī-ḡāt-ed.

Varioloid, vă'rī-o-lōid (Worc.); same, *or* vă'rī-o-lōid (Web.); *not* vĕr-i-lōid'.

Variorum, vă-ri-ō'rūm, *not* va-ri'o-rum.

Various, vă'rī-oōs, *not* vĕr'i-ous.

Vary, vă'ry, *not* vĕr'y.

Vase, văše (Web.); văše, *or* văše (Worc.); *not* văše, *nor* văše.

Văše is sensible, văše is fashionable, văše is affected, and văše is vulgar.

sōn, ôr, dō, wolf, wōol, mōon, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, ġem, ġo, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

Vast, vāst, *not* văst.

Vaudeville, văd'vil, *not* vău'de-ville.

Vaunt, väunt (Web.); văunt, *or* väunt (Worc.).

Veda, vē'dā, *or* ve-dā' (Worc.); ve'dā, *or* vē'dā (Web.).

Vegetarian, věg-e-tā'ri-an, *not* věg-e-tār'i-an.

Vehemence, vě'he-měnčę, *not* ve-hě'mence.

Vehement, vě'he-měnt, *not* ve-hě'ment.

Velvet, věl'vet, *not* věl'vut, *nor* věl'vet.

Vendue, věn'düe', *not* věn'düe, *nor* věn'düe'.

Venerable, věn'er-a-ble, *not* věn'er-ble.

Venereal, ve-ně're-al, *not* ven-e-rě'al.

Venezuela, věn-e-zwě'la (Web.); věn-e-zwě'lă, *or* věn-e-zwě'lă (Worc.).

Vengeful, věngé'fūl, *not* věngé'fūl. See faithful.

Venial, vě'ni-al, *not* věn'yal.

Venison, věn'i-šn, *or* věn'šn (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).

Ventriloquism, ven-tril'o-quíšm, *not* ven-tril'o-quíšum.

Venture, věnt'ūre, *not* věnt'chūr. See *u*.

Venturesome, věnt'ūre-sóme, *not* věn'chūr-sóme.

Venturous, věnt'ar-oůs, *not* věn'chū-roůs. See *u*.

Venue, věn'ūe, *not* vě'nue.

Veracious, ve-rā'shūs, *not* ve-răsh'us.

Vera Cruz, vē'-ra-erūz', *or* vē'rā-erūs' (Worc.); vā'rā-erūth (Web.).

Veranda, ve-rān'dā, *not* ve-rān'dā, *nor* ve-rān'dy.

Verbatim, ver-bā'tim, *not* ver-bă'tim.

Verbena, ver-bē'na, *not* ver-bēn'ya.

ă, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ă, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short;
âir, ârm, âsk, âll, whât, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

- Verbose**, ver-bōse', *not* ver-bōše'.
- Verbosity**, ver-bōs'ity, *not* ver-bōs'i-ty.
- Verdigris**, vēr'di-ğris, *not* vēr'di-ğris, nor ğris.
- Verdi**, ver'di, *not* vēr'di.
- Verdure**, vērd'ūre, *not* vēr'jūre. See *ū*.
- Verily**, vēr'i-ly, *not* vēr'ly.
- Vermicelli**, vēr-me-chēl'lī, *or* vēr-mi-çēl'lī (Web.); vēr-mi-chēl'e (Worc.).
- Vermilion**, ver-mil'yun, *not* ver-mil'i-on.
- Vernet**, vēr-ne' (Web.); vēr'ne (Worc.).
- Veronica**, ve-rōn'i-eā, *not* ve-rō'ni-eā.
- Versatile**, vēr'sa-tile, *not* vēr'sa-tile.
- Version**, vēr'shun, *not* vēr'zhun. See adhesion.
- Vertigo**, vēr'ti-ğō (Web.); vēr'ti-ğō, ver-ti'ğō, *or* ver-ti'ğō (Worc.).
- Vesicatory**, ve-siē'a-to-ry (Worc.); vēs'i-ea-to-ry (Web.).
- Vespucci Amerigo**, ü-mā-rē'ğō-vēs-pōōt'chē.
- Vespucius Americus**, a-mēr'i-eus-ves-pū'cius.
- Vessel**, vēs'sel, *not* vēs'l.
- Vesture**, vēst'ūre, *not* vēs-chūr.
- Vesuvian**, ve-sū'vi-an, *not* ve-su'vi-an. See *ū*.
- Veteran**, vēt'er-an, *not* vēt'ran.
- Veterinary**, vēt'er-i-na-ry, *not* vēt'ri-na-ry.
- Vial**, vi'al, *not* vīal.
- Viand**, vi'and, *not* vī-and.
- Vibrative**, vi'bra-tive, *not* vi-brā'tive.
- Vicar**, vi'e'ar, *not* vi'ear.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, woōl, mōōn, byll, ūrn, rüde,
çent, ean, ȝem, ȝo, iȝ, ex̄ist, thy, n=ng.

Vicarious, *vī-eā'ri-oōs*, *not* *vī-eār'i-ous*.

Worcester marks the *i* of the first syllable obscure.

Vice-president, *vīçe-prēš'i-dent*, *not* *vīçe'prēš-i-dent*.

Vice versa, *vīçe-vēr'sa*, *not* *vīçe'vēr'sa*.

Vicinage, *vīç'i-nage*, *not* *vi-çīn'age*.

Vicinal, *vīç'i-nal* (Web.); same, *or* *vi-çīr'nal* (Worc.).

Vicinity, *vī-çīn'i-ty*, *not* *vī-çīn'i-ty*.

Vicissitude, *vī-çīs'si-tūde*, *not* *vī-çīs'si-tüde*.

Victim, *vīc'tim*, *not* *vīe'tum*.

Victorious, *vīe-tō'ri-oōs*, *not* *vīe-tōr'i-oōs*.

Victory, *vīe-to-ry*, *not* *vīe'try*.

Victuals, *vīt'lz*, *not* *vīt'ulz*.

Viduity, *vī-dū'i-ty*, *not* *vid'u-i-ty*, *nor* *vi-dū'i-ty*.

Vienna, *vī-ěn'na*; *vī-ěn'na* (U. S.).

Viennese, *vī-en-nēše'* (Web.); *vī-en-nēše'* (Worc.).

Vigil, *vīd'jil* (Worc.); *vīg'il* (Web.); *not* *vīg'ul*.

Vignette, *vin-yēt'*, *or* *vīn'yēt* (Web.); same transposed (Worc.).

Vigoroso, *vīg-o-rō'sō*, *not* *vīg-o-rōs'o*.

Vigorous, *vīg'or-oōs*, *not* *vīg'rūs*.

Village, *vīl'age*, *not* *vil-līge*. See image.

Villain, *vīl'lin* (Worc.); *vīl'lain* (Web.).

Vindictive, *vin'di-eā-tive* (Web.); same, *or* *vin-dīe'-a-tīve* (Worc.).

Vindictory, *vin'di-ea-to-ry*, *not* *vin-dīe'a-to-ry*.

Vineyard, *vīne'yärd*, *not* *vīne'yärd*.

Webster does not mark the unaccented syllable.

ā, ē, ī, ō, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ü, ſ, short;
āir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mēn, sīr,

Viol, vī'ol, *not* vīol.

Viola ("Twelfth Night"), vī'o-lā, *not* vi-o'la.

Viola (music), vi-o'la (Worc.); vī'o-lā (Web.).

Violence, vī'o-lēnçe, *not* vī'o-lunçe.

Violent, vī'o-lēnt, *not* vī'o-lunt.

Violet, vī'o-lēt, *not* vī'let.

Violin, vī-o-līn', *not* vī'o-līn.

Violoncello, vī-o-lon-chēl'lō, *or* vē-o-lon-çēl'lō.

Virago, vī-rā'gō (Web.); same, *or* vi-rā'gō (Worc.).

Virent, vī'rent, *not* vir'ent.

Virginia, vir-gīn'i-ā, *not* vir-gīn'ya.

Virile, vī'rīle, *or* vir'īle.

Virtually, vīrt'u-al-ly, *not* vīr'chū-al-ly. See **u**.

Virtue, vīrt'ue, *not* vīr'chū. See **u**.

Virtuoso, vīr-tū-ō'so (Web.); vīr-tū-ō'sō (Worc.).

Virtuous, vīrt'u-oōs, *not* vīr'chū-oōs. See **u**.

Virulence, vīr'u-lēnçe, *not* vīr'u-lēnçe.

Virulent, vīr'u-lēnt, *not* vīr'u-lēnt.

Vis-a-vis, vīš-a-vī' (Web.); vīš'ū-vī' (Worc.).

Viscount, vī'eount, *not* vīs'eount.

Visible, vīš'i-ble, *not* vīš'ū-ble.

Visionary, vīsh'un-a-ry, *not* vīsh'un-ā-ry.

Visor, vīš'or, *not* vī'șor.

Visual, vīsh'u-al, *not* vīs'u-al.

Worcester in the school dictionary shows that the *u* obscure in the Unabridged is long *u*, while Webster marks this word vīš'u-al, but respells it vīsh'ū-al.

Vitriol, vīt'ri-ol, *not* vit'rol.

rōn, īr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, būll, īrn, rūde,
çent, ean, īm, īgo, īs, exist, thy, n-ng.

Vituperate, *vi-tū'per-ātē* (Web.); *ve-tū'per-ātē*, or
vi-tū'per-ātē (Worc.).

Vivace, *ve-vī'cha*.

Vivacious, *ve-vā'shūs*, or *vi-vā'shūs* (Worc.); *vi-vā'-shūs* (Web.); *not vi-vāsh'us*.

Vivacity, *ve-vāç'i-ty*, or *vi-vāç'i-ty* (Worc.); *vi-vāç'-i-ty* (Web.).

The *e* in *ve* is simply short *i* obscure, and is always so marked by Worcester in respelling unaccented syllables containing that vowel.

Vive, *vīvē* (Web.); *vi've* (Worc.).

Vivificate, *vi-vif'i-eatē*, *not viv'i-fi-eatē*, nor *vi-viv'-i-eatē*.

Vixen, *vīk'sn*, *not vīks'en*.

Vizier, *vīz'yer*, or *vi-zīēr'* (Web.); *vīz'yer*, or *vīz'yēr* (Worc.).

Vocable, *vō'ea-ble*, *not vōe'a-ble*.

Vocabulary, *vo-eā'bū-la-ry*, *not vo-eāb'u-la-ry*.

Vocative, *vōe'a-tīve*, *not vō'e-a-tīve*.

Vociferous, *vo-çif'er-oōs*, *not vo-çiv'er-oōs*.

Voucule, *vōe'ule* (Web.); *vō'eule* (Worc.).

Volatile, *vōl'a-tile*, *not vōl'a-tile*.

Volcanic, *vol-eān'ie*, *not vol-eā'nie*.

Volcano, *vol-eā'nō*, *not vol-eā'nō*.

Webster does not mark the *o* of the last syllable.

Volta, *vōl'tā* (Web.); *vōl'tā* (Worc.); plural *vōl'tē*.

Volti, *vōl'tī*. *Vōl'tī sū'bi-tō*, turn over quickly.

a, **ĕ**, **i**, **ō**, **ă**, **y**, long; **ă**, **ĕ**, **i**, **ō**, **ü**, **ÿ**, short;
āir, **ārm**, **āsk**, **āll**, **whāt**, **ēre**, **ērr**, **prey**, **mīen**, **sīr**,

Volume, vōl'-ame (Web.); vōl'yum, *u* obscure (Worc.).

Voluminous, vo-lă'mi-noăs, *not* vo-lü'mi-noăs. See *n.*

Voluntary, vōl'un-ta-ry, *not* vōl'un-tă-ry.

Voluptuary, vo-lüp'tū-a-ry, *not* vo-lüp'chū-a-ry.
See *n.*

Voluptuous, vo-lüp'tū-oăs, *not* vo-lüp'chū-ous.

Volute, vo-lüte', *not* vo-lüte'.

Voracious, vo-ră'shăs, *not* vo-răsh'us.

Vouchsafe, vouch-safe', *not* vouch'safe.

"Vouchsafe, illustrious Ormond, to behold
What power the charms of beauty had of old."

Vowel, vow'el, *not* vow'ul, *nor* vowel.

Voyage, vōy'aĝe, *not* vōy'iĝ. See image.

Vulcanian, vul-eă'ni-an, *not* vul-eăñ'yan.

Vulture, vălt'ăre (Web.); vălt'yur, obscure *u* (Worc.).

W.

W is never a vowel. Neither is it a semi-vowel. No consonant is a semi-vowel, phonetically speaking. **W** is not **ō**. It has a much closer position of the lips than **ō**. See our Critical Survey in regard to "semi-vowels, mutes," etc.

Wabble, wăb'ble, *not* wăb'ble.

Wad, wăd, *not* wăd.

Waddle, wăd'dle, *not* wăd'dle.

Wady, wăd'y (Worc.); wăd'y (Web.).

Waffle, wăf'fle, *not* wăf'fle.

són, ôr, dō, wolf, wōl, mōon, byll, ûrn, rûde,
çent, ean, gem, āgo, iš, exist, thy, n=ng.

Waft, wäft, *not* wäft, *nor* wäft.

Wafture, wäft'üre.

Wagner, wäg'ner, *or* väg'ner (Web.). Not given by Worcester.

W in German has the sound of *v* in English. It will do for a German to say väg'ner, but it is a question whether it is not in better taste for one of our own countrymen to say *Wagner*.

Wagon, } wäg'on, *not* wäg'"n.

Waggon, } wäg'on, *not* wäg'"n.

Wagoner, wäg'on-er, *not* wäg'ner.

Wahabee, } wä-hä'bee.

Wahaby, } wä-hä'bee.

Wainscot, wain'seot, *not* wén'seot.

Waistcoat, waist'eōat, colloquially wěs'kut (Web.); wäs'eōt, *or* wěs'eot (Worc.).

Waken, wä'kn, *not* wä'ken.

Wallachian, wäl-la'ehi-an, *not* wäl-la'çhi-an.

Wallet, wäl'let, *not* wäl'let.

Wallop, wäl'lop, *not* wäl'lop.

Wallow, wäl'lōw, *not* wäl'ler.

Walnut, wäl'nüt (Worc.); wäl'nut (Web.).

Webster marks the *a* to be pronounced as short *o*, but in respelling it gives an unmarked *o*; old editions say *wawl'nut*.

Walrus, wäl'rūs (Worc.); wäl'rūs (Web.).

Wampum, wäm'pum (Web.); wäm'pum (Worc.).

Wan, wän, *not* wän, *nor* wän.

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ë, ï, ð, ü, ý, short;
âir, årm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

Wand, w_and, *not* w_and.

Wander, w_an'der, *not* w_an'der.

Want, w_ant (Web.); w_ant, *or* w_ant (Worc.).

Wa'n't, w_a'n't, used colloquially for *was not*. (Web.).

Warden, w_ard'n, *not* w_ard'en.

Warily, w_a'ri-ly (Web.); w_ar'i-ly, *or* w_a'ri-ly (Worc.).

Warrant, w_ar'rant, *not* w_ar'rant.

Warrantee, w_ar-ran-tē'.

Warranty, w_ar'ran-ty.

Warrior, w_ar'yur (Worc.); w_ar'yur, *or* w_ar'rī-ur (Web.).

Wary, w_a'ry (Web.); w_ar'y, *or* w_a'ry (Worc.).

Was, w_aṣ, *not* w_aš.

Wash, w_aṣh, *not* w_ash.

Wasp, w_aṣp, *not* w_asp.

Wassail, w_aṣ'sil, *not* w_aṣ'sil.

Watch, w_atch, *not* w_atch.

Water, w_aṭter, *not* w_ater.

Waterloo, w_aṭ-ter-lō' (Web.); w_aṭter-lōo (Worc.).

Watermelon, w_aṭter-mēl-on, *not* w_aṭter-mēl-on.

The same sound of *a* is given to the whole list of compound words in which the word *water* occurs.

Waxen, wāk'sn, *not* wāx'en.

Waylay, way'lāy (Web.); same, *or* way-lāy' (Worc.).

Weaken, wēak'n, *not* wēak'en.

Weapon, wēap'pn (Worc.); wēap'on (Web.); *not* wē'pn.

Weary, wēa'ry, *not* wīr'y.

sōn, ðr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, ean, gēm, ġo, iš, exis̄t, thy, n-n̄g.

Weasand, wē'a'snd (Worc.); wē'a'sand (Web.).

Weasel, wē'a'sl, *not* wē'a'sel.

Weazen, wē'a'zn, *not* wē'a'zen.

Weber von, wē'ber, *or* vā'ber (Worc.); fon-vā'ber (Web.). In German *von* is pronounced fūn.

The *macron* over the *e* is undoubtedly a typographical error, as it should be a *breve*. The letter *v*, in German, has the sound of *f*, unless the word is derived from a foreign language. See Wagner.

Wednesday, wēnš'dy (Web.); wēnš'da (Worc.).

Weevil, wēē'vl, *not* wēē'vil. See basin.

Weird, wēird, *not* weird.

Well, wěll, *not* wäll. *nor* wě'll.

Well-being, wěll'bē-ingā, *not* wěll-bē'ing.

Well-bred, wěll'bred, *not* wěll-brěd'.

Well-known, wěll-knōwn' (Worc.); wěll'knōwn (Web.).

Well-meaning, wěll-mēan'ing (Worc.); wěll'mēan-ing (Web.).

Well-read, wěll-rěad' (Worc.); wěll'rěad (Web.).

Well-spoken, wěll-spō'kn (Worc.); wěll'spōk-n (Web.).

Well-wisher, wěll-wish'er (Worc.); wěll'wish-er (Web.).

We have given but a few of these compound words to show the general difference in marking; the uniformity of the disagreement.

Were, wēre, *not* wěr, *nor* wāre.

a, ē, i, ö, ü, y, long; å, ě, ï, õ, ü, ý, short;
âir, ärm, åsk, åll, whåt, êre, êrr, prey, mien, sir,

- Wesleyan**, wēs'ley-an, *not* wēš'ley-an.
Westward, wěst'ward, *not* wěst'ard.
Whack, whăck, *not* wăck.
Whale, whale, *not* wale.
Whapper, whap'per, *not* wap'per.
Wharf, wharf, *not* wārf.
What, whăt, *not* wăt.
Wheat, whēat, *not* wēat.
When, whēn, *not* wěn.
Where, whēre, *not* wēre.
Wherefore, whēre'fōre, *not* whēr'for, *nor* where'-fōre.
Whereof, whēre-ōf' (Worc.); same, *or* whēre-ōv' (Web.).
Whereon, whēre-ōn', *not* whēre-ōn'.
Wherewith, whēre-wīth' (Worc.); same, *or* whēre-wīth' (Web.).
Wherewithal (adv.), whēre-with-āl'.
Wherewithal (noun), whēre'with-āl (Worc.); whēre-with-āl' (Web.).

"I would gladly go, but I have not the *wherewithal*."

- Whether**, whēth'er, *not* wěth'er.
Whetstone, whēt'stōne, *not* wět'stōne.
Whey, whey, *not* wey.
Which, whīch, *not* wīch.
Whig, whīg, *not* wīg.
While, while, *not* wīle.
Whilom, whī'lom, *not* whīl'om.

són, òr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōon, būll, īrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iſ, exist, thy, n=ng.

- Whimsical, whim'si-eal, *not* whim'si-eal.
 Whip, whip, *not* wip.
 Whisk, whisk, *not* wisk.
 Whisper, whis'per, *not* wis'per.
 Whist, whist, *not* wist.
 Whistler, whis'ler, *not* whist'ler.
 White, white, *not* wite.
 Whiten, whit'n, *not* whit'en.
 Whither, whith'er, *not* with'er.
 Whitsunday, whit'sün-day (Worc.); whit'sn-da (Web.).
 Whole, hōle, *not* hūl.
 Wholesale, hōle'sale, *not* hūl'sale.
 Wholly, hōl'ly (Worc.); hōl'ÿ (Web.).
 Whoop, hōōp, *not* whōōp.
 Whooping-cough, hōōp'ing-eōugh (Worc.); hōōp'-ing-eōugh (Web.).
 Whopper, whōp'per. Same as whapper.
 Whorl, whūrl (Worc.); same, or whōrl (Web.).
 Whortleberry, whūrt'l-bēr-ry.
 Why, why, *not* wy.
 Wicked, wick'ed, *not* wick'ud, nor wick'id.
 Widen, wid'n, *not* wid'en.
 Widow, wid'ōw, *not* wid'er, nor wid'ow-la-dy.

We never hear any one speak of a widower-man.

- Wife's (possessive), wife's, *not* wives.
 Willamette, wil-ä'met (Web.); wil-lām'mette (Worc.).

a, ē, i, ɔ, ʌ, y, long; ă, ě, ɪ, ɔ̄, ă, ÿ, short;
 āir, ārm, āsk, ăll, whăt, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sIr,

Wigwam, wīg'wām (Web.); wīg'wām (Worc.).

Wildoats, wīld'ōats, *not* wīld-ōats'.

Wind, wind (Web.); wind, or wīnd (Worc.).

“In poetry and among singers this word is often pronounced wind.”—*Webster*.

“These two modes of pronunciation have been long contending for superiority, till at last the former (wind) seems to have gained a complete victory, except in the territories of rhyme. Mr. Nares says it has certainly the short sound in common usage, but that all our best poets rhyme it with *mind*, *kind*, etc.; and Mr. Smith observes that it is now the polite pronunciation, though against analogy.”—*Walker*.

“And the landscape sped away behind
Like an ocean flying before the *wind*.”

We leave the reader to take his choice, trusting he will use his judgment in so doing, as in all other allowable pronunciations.

Window, wīn'dōw, *not* wīn'der.

This word was formerly spelt *windore*.

Windpipe, wīnd'pipe (Web.); same, or wīnd'pipe (Worc.).

The latter pronunciation is antiquated, and has but slight authority.

Windrow, wīnd'rōw (Worc.); wīn'rōw (Web.).

Windward, wīnd'ward, *not* wīn'ard.

sōn, ōr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōōn, būll, ūrn, rūde,
çent, eān, gēm, gō, iš, exisit, thy, n=ng.

Winged, wīng'ed, or wīngd. See blessed.

The *e* is suppressed when the word is used as a verb or participle, but is sounded when used as an adjective.

"In the main battle, which on either side
Shall be well *winged* with our chiefest horse."

"Thy *winged* messengers."

Webster says that "in all cases, where the *e* should properly be sounded, its omission is a mark of great vulgarity."

Wiseacre, wīṣē'ā-ere (Web.); wīṣē'a-ere (Worc.).

Witchcraft, witch'erāft, not witch'craſt.

Witchhazel, wītch'hā-zl, not wītch'hā-zel.

With, with, not with.

Withe, wīthe, not withe.

Withhold, with-hōld', not with-hōld'.

Withholden, with-hōld'u, not with-hōld'en.

Within, with-in', not with-in'.

Without, with-out', not with-out'.

Withstand, with-stānd', not with-stānd'.

Wolsey, wōl'sey, not wōl'sey.

Women, wīm'en, not wīm'un.

Wonder, wōn'der, not wōn'der.

Wont (verb and noun), wōnt, not wōnt.

"'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmost man."

Won't, wōn't (Web.); wōnt, or wōnt (Worc.).

Wooden, wōod'n, not wōod'en.

ā, ē, i, ī, ū, y, long; ā, ē, i, ī, ū, y, short;
āir, īrm, āsk, īll, whāt, īre, īrr, prey, mīen, sir,

Woodland, wōd'lānd (Web.); wōd'lānd (Worc.).

Woolen, } wōl'en, *not* wōl'n.
Woollen, } wōl'en, *not* wōl'n.

Worcester (Joseph Emerson), wōs'ter, *not* wōs'ter.

Worcester (city), wōs'ter (Worc.); wōs'ter (Web.).

World, wūrl'd, *not* wūr'uld.

Worry, wōr'ry, *not* wūr'ry.

Worse, wūrse, *not* wūs.

Worsted, wōrs'ted (Worc.); wōs'ted (Web.).

Worth, wūrth, *not* wūth.

Wound, wōund, *or* wound.

There has always been much contention among orthoëpists on this word. Smart prefers the first marking (wōond), considering *wound* "the old-fashioned pronunciation." Walker, on the other hand, says wōond is "a capricious novelty."

Wōond is the pronunciation adopted by the stage, but Walker claims that the stage is under the same condemnation as Swift has placed the newspapers, i. e. ever ready to adopt new and fantastical modes of pronunciation, as are the newspapers to seize hold of and make known some new and fantastical word. The writer is strongly in favor of wōond as being more euphonious; and yet euphony is largely a matter of education. Fōond and sōond would not seem more euphonious to us than *found* and *sound*, because we have never been accustomed to using them. Webster says that wōond has rapidly gained ground, and is the more fashionable.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōon, bȳll, ûrn, rȳde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iš, exis̄t, thy, n=ng.

Wounded, woun'd'ed, or wound'ed.

Woven, wōv'n, not wō'ven.

Wrangle, wrān'gle, not wrān'gle.

Wrath, wrāth (Web.); same, or wrāth (Worc.); not wrāth.

Wrathful, wrāth'fūl (Web.); same, or wrāth'fūl (Worc.); not wrāth'ful.

Wrathy, wrāth'y (Web.); same, or wrāth'y (Worc.).

Wreath (noun), wrēath, not wreath.

Wreathe (verb), wrēathe, not wreath.

Wreaths (plural, noun), wrēaths, not wreaths. See truths.

Wrestle, wrēs'l, not wrēs'tle, nor rās'l.

Wristband, wrīst'band, not wriś'band.

Written, writ'tn, not writ'ten.

Wrong, wrōng, not wrōng.

Wroth, wrōth (Web.); same, or wrōth (Worc.).

Wrought, wrōught, not wrōught.

X.

X has the sound of *k*, *ks*, *gz*, and *z*. In the word *excel* the *x* is only *k* — ek-çel; in *extra*, the *x* is *ks* — eks-trā; in *exalt* the *x* is *gz*. See the words *complexion* and *luxurious* in our Critical Survey. *X* at the beginning of words has the sound of *z*.

Xanthorhea, zān-tho-rhē'a, not zan-thō'rhe-a.

Xanthoriza, zān-tho-rī'za, not zān-tho-riī'za.

Xavier, zāv'i-er, not zāv'yēr.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, long; ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, y, short;
āir, ārm, āsk, āll, whāt, ēre, ērr, prey, mien, sir,

- Xenelasia**, zěn-e-lā'zhi-ā, *not* zěn-e-lā'sha.
Xerasia, ze-rā'zhe-ā, *not* ze-rā'sha.
Xerodes, ze-rō'dēš, *not* ze'rō-dēš.
Xerophagy, ze-rōph'a-ḡy, *not* ze-rōph'a-ḡy.
Xylographer, zy-lōḡ'ra-fer, *not* zy'lō-ḡrāph-er.
Xylographic, zy-lo-grāph'ie, *not* zy-lōḡ'ra-phie.
Xylography, zy-lōḡ'ra-phy, *not* zy'lō-ḡrāph-y.
Xyloidine, zy-lōid'īne (Worc.); zŷ-loid'īn (Web.).
Xylophone, zy'lo-phōne, *not* zŷl'o-phōne.
Xyster, zŷs'ter, *not* zys'ter.

Y.

Y as a consonant is not long *e*, as many of our orthoëpists have endeavored to teach. Those who teach that *y* consonant is equivalent to *e*, also teach that *w* consonant is equivalent to *ō*. They are wrong in both cases. Read our Critical Survey in regard to these elements.

- Yacht**, yāt, *not* yăt.
Yankee, yăñ'kee, *not* yăñ'kee.
Varage, yă'rāge, *not* yär'āge.
Yarrish, yă'rish, *not* yär'rish.
Yclad, e-elăd'.
Yclept, ī-elēpt' (Web.); e-elēpt' (Worc.).
Ydrad, e-drăd'.
Yea, yā, *or* yē.
Yearling, yēar'linḡ, *not* yēar'linḡ.
Yeast, yēast, *not* ēast.

són, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōol, mōon, bȳll, ūrn, rȳde,
 ȳent, ean, gem, ḡo, iṣ, exist, thy, n-nḡ.

Yelk, yĕlk. See *yolk*.

Yellow, yĕ'lōw, *not* yāl'lōw, *nor* yĕ'l'ler.

Yes, yĕs, *not* yīs.

Yesterday, yĕs'ter-dāy (Web.); yĕs'ter-dāy, *or* yĕs'-ter-day (Worc.).

Yew, yū, *not* yeū.

Yolk, yōlk, *or* yōk (Web.); yōk (Worc.).

Yĕlk is a better pronunciation of the word than yōlk, or yōk, as it is more in accordance with the etymology. "Yelk is the proper word; *yolk* is a corruption."—Web.

Yonder, yōn'der, *not* yĕn'der, *nor* yĕn'der.

Yonker, yōnk'er, *not* yōnk'er.

Yore, yōre, *not* yōrē.

Yosemite, yō-sĕm'i-tē, *not* yō'se-mīte.

You, yū, when emphatic.

When *unemphatic* the *u* is merely obscure, or slightly touched; but in no case, nor under any circumstances, does yū become ye.

Your, your, when emphatic; otherwise the *u* is obscure.

Youthful, yoūth'fūl, *not* yoūth'fūl. See *faithful*.

Youths, yoūths, *not* youthṣ. See *truths*.

Ypsilanti, yōp-si-lăñ'tī, *not* yīp-si-lăñ'tī.

Yttria, yōt'tri-ā, *not* yīt'tri-a.

Yule-block, yūle'blōck, *not* yū'le-blōck.

Yule-log, yūle'lōg, *not* yū'le-lōg.

Yule-tide, yūle'tide, *not* yū'le-tide.

Z.

Z and *s* are made with the same position of the tongue, *z* being the voiced *s*.

Zany, zā'ny, *not* zān'y.

"Then write that I may follow, and so be
Thy echo, thy debtor, thy fool, thy *zany*."

Zealot, zēal'ot, *not* zē'lot.

Zealous, zēal'oüs, *not* zēal'oüs.

Zebra, zē'brä (Web.); zē'bra, *a* obscure (Worc.); *not* zē'brä.

Throughout the unabridged Webster marks the final unaccented *a* as intermediate, while Worcester marks it obscure. We have given the preference to Webster, as said marking leads to a clearer pronunciation.

Zenith, zē'nith, *not* zēn'ith.

"I never once called in doubt the pronunciation of this word till I was told that mathematicians generally make the first syllable short."—*Walker*.

There are four orthoëpists who give the short sound of *e*, among whom is Smart.

Zeus, zeüs, *not* zē'us.

Zodiacal, zo-dī'ae-al, *not* zō'di-ăe-al.

sōn, ôr, dō, wōlf, wōl, mōn, būlī, ûrn, rüde,
çent, ean, gēm, gō, iš, exist, thy, n-n̄g.

Zonar, zō'nar, *not* zō'n'ar.

Zonnar, zōn'nar, *not* zō'nar.

Zoography, zo-ōg'ra-phy, *not* zo-ōg'ra-phy.

Zoological, zō-o-lōg'ie-al, *not* zō-o-lōg'ie-al.

Zoologist, zo-ōl'o-gist, *not* zō-ōl'o-gist.

Zoology, zo-ōl'o-gy, *not* zō-ōl'o-gy.

Zoomorphism, zō-o-mōrph'ism, *not* zō-o-mōrph'ism.

Zoonomy, zo-ōn'o-my, *not* zō-ōn'o-my.

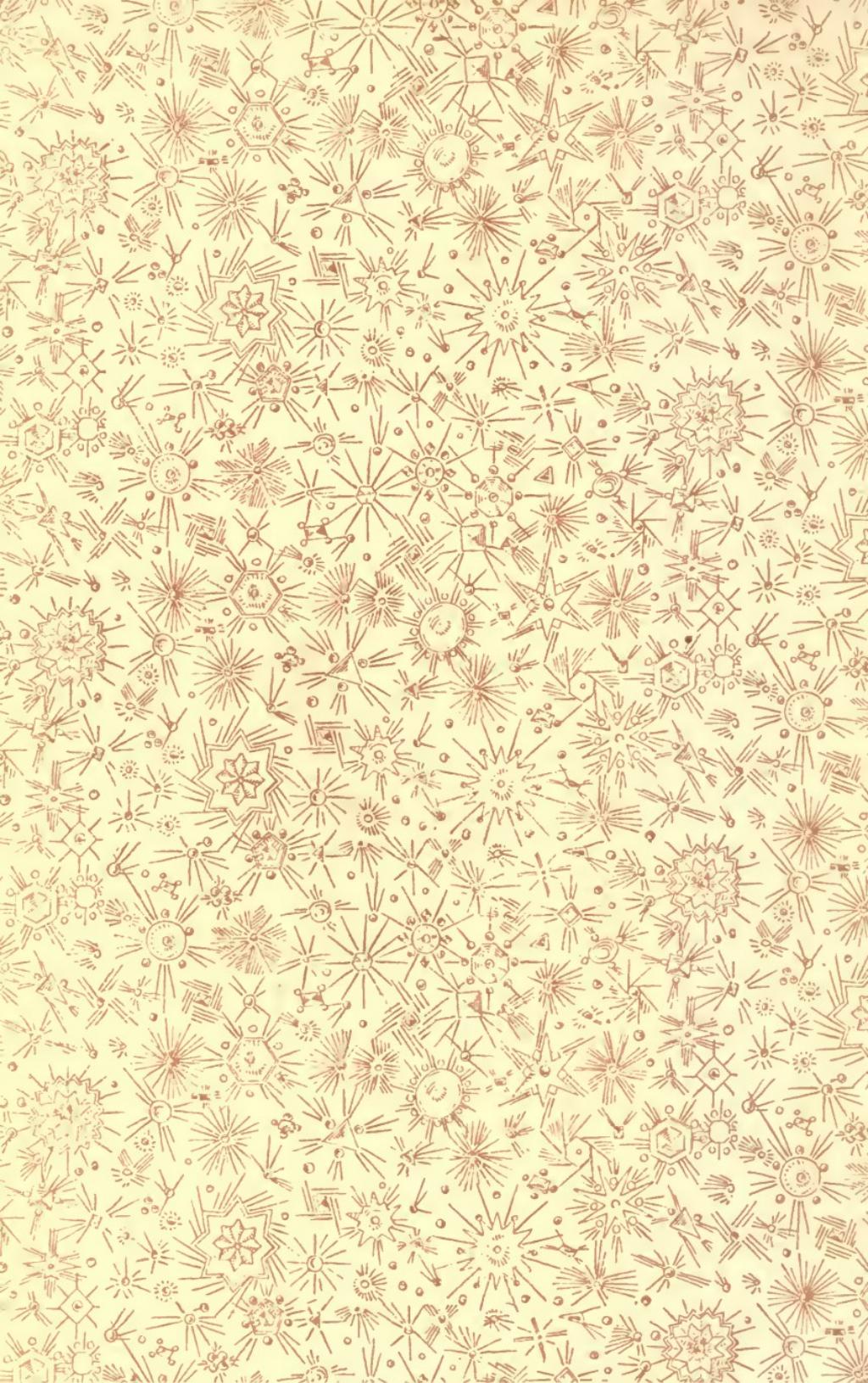
Zoophoric, zō-o-phōr'ie, *not* zo-ōph'o-rie.

Zootomy, zo-ōt'o-my, *not* zō-ōt'o-my.

Zoster, zōs'ter, *not* zōs'ter.

Zouave, zō-äve' (Worc.); zwäv, or zō-äve' (Web.); *not* zō-äve'.

THE END.



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